"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow or rain to-day or to-night; Sunday, somewhat colder, generally fair; light, variable winds.
Full weather report on Page 14.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,670. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1911—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Except Nassau and Richmond Counties, TWO CENTS.

CZAR'S TROOPS FOR TEHERAN

Order Follows Persia's Point-Blank Refusal to Dismiss Mr. Shuster.

SIR E. GREY'S VAIN APPEAL

Will Be God's Will If Russia Wrests Our Independence from Us, Say Persians.

TWO MURDERS IN TEHERAN

Intense Anti-Russian Feeling Prevails at Teheran—Incendiary Speeches Made—Shuster Guarded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TEHERAN, Dec. 1.—Persia has refused the demands contained in Russia's forty-eight-hour ultimatum sent on Wednesday. Great excitement prevails and incendiary speeches are being delivered.

The feeling here is violently anti-Russian.

Mushir Ed-Dowleh, ex-Governor of Fars, and Azees-Ed-Dowleh, both of whom were partisans of the ex-Shah, were murdered to-day.

Grave disorders are feared.

The rejected ultimatum demanded the dismissal of W. Morgan Shuster, the American Treasurer General, and an indemnity for the cost of transport of Russian troops to Persia to enforce the previous ultimatum.

The Russian Government has been informed of Persia's decision, and has ordered troops to march on Teheran.

At present there are Russian troops at Julfa, on the Russo-Persian border; at Enzeli, on the Caspian Sea, about 170 miles from Teheran; at Resht, which is fourteen miles further south, and at Taboris, 330 miles from the capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.—The reply received from Teheran to the Russian ultimatum conveys a point-blank refusal to dismiss Mr. Shuster. In the circumstances the Russian Government has no alternative but to telegraph instructions to the commander of the troops at Resht to advance into the interior of the country. Whether this advance will culminate at Teheran depends very much on developments of the next four or five days. Enlightened public opinion here does not see how the advance can be arrested, unless Persia gives way.

It is well recognized that the presence of Russian troops in Teheran may lead to regrettable complications, especially as some subordinate Russian officials are ambitiously inclined to seek personal notoriety at both country's expense.

The Novoe Vremya expresses the hope that the Russian and British Governments will conjointly select a suitable candidate for the post of Treasurer General and thereby show that they are equally desirous of establishing Persian finances on a sound footing.

Sweeping Majority for Rejection.

TEHERAN, Dec. 1.—The National Council rejected the Russian ultimatum by a big majority. The Foreign Minister has resigned.

The vote of the National Council against the ultimatum was cast in open session. A subsequent secret sitting of the members was practically unanimous against compliance.

A cablegram from the British Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, was presented to the assembly in the course of its sitting. The dispatch urgently advised compliance with the Russian demands, but some of the members pointed out that England's advice had hitherto only led to Persian humiliation. They believed that Sir Edward Grey had been misinformed and emphatically asserted that Russian injustice had become intolerable. They thought that resistance on the part of the Persian Government to the Russian demands would awaken foreign attention and lead to an impartial inquiry. Compliance, on the other hand, would be construed as a sign of abject cowardice, and would mean national suicide.

Speaker after speaker declared that it was impossible for Persia ever to sign away her own independence. If Russia should wrest it from her that would be God's will.

A deputation of members of the National Council waited on W. Morgan Shuster before the vote was taken in the Parliamentary session. The American Treasurer General begged them to consult only the interests of their country and not to consider him.

The National Council registered its refusal to comply with the terms of the Russian ultimatum at 11:45, just a quarter of an hour before the time limit of the expiry of the ultimatum.

In the meanwhile large, silent crowds thronged around the precincts of the Parliament House waiting for the verdict of the Deputies.

The Russian Minister here, M. Poklewsky-Koziel, notified the Persian Government to-day that the mother of Shuster-es-Sultaneh and all her property would henceforth be placed under the protection of Russia, in compliance with a request which she had telegraphed to the Emperor and Empress of Russia.

Ex-Governor Slain.

Mushel Ala-ed-Dowleh, ex-Governor of the Province of Fars, was assassinated as he was leaving his residence this morning. Three men participated in the crime. They riddled their victim with seven revolver shots. Ala-ed-Dowleh was a brother of the former Persian Minister at Berlin, and had lately been promoting an accord with the Government and the ex-Shah, which is reported to be desired by Russia. His brother was involved in the

Continued on Page 6.

COURT TO SUPERVISE BURIAL.

So Decides Quarrel of the De Festetics Over Their Dead Son.

Vice Chancellor Howell, sitting in the Chancery Court in Newark yesterday, decided that the court would bury the body of Dwight De Festetics, for the custody of which the child's parents, Count Gyula De Festetics of Plainfield, N. J., and his wife, Mrs. Elsie H. De Festetics of New York, have been fighting in the court. The body has been in a receiving vault for nearly a year.

By the court's decision the funeral arrangements will be made by a master to be appointed, who will have absolute charge of the interment. The parents will be permitted to be present, but the master will be directed to prevent any scenes at the grave. No monument or mausoleum is to be erected without express permission of the court. The matter of a monument was one of the issues in the litigation.

Count De Festetics and his wife separated about twelve years ago. Since that time, the Count says, he has been living in Plainfield, N. J., "in exile." Mrs. De Festetics is now living in New York, where she has a case pending against her husband. The refusal of the Count to go into the jurisdiction of the courts of New York State brought his wife's case to a halt temporarily.

Dwight De Festetics died in Plainfield in June, 1910, at the age of 12, and the father, in whose custody the boy had been since the separation in 1906, had the body put in a receiving vault in the Hillside Cemetery. Mrs. De Festetics obtained a temporary injunction preventing the burial as planned by the father.

The Vice Chancellor orders that the burial be in the Hillside Cemetery in a plot to be provided by the father, but subject as to location and suitableness to the approval of the master. If a religious service be desired at the grave it must be conducted under the supervision of the master. The parents are to have equal rights of access to the grave; disputes to be settled upon application to the court.

The decision further provides that the expenses shall be borne by the father, and that in the event of failure to make such provisions within fifteen days after service upon him of a copy of the decree further application may be made on behalf of the mother for relief.

It is the opinion of Vice Chancellor Howell that while "the cases in New Jersey afford but little light on the De Festetics case," they have settled three propositions:

"That there is no property right in a dead body; that after a body shall have been buried it is in the custody of the law; that the removal of a body once buried is subject to the jurisdiction of the court."

TIRED MOTHER POISONS SON.

By Mistake She Gives Him Acid Instead of Bowel Remedy.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERTON, N. J., Dec. 1.—After taking a dose of carbolic acid given to him by his mother in mistake for a simple remedy left by the family physician, Norman Lucas, four years old, died here at noon to-day. The boy was suffering from scarlet fever, and neighbors feared to enter the quarantined home when the frantic mother shouted for help. Terribly anxious about the mouth and throat, the child was too weak from the fever to recover under administrations of several neighbors, who were summoned by telephone.

The mother, Mrs. John Lucas, told Coroner Leconey that the regular medicine and the deadly acid stood side by side on a medicine shelf. Tired out by her long and lonely vigil at her son's bedside, she failed to notice the difference in labels, and gave the boy a spoonful of the poison. The screams of the little sufferer and the physician about his mouth immediately apprised her of her mistake. From shock at the tragedy the mother herself is in a critical condition.

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM SITE.

Part of South Field at Columbia Will Be Taken for It.

It became known at Columbia University yesterday that the site at the southeast corner of Broadway and 116th Street had been selected for the structure which will house the $2,000,000 School of Journalism endowed by Joseph Pulitzer. Work of excavation, it is now thought, will be begun as soon as the plans are drawn up, and men were engaged yesterday in making borings to determine how deep the rock formation of the plot is.

It had been understood that the school would be built on the present site of the small brick Faculty Club at the northeast corner of Broadway and 116th Street. But it has been decided to take instead, a slice of the westerly end of South Field, where the Columbia athletic teams now play their games.

It is not likely, however, that any part of the baseball field or track will be cut into, as the ground at present taken up by two or three of the tennis courts skirting the edge of the field will probably suffice for the Journalism School building's needs. This will mark the appearance of the fourth college hall on South Field, the easterly side of it now being taken up by the residence halls, Hartley and Livingston, and the home of Columbia College, Hamilton Hall.

SEEKING THE 'MEANEST MAN.'

Town Offers $200 for Capture of Person Who Punches Holes in Pond.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—For the apprehension of the "meanest person in the United States" the Selectmen of Cohasset have offered a reward of $200.

This person persists in letting the water out of the town pond by the simple process of punching holes in the concrete bottom.

The neighboring town of Hingham, the home of ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, is commenting with bitter sarcasm on the civic status of Cohasset.

"Such a thing wouldn't happen in Hingham," say the Hinghamites.

This gibe irritates the Cohassetera. They hint that maybe the hole-punches is a Hinghamite. The pond is in Cohasset common. There is a fountain in the middle. The town spent a considerable sum to concrete the bottom. One morning Cohasset found the pond dry. Investigation showed several holes punched in the concrete lining. The holes were plugged up, but the punching of holes was repeated several times.

HIT BY LORILLARD CAR, SUES.

Cyclist Says It Was Racing with an Erie Train When He Was Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 1.—George W. Edwards of Southfields has instituted an action against Pierre Lorillard, Jr., of Tuxedo Park to recover $35,000 for injuries sustained in an accident last Fall on the highway near Southfields.

Edwards says he was riding a bicycle on the right-hand side of the road and Lorillard's automobile endeavored to pass him on the inside, striking his wheel and throwing him a great distance. He was injured so he has been unable to work since, he says.

Edwards says Lorillard's chauffeur told him the car was racing with the Erie Express No. 2, going at a terrific rate of speed.

The Buffalo Train
Lehigh Valley Railroad
After Dec. 3rd, will leave New York 3:30 P. M. instead of 3 P. M. as at present.—Adv.

THOMAS F. GILROY, EX-MAYOR, IS DEAD

Former Tammany Power, Who Had Lived in Retirement Since 1894, Dies of Apoplexy.

HIS STRUGGLES IN YOUTH

Entered Politics at 24 and Was Messenger for Tweed—Lexow Investigation During His Administration.

Thomas F. Gilroy, who was Mayor of this city in 1868 and 1869, died last night at his home on Ocean Avenue, Far Rockaway, L. I. He was 71 years old. His health had been gradually failing ever since he gave up the Presidency of the Twelfth Ward Bank in this city ten years ago, and his death has been expected for a year or more. But he had been able to be about his Far Rockaway home until a few days ago.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy's death was caused by apoplexy. After having been ill in bed for two days, he asked, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to be allowed to get up and dress. He went down stairs and dined with the other members of his family. After dinner he complained of feeling depressed and went to bed again. His death occurred at 7 o'clock, a few minutes after he retired.

With Mr. Gilroy at the time of his death were seven of his ten children, the Misses Clare, Madelaine, and Dorothy M. Gilroy, Mrs. John S. McBride, Mrs. Edward A. Maher, Jr., Arthur S. Gilroy, and Magistrate Eugene C. Gilroy. His other three surviving children are John J. Gilroy, Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., and Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen. Mr. Gilroy's wife died twelve years ago.

The funeral will be held on Monday morning. Solemn high requiem mass will be said at St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church, Far Rockaway. The interment will be in Woodlawn.

Mr. Gilroy, although he became later the Chief Executive of this city and a power in Tammany, was the son of poor parents, who brought him from Ireland to this country when he was seven years old. His father died a few years later, and he had to give up his attempt to get an education in the public schools and learn a trade.

"My first job was in G. P. Putnam's publishing house," Mayor Gilroy said once while describing his early struggles. "They were getting out Washington Irving's 'Life of Washington,' to be sold on subscription. It was a Godsend to me to be in a bookstore. I read everything I could lay my hands on. Then I went around and used to sit a book under my coat and read on the way. I would sit up half the night reading. I don't believe I was a very good servant though, for as soon as the subscription business was done the publishers let me go."

His next position was an apprentice in the printing office of E. O. Jenkins, who afterward became Public School Commissioner. The apprenticeship was to last five years and the wages were to be $5 a week. But after two years the apprentice insisted on being put "on the case." He was promoted from printer to proofreader after a short time.

When he was 24 years old Mr. Gilroy entered city politics. He was made sixth clerk in the Croton Aqueduct Board at a salary of $1,250 a year, and married a Miss Sheridan in old St. Patrick's Church. The couple set up housekeeping at Broome and Mott Streets, which was supposed to be very far uptown in those days. They had twelve children. Soon after his marriage Mr. Gilroy became messenger for William M. Tweed, and later confidential clerk for "Prince Hal" Genet. Then he worked in the County Clerk's office till 1874, when he was appointed Clerk of the Tenth District Court, Mott Haven. He became a Deputy County Clerk under County Clerk Flack in 1883. All this time he had been working energetically for Tammany. He was leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District and Secretary of the General Committee. He was chosen by Tammany to manage the campaign of Mayor Grant, who preceded him in the Mayoral office.

Mr. Gilroy distinguished himself by reorganizing the County Clerk's office, abolishing its fee system and making it a salaried office, and remodeling the searcher's bureau. Then he was appointed receiver of Mitchell, Vance & Co. and performed this duty satisfactorily, although his appointment at first was criticised as a political one. He became Deputy Sheriff and Commissioner of Public Works under Mayor Grant, cutting down the salary list of the latter office many thousands of dollars and instituting other reforms. He was elected Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall in 1871, and was elected as a Tammany Mayor of the city the following year.

Mr. Gilroy was one of the most striking looking Mayors the city has ever had. He, with iron-gray hair, a heavy mustache, well-knit, erect physique, and ruddy cheeks. He was a great lover of horses and pushed through the plans for the Harlem Speedway, and did much to improve street and paving conditions. But the Lexow investigation of the Police Department occurred in his administration, and the scandals of the "Red Light District" broke, and in 1894 he was replaced by the reform and fusion candidate, William L. Strong. He became one of the Greater New York Commissioners.

Since leaving the Mayoralty, Mr. Gilroy has lived in retirement. He was president of the Twelfth Ward Bank for a short time, but gave up this position because of failing health. Ever since the days before he was Mayor he has maintained a city house in West 123d Street and a country house in Far Rockaway and he resided either at one or other of these places to the time of his death. He had been spoken of in recent years as a builder and real estate dealer, but this according to his relatives last night applied merely to some minor operations in Far Rockaway. He was a member of the Manhattan Club and the Riders and Drivers' Club.

PLACE FOR DRISCOLL?

Brooklyn Hears That Croppsey May Make Him Chief Clerk.

Brooklyn politicians were interested yesterday in a report that District Attorney-elect James C. Cropsey was considering the appointment of ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Clement J. Driscoll as chief clerk in the District Attorney's office in Brooklyn. The salary is $5,000 a year.

Mr. Cropsey will not talk about the appointments he is to make, and his attitude is worrying the Republican leaders in Brooklyn. Mr. Driscoll was in the Police Department when Mr. Cropsey was Police Commissioner. He lives in Manhattan, and Mr. Cropsey will upset precedent in Brooklyn if he appoints him.

FLORIDA—THE CAROLINAS—ATLANTA
Electric-lighted steel trains, observation and compartment cars. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,184 Broadway. Phone 5444 Mad.—Adv.

HARMON
An interesting article by a staff correspondent who went to the home of the Governor of Ohio to find out what kind of Presidential timber he would make. Read it in
To-morrow's Sunday Times

ARREST MOTHER WHO LET HER CHILD DIE

Coroner Issues Warrant for Mrs. Mosbach, Who Left Diphtheria to Christian Science.

PRACTITIONERS SUBPOENAED

County Medical Society to Prosecute Case Against Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim K. Roberts.

Mrs. Margaret Mosbach, mother of Katheryn Mosbach, the five-year-old child who died of diphtheria on Thursday without medical attendance, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Coroner Shongut, charging her with homicide. An inquest will be held on Monday night, and Mrs. Ephraim K. Roberts, the Christian Science practitioner, who treated the child, and her husband, also a practitioner, have been subpoenaed as witnesses.

Mrs. Mosbach telephoned to her lawyer, Everett Van Marter of Rutherford, N. J., and last night she was released on a bond furnished by a surety company. As she left the Coroner's office with her sister a photographer let off a flashlight and Mrs. Mosbach fell in a faint. She was quickly revived and went home in a taxicab.

An autopsy performed yesterday by the Coroner's physician, Dr. Thomas H. Curtin, assisted by Dr. Clinton of the Health Department, established the fact that the child's death was due to diphtheria. The case is under investigation by the Health Department, because it was not reported, as all cases of infectious diseases are required to be. The Sanitary Code makes it compulsory for every physician to report a case of diphtheria, and by the prompt use of antitoxin the disease is checked in ninety-nine cases out of 100, one of the officials said yesterday. Mrs. Mosbach says the child was not permitted to go out of the apartment during her illness, but another daughter, 14 years old, went in and out freely.

The County Medical Society has also taken an investigation of the case, and society has been active for the last year in efforts to break up the practice of Christian science practitioners, and will endeavor to make out a case against the Robertses. Its officials say that this is the first case that has come to the notice of the authorities where a child has died in his city under Christian Science treatment since the Court of Appeals decided in the case of J. Luther Pierson in 1901 that he was guilty of a misdemeanor in not furnishing medical attendance for his child, who died of pneumonia. The other cases which the Medical Society has been prosecuting were merely for violations of the statute forbidding any person to practice medicine without a license.

Mrs. Mosbach, who lives at 2,845 Bainbridge Avenue, said yesterday that she supposed she had a right to furnish such treatment for her child as she thought best. She was a Christian Scientist and the child had been treated according to the belief in previous illnesses and had recovered.

Mrs. Roberts, who lives and practices at 1,004 Webster Avenue, said she had been called to attend the child one day last week.

"I gave her one present treatment," she said, "and after that, at least, one absent treatment every day. I did not diagnose the case and I did not know it was diphtheria. I advised Mrs. Mosbach to call in a physician because the child's grandfather was opposed to the Christian Science treatment. I gave two absent treatments yesterday, the last of which must have been after the child died. I did not know of her death until this morning when my husband read of it in the newspapers. Mrs. Mosbach has been a Christian Scientist for some time and was a member of the organization that meets in Masonic Hall. I have been a follower of its teachings for twenty years and have been practicing in the Bronx for four years."

Mrs. Mosbach's arrest was based on an affidavit made by Policeman James A. McCarton that death was due to criminal negligence in failing to provide medical attendance. This action was taken after Coroner Shongut had talked over the telephone with Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss.

WOMAN OFF A FERRYBOAT.

Sat Sobbing Before She Leaped—Walked as Though Carrying Weights.

An unidentified woman, about 30 years old, committed suicide late yesterday afternoon, by leaping from the stern of the Lackawanna ferryboat Musconetcong into the North River, while the boat was going from Hoboken to West Twenty-third Street. A lifeboat, in charge of Quartermaster Ellis Preston, and manned by the crew of the ferryboat, was lowered, but the woman's body did not reappear, and late last night had not been recovered. The harbor police are dragging for it.

The suicide was about 5 feet 4 inches tall, had dark hair and eyes, and wore a black suit and hat. When she boarded the ferryboat at Hoboken she carried a handbag on which was a metal monogram. When a search was made later, the handbag could not be found. The actions of the woman attracted the attention of passengers. She walked the deck of the vessel rapidly, and frequently paused at the rail and looked down into the river. She went into the women's cabin and sat sobbing and wringing her hands. The efforts of women passengers to console her were ineffectual.

Joseph Piegori of 636 Crescent Avenue, the Bronx, saw the woman run out of the cabin and to the stern of the ferryboat. He attempted to seize her before she leaped, but was too late. According to Piegori, her steps were retarded as if weights had been concealed about her person.

The ferryboat was stopped in midstream and a lifeboat was lowered. Passengers, in the meanwhile, had crowded to the stern. After waiting in vain for the body to reappear, Capt. William Neiman ordered the ferryboat on to her slip.

PUT YOURSELF IN HER PLACE.
A necessary operation prevents a widow of four months supporting her four small children until her recovery, after which she will be able to earn at best only $7 weekly—and then decide how much you will contribute to help her to retain a well-conducted home for the children. Send gifts to R. S. Minturn, Treasurer, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East 22d Street, Room 11a.—Adv.

BOTH M'NAMARAS PLEAD GUILTY TO LOS ANGELES DYNAMITING

James B. Placed Bomb That Killed 21 in The Times Building.

JOHN J. DID IRON PLANT JOB

Labor Union's Secretary May Get Off with 14-Year Sentence, but Brother Faces Life Term.

TRIUMPH FOR LAW, SAYS OTIS

Newspaper Proprietor Believes Organized Labor Will Now Purge Itself of Criminal Members.

LABOR LEADERS ASTOUNDED

Confessions Move Gompers to Tears—To Return $190,000 Defense Fund.

VINDICATION FOR BURNS

Detective Who Got the Evidence Always Sure of the McNamaras' Guilt—Socialist Election Imperiled.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 1.—One year and two months to the day after the disaster, James B. McNamara confessed to-day to the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times Building, in which twenty-one lives were lost, and his brother, John J. McNamara, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, confessed to wrecking the plant of the Llewellyn Iron Works at Los Angeles on Oct. 1, 1910.

These confessions came this afternoon in open court before a roomful of astounded spectators as Leo Gopdie Davis, of counsel for the defense, asked leave to withdraw the pleas of not guilty, which had been entered by the prisoners, and change them to that of guilty.

Judge Bordwell, not the least surprised among those present, announced that he would sentence the prisoners on next Tuesday, Dec. 5. It is practically certain that James B. McNamara will be sentenced to life imprisonment instead of death, and his brother to at least fourteen years at hard labor in the State prison.

Both men were in court and both seemed prepared to face the ordeal. J. J. McNamara, the stronger of the pair, occupied the seat given up to him by Clarence Darrow and kept his eyes fixed on the trailer form of his younger brother, who stood during the arraignment, chewing gum and never raising his eyes from the table before him.

There was no full, detailed confession made by the accused men, but Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for the defense, has promised that James B. McNamara will make one within a day or so and that John J. will make another after he has been arraigned next Tuesday. He intimated that nothing that has not already been printed or indicated would appear in either.

James B. McNamara's confession clears up absolutely the tragedy of the explosion and fire which at 1:07 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 1, 1910, wrecked the plant of The Los Angeles Times at First Street and Broadway, and caused the death of twenty-one persons.

For nineteen of these deaths the McNamara brothers were indicted, and J. B. McNamara was on trial specifically for the murder of Charles M. Haggerty, a machinist whose body was found nearer than that of any other to the spot where the dynamite was supposed to have been placed.

Why They Confessed.

To-night, as the two brothers sat together in the county jail, refusing to see any one or make any statement, an interest second only to the occurrence itself hung about the question with reference to James B. McNamara:

"Why did he confess?"

To this opposing counsel gave the same answer.

"He confessed because he was guilty, and that's all there is to it," declared District Attorney Fredericks.

"He was counseled to confess because that was the best thing he could do, in the opinion of counsel," said Attorney Clarence S. Darrow, chief of counsel. "I will say now that there was no other reason or motive in it. I've studied this case for months. It presented a stone wall."

"It was evidence gathered by the State of California that brought about this plea," Mr. Darrow said when asked what seems to believed to have been most effective.

"That was evidence," he added, emphasizing the "was."

Mr. Darrow's statement was made as

looking squarely in the face of the charges that the recent arrest of Burt H. Franklin, an investigator, employed by the defense, and two others with him, for attempting to tamper with jurors, might have precipitated a situation untenable save by confession of the prisoners.

"Negotiations have been on for weeks," asserted Mr. Darrow, and this was corroborated by District Attorney Fredericks.

"We expected at one time that Jim would confess last Monday, but he did not," said Mr. Darrow.

Prison Walls with Ears.

Notwithstanding these statements it is thought that the discovery of a significant piece of wire dangling from an upper window of the jail where the McNamara brothers are confined had an important part in bringing about to-day's confessions. Mr. Darrow investigated it and became convinced that the walls of the prison had ears.

The wire ran from a window in an unoccupied cell on the third floor to another unoccupied cell on the second floor. Orrie McManigal, the State's most important witness, has been seen by many persons at the upper floors, from which the wire dangled. There he was visited by his wife, by his uncle, and by Mr. Darrow, and it is believed by the defense that these that were every word spoken in the room was carried to the cell below, where it was taken down by a stenographer, and thus conveyed to the prosecution.

It is remembered that exactly the same device was used with telling effect by Detective Burns in his investigation last Spring of the bribery scandal of the Ohio Legislature and there is evidence that it has been employed again with disastrous effect for the defense.

Soon after McManigal's uncle had been to see him he was summoned before the Grand Jury. After his examination he exclaimed in dismay and bewilderment:

"They asked me about things I said to Ortie that I never spoke before in my life. I said them in that room and nowhere else."

When District Attorney Fredericks was asked about the rumor, he replied:

"I shouldn't wonder a bit if it's true. There should be nothing unusual about it. There's just a round disk attached to the window shade or against the pane so that no one would notice it, and then there's the wire leading to some other place."

Denies Outside Influence.

Mr. Darrow also denied that external pressure was exerted from union labor sources and Socialist sources, as Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of The Times, charged to-night in a formal statement, or that the municipal election to be held next Tuesday in which Job Harriman, one of the defense's counsel, is candidate for Mayor, carried any weight. It was learned that Harriman was not consulted at all in the deliberations.

White, gaunt, and hoarse, Harriman leaned against the wall of his office and confirmed this.

"The trial has nothing to do with local issues," he said. "I was not called into conference because the other attorneys said they did not want the local situation brought into it. I know nothing of it until after it happened."

A telegram from Clarence Darrow to Andrew Gallagher, a San Francisco labor leader, confirmed this declaration.

A brotherly affection bordering on worship, it became known to-day, brought about James B. McNamara's confession. A desire to save his brother from the necessity of confessing anything at all held back day and day the word that would end the trial.

"Joe is not in on this deal," the pale-faced man reiterated with insistence born of one great idea. "I don't care what happens to me."

Case Against Union Officials.

His state of mind was known to District Attorney Fredericks, who communicated about it continually with Attorney Darrow and Darrow's colleagues, Attorneys Lo Compte Davis, Joseph Scott, and Cyrus McNutt of Indiana. A solution finally was found in the proposition that John J. McNamara plead guilty to the dynamiting of the Llewellyn Iron Works, for which he and Ortie McManigal jointly were indicted.

John J. McNamara did not enter a plea at this time to the indictment entered against him for The Times explosion, but when he is arraigned next Tuesday it is virtually certain that proceedings against him for this charge will be dismissed, as the State admits it has no evidence connecting John J. directly with this particular disaster.

All of to-day's proceedings were bumped in a few minutes. At the morning session of court District Attorney Fredericks obtained an adjournment until afternoon. This was considered plausible because of registration fraud warrants known to be impending in connection with the coming election.

The fallacy of such a theory became plain, however, when it became known that Lawrence Sullivan, an investigator employed by the defense, was in Fredericks's office and that Attorneys Darrow and Davis also had been there.

At the afternoon session the courtroom was packed.

Scene in the Courtroom.

The scene in the courtroom to-day was one of protracted tension. Sensation followed sensation with such rapidity that the spectators hardly realized what happened in those few minutes of formal procedure. In less than twenty minutes the big case was disposed of, but for hours previously there had been an uncertain, unsatisfied feeling that something interesting would develop, and so closely guarded was the information that the spectators were prepared for almost anything except the thing presented.

It was not thought that, after the vigorous battle waged thus far, one side would lay down its arms so willingly, so tamely, and even so happily—for both prisoners smiled—as they have on other days—confidently unconcerned.

Although there are many persons to-night who say they had advance information on the turn which affairs took, even the District Attorney was not sure until just before noon that the end was in sight. There were to be developments in the courtroom, he told his associates, and all brought their wives and friends. They crowded into the chamber and even swarmed into the big newspaper inclosure, where many seats had been vacated by reporters who once had been there and intended to return for developments more sensational than those of getting a jury.

Even a Baby There.

In the crowd were detectives for both sides, many women, and even a baby that emitted a cry almost simultaneously with the announcement of the plea of guilty of John J. McNamara.

Thin brown curtains shaded a hot sunlight from the room. A mass of heads leaned forward expectantly as the hour for the reconvening of court approached. Tensely waiting was a squad of newspaper men who had waded to no avail through a mass of possibilities to-day to determine the reason for the sudden halting of the morning's proceedings. Three little boxes concealing telegraph wires were prepared for the developments, and less than two seconds after the word "Guilty" left the mouth of each defendant the news was being flashed forth across the land.

Seated with District Attorney Fredericks was his entire staff. Facing him was Clarence S. Darrow and three associate counsel for the defendants. James B. McNamara, at first took a seat to one side, as usual, with two deputies, but soon Attorney Joseph Scott beckoned to him. The two men sat together for a few minutes. Scott's arm was about the prisoner's neck, and he counseled courage for the supreme crisis.

James B. Would Save Brother.

It was James B. McNamara who had balked at entering into an arrangement to plead guilty if it might affect his brother. He was willing to sacrifice himself, but he wanted his brother to go free. The attorneys, however, convinced him that the better course was for both to plead guilty and take their chances on a merciful sentence.

Word that John J. McNamara was coming caused the first ripple of excitement. He had not visited the courtroom since Oct. 11, when the trial was begun and the case of the McNamaras was severed. When he entered it was generally realized that the case had reached a climax. He took a seat behind his brother and awaited developments. Between two deputies he sat chewing gum and smiling.

Once he turned a flushed face toward the crowd and observed it in silence.

The bailiff rapped louder than usual when Judge Walter Bordwell mounted the bench. Instant silence followed.

"The people versus McNamara," remarked the court, and Attorney Lo Compte Davis of the defense rose.

Withdrew Not Guilty Pleas.

"Your Honor," he declared, "the defendant is in court. In this case, People versus McNamara, that is now on trial, may it please the court, after a long consideration of the matter and final consultation between counsel for the defendant we have concluded to withdraw the plea of not guilty and have the defendant enter in this case a plea of guilty, and the like course we intend to pursue with reference to J. J. McNamara in the case of the People against him, wherein he is charged with having destroyed the Llewellyn Iron Works, or with having placed dynamite at the Llewellyn Iron Works.

JAMES B. McNAMARA'S CONFESSION.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 1.—In his cell in the county jail to-night James B. McNamara, who dynamited the Los Angeles Times Building, killing twenty-one persons, made this confession:

"They say I shall swing for this. If I swing, it will be for a principle. They could never have got me on the evidence they had, but I was afraid for John. Besides, I could not sleep. I am not afraid and I shall remain unafraid, for myself, but I do fear for John. He and Darrow and Davis and Scott all feel pretty bad about this. They are all in it, too, too deep, but I have turned the trick, for I have pleaded guilty.

"Please say to the papers that I am guilty, but I did what I did for principle, and that I did not intend to murder a man. We put that bomb in Ink Alley, just as the papers have said, and we set it to go off after all the men in the building had gone home, in the early morning, but the clock went back on us, and you know what followed.

"Think what all this means to us, who have been fighting, fighting always for a right to live. When I set that bomb I meant only to throw a scare into those fellows who owned The Times. The paper had been fighting us for years. The situation throughout the country was critical, and so we decided that something must be done, and we were sent to do it. I was horribly shocked when I learned of the deaths that followed, but I am prepared to pay the price for my crime, if it can be called that, when it was done for principle."

The Los Angeles Times Dynamite Disaster in Which 21 Were Killed, and Its Perpetrators

JOHN J. McNAMARA.

LOS ANGELES TIMES BUILDING DESTROYED BY DYNAMITE.

BLOCK AND BATTERY USED TO SET OFF BOMB.

JAMES B. McNAMARA.
PHOTO BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

ORTIE McMANIGAL, WHO CONFESSED TO DYNAMITING.

We have sent for him and he probably will be here."

Mr. Darrow—He is here now.

Mr. Fredericks—Mr. Clerk, will you let me have the papers in this case? Mr. Clerk, this is Case No. 6,930, is it not

The Clerk—The case at bar, yes, Sir.

Mr. Fredericks—Mr. J. B. McNamara, will you stand up, please.

The defendant arose.

Mr. Fredericks—Mr. J. B. McNamara, you have heretofore been arraigned on this indictment, No. 6,930, and have entered your plea thereto of not guilty. Do you now wish to withdraw that plea of not guilty?

The Defendant—Yes, Sir.

James B. Pleads Guilty.

Mr. Fredericks—The prisoner answers yes. J. B. McNamara, you have heretofore been arraigned on this indictment as stated before, you have withdrawn your plea of not guilty heretofore entered. Do you wish now to plead at this time?

Mr. Davis—At this time, yes Sir.

Mr. Fredericks—To this indictment, No. 6,930, charging you with the crime of murder, do you plead guilty or not guilty?

The Defendant—Guilty.

Mr. Fredericks—Guilty, your Honor. Do the court and counsel wish for the defense to take up the other case?

The Court—I will dispose of this matter and fix the time for sentence. What is the number of the section of the code with respect to sentence?

Mr. Ford—1,191 of the Penal Code.

Mr. Fredericks—The court can make the same order with regard to the other case, if you wish to proceed with it at this time.

The Court—I will make the order in this case and then I will take up the other. The court appoints the time for pronouncing judgment in the case as 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the 5th day of December, 1911.

Mr. Fredericks—Let me have the papers in the other case. J. J. McNamara, will you stand up, please?

He arose.

John J. Admits Guilt.

Mr. Fredericks—J. J. McNamara, you have heretofore been arraigned on indictment No. 6,955, in which you are charged with the crime of exploding or attempting to explode dynamite, nitro-glycerine, &c., in the buildings or near the buildings adjacent to the Llewellyn Iron Works. You have been arraigned on that indictment and entered your plea of not guilty. Do you now wish to withdraw that plea of not guilty?

The Defendant—I do.

Mr. Fredericks—Do you wish now at this time to plead to the indictment?

The Defendant—I do.

Mr. Fredericks—J. J. McNamara, you have heretofore been arraigned on indictment No. 6,955. This is the time agreed upon for you to plead to the same. Do you want to plead guilty or not guilty?

The Defendant—Guilty.

Mr. Fredericks—Guilty, your Honor.

The Court—Well, I will appoint the time for pronouncing judgment in this case as 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 5, 1911, which is next Tuesday.

The eight sworn jurors and two talesmen passed for cause were brought to the courtroom at 2:05 to be discharged.

"Gentlemen," said Judge Bordwell, addressing them, "while you were called to try but one case originally to an end. The additional case pleaded guilty, so your additional services will not be required."

The Judge smiled and some members of the jury applauded.

"I want to tell you that I am absolutely confident that you men would have given this man a fair and impartial trial."

The jury was then discharged.

There was a rush for the inclosure where the attorneys sat when court adjourned. A group flocked around District Attorney Fredericks to congratulate him on the way he had worked up his case. He smiled in return.

Prosecutor's Statement.

"I don't want a pound of flesh," he said. "I look at this from two viewpoints. As a lawyer I wanted these men to plead guilty because they were guilty—because the evidence we gathered showed them guilty beyond a doubt. But as a man I want to say that if I can recommend a less severe punishment than death or be merciful in any way and at the same time rid union labor of its desire to use violence to obtain its ends, I want to do that thing."

Hits at Labor Leaders.

"With the so-called effects of this case on labor and unionism I have nothing to do as a prosecuting officer," added Mr. Fredericks. "As a man with the interests of my country at heart, I hope that it will have the effect of clearing out of the union ranks all that is vile and pernicious. I believe that when the decent union men find out the caliber of their so-called leaders, there will be an upheaval in union ranks such as there has never been before.

"Mind you, I am not criticising even the

triumph. In a way it has been a personal triumph, but I have had fortune and the brains of many men to aid me where I fell short, to prompt me when I hesitated and to turn me back when I went wrong. I have seen this confession coming for weeks. In fact I have been working toward that end ever since the arrest of these men last Spring. Now that it has come, I can only say that I have been proved right. There can not be any talk of 'plants' now and 'frame-up' theories will have to go to a very dust limbo.

"When Mr. Darrow and Mr. Davis came to me this noon time and told me that they were willing to withdraw their pleas of not guilty and substitute one of guilty, I was glad, but I was not surprised. I had known for two weeks and more that the defense knew how hopeless was their case, how utterly desperate their plight was, and I was waiting for just some such move on their part.

"There was no attempt to force their hand. I am not in a position to force the hands of such brainy men are Clarence Darrow and Lecompte Davis. Nor did I ever make any suggestions to them. They came to see me of their own free will, believing as they do that the move was in the best interests of their client. That is all the forcing that was done."

Asked if the arrest of Bert Franklin, arrested Tuesday on a charge of bribing G. N. Lockwood as a prospective juror had had any effect in making up the minds of the attorneys for the defense, Fredericks simply smiled.

"You are now asking me to conjecture, to suppose, to imagine. I am very poor at those things. My conjectures are not nearly so good as some sent out by you paper fellows. I am treating that bribery case for just what it is—a separate crime. Whether it had any effect on the McNamara case I leave to your own sound, common sense."

Around Attorney Clarence S. Darrow gathered a crowd, too. From him the questioners wanted to know how it all had hapened and why. Mr. Darrow's face was pale. The long wrinkles in his cheeks looked even deeper than usual, and he talked in a low, husky voice that indicated great fatigue.

"It was a hard struggle to bring this about, but it was the best thing that could have happened," he said. "I did the best I could."

"If I'd have seen any way out of it we would not have pleaded guilty," he added. "We have had this action under consideration since a week ago Monday.

"I am glad it's over with," said Darrow with a sigh. "We have been working on this for two months or more, and it has been the greatest strain of my life.

James B. Placed the Bomb.

"The Times Building was blown up by James B. McNamara with nitroglycerine, to be sure, but the bomb touched off the gas, and gas really did it."

"Did you have to wrestle hard with the McNamara brothers to get that admission?" he was asked.

"Somewhat, but the facts have been overwhelming. Every loophole was gathered in by the State. As far as I am concerned I felt that sooner or later it had to come. Things were happening in which big people are interested. The movement was impelling. They wanted the matter cleared up and feared further bloodshed unless we obliterated the incident from Los Angeles at once.

"Of course, I feel I have helped the McNamaras by getting them to plead in so far as they probably will not be sentenced to death.

"Life imprisonment will be meted out to James B., and John J. will get off with a light sentence."

Effect on Union Labor.

"Do you think union labor will suffer?" asked a reporter of Mr. Darrow.

"Oh, no, it's just an incident in the evolution of things. Because one does wrong does not mean all the others are wrong. As a matter of fact, Jim McNamara did not mean to kill anybody. They have told me the whole story, and it is substantially as it has been told in the press except I reiterate that there was really no criminal intent. It was meant as a scare to The Times and I doubt whether there was enough explosive to really do the damage that was done, but, of course, gas helped. But the crime is the same, no matter what the intent."

"Why didn't you wait until after Tuesday's elections?" Darrow was asked.

"Don't you know this will hurt Joh Harriman's chances to be elected Mayor?"

"I know, but we could not take any chances. Maybe the State would have backed out of their agreement. Lives were at stake, and I think we saved them."

Didn't Want to Tell.

Attorney Joseph Scott of the defense told of the long argumentative sessions with James B. McNamara, in which counsel urged him to plead guilty.

"I'll plead guilty all right," he finally agreed, "if you will leave Joe [J. J. McNamara] out of it."

"We can't do that," he was told. "It's both or neither. Maybe you will be hanged."

"Maybe I will," said James B., chewing gum.

"It won't look nice and it won't feel nice," said one of his attorneys sharply.

"I don't mind hanging for the principle involved," said the man stubbornly, and many hours were spent convincing him that he best could serve his brother by allowing him to plead to the wrecking of the Llewellyn Iron Works.

Bribery charges against Bert H. Franklin, a detective employed by the McNamara defense, probably will be dropped now as irrelevant to the main issue.

This completes the part of the State of California in the affair, but District Attorney Fredericks declared to-night that if the United States Government instituted any investigation concerning any unlawful transportation of dynamite, or if authorities elsewhere in the United States wished to delve into causes of explosions where labor was involved, it was a matter in which he had no further concern, though any information at his disposal would be given to the proper authorities desiring it.

McManigal May Go Free.

Ortie E. McManigal, the confessed dynamiter, whose admissions are said to have been a big factor in the McNamaras pleading guilty, will go virtually free if the plans of the State in his behalf do not go wrong.

After court had adjourned this afternoon Malcolm McLaren, the Burns detective, who has been a daily visitor to McManigal's cell since the dynamiter was brought here last Spring and has always spoken in a friendly way of the prisoner, came upon District Attorney Fredericks in the latter's office.

"There's just one thing I want to ask you," said McLaren to Fredericks, "and that is that you do all you can for McManigal."

Fredericks held up his right hand as he answered:

"I promise you I'll do all in my power for him. He may have to take a life sentence, but I'll do the best I can."

Later, in McManigal's cell, after the dynamiter had gone into the story of the Llewellyn Iron Works explosion last Christmas, McLaren told him privately of what Fredericks had promised.

McManigal was greatly affected when he learned that the State had become his friend. His eyes filled with tears and his voice choked so that he could hardly stammer his thanks.

Before he heard the news McManigal had been apprised of the pleas of the McNamaras, and had said with a chuckle that he was glad to hear of their action, as it confirmed his assertions, and he thought the public now would regard him differently.

Surprise to McManigal.

"I suspected something was doing," said McManigal with a smile as his little black eyes snapped, "when J. B. did not go over to court as early as usual this afternoon. And then when J. J. was taken over I was positive. I could not tell just what had happened, however, until some time afterward, when the newsboys came around the jail calling out 'McNamaras plead guilty!'

"Then McLaren came over and told me about the proceedings in court. Of course I was surprised. I had not expected them to do it so soon."

"And what's next?" he was asked.

"Oh! I suppose I'll get mine," he answered. "I ought to get something for all that I did. I think I might be given anywhere from one year to life."

He laughed as he suggested his own possible punishment, and added in response to a question that he never had been promised anything for what he had done, a statement later confirmed by Detective McLaren, who said that the promise of District Attorney Fredericks this afternoon was the nearest approach to immunity suggested for McManigal. The latter then told the story of his dynamiting experiences, with some details about which there is now no necessity for secrecy on his part.

McManigal Tells of Plots.

McManigal said he first began dynamiting June 25, 1907, in Detroit, Mich., where the Russell Wheel Foundry Company's building, then in course of construction, was destroyed.

time until a year ago, when he was in the Conover Woods, in Wisconsin, with James B. McNamara, and the latter, he said, told him then of having just previously dynamited The Times building.

"We left the Conover Woods about a year ago," said McManigal, "and I went back to my home in Chicago and lay around there for a few days.

"It was Dec. 8 last that I received a telegram from Indianapolis signed 'Frank' and asking me to go to that city. 'Frank' meant James B. McNamara, as he at times used the name of Frank Sullivan. I went to Indianapolis and in John J. McNamara's office I was given instructions by John J. himself regarding the Llewellyn job. He said it had been promised that a Christmas present was to be sent to Los Angeles and that I was to bring it.

"James B. and I went to John J.'s vaults on the fifth floor of the American Central Building in Indianapolis, where his offices were, and took out a case specially made to carry nitro-glycerine. The District Attorney has that case in his possession here now.

Had Dynamite Cached.

"Well, that was Dec. 9. We hired a rig and drove out to Beach Grove, an Indianapolis suburb, where he had the explosives cached. There were twelve quarts there, and we took it all, leaving two empty cases.

"We went back to J. J.'s office and I got instructions from J. J. himself to come to Los Angeles. He told me to put shots under the Llewellyn Iron Works and the Baker Iron Works, and to be sure to put one under The Times auxiliary plant, 'to add a few more to the list.'

"I left Chicago on Dec. 12 for Los Angeles. I had ten quarts of the 'dope' in the special carrying case and two quarts in my suitcase. I gave the case with the ten quarts in it to the porter to take care of. I gave him a dollar for his trouble.

"Just before arriving at the depot on Dec. 15 in Los Angeles the train ran along by the Los Angeles River and I took special notice of the river as a good place to cache the stuff. When I got here I went to the Hotel Rossiyn and got a room under the name of T. F. McKee. Then I went back to the river, hid the stuff and marked the spot so I could not possibly fail to find it when I wanted it.

"I had been told by J. B. how to get to the Llewellyn Iron Works. He said to go to the part of the city where the streets bore names instead of numbers, so I located it all right. It took me a few days though to find the Baker Iron Works.

How He Placed Bombs.

"Then I looked about for The Times's auxiliary plant. J. B. had told me to buy a copy of The Times and look on the editorial page and I would find the address. I did so, but I found only the business and editorial offices on Spring Street, where the paper had moved after its building at First and Broadway had been blown up.

"I finally found the auxiliary plant. They were setting up a new press there at the time. I had a long talk with the watchman. I looked the place over and decided it was too well guarded to do anything there. About 7:30 the night of Dec. 24 I placed the whole twelve quarts of 'dope' at the Llewellyn Iron Works, timing it to explode at 2 o'clock.

"About 9 o'clock at night I took the Southern Pacific Valley train north to San Francisco, where I remained a few days, and arrived back in Chicago New Year's Day."

At this point in McManigal's story Detectives McLaren and Barry, who were present, stopped him, saying that as the crimes committed in Los Angeles were few compared to the whole number charged against the McNamara brothers and of which McManigal was said to have knowledge, it would not do for him to talk too much.

The confessed dynamiter, however, was asked about his confession in which he told of having been instructed to see the big chief "and get a pass" banned "Change" in San Francisco before coming to Los Angeles on the "Llewellyn job," but the detectives instructed him to mention no person by that name. That statement, however, was made a part of the court proceedings when his wife, Mrs. Emma McManigal, was a witness before the Grand Jury here last Summer.

Bitter Toward His Wife.

"I haven't seen my wife since she left here," said McManigal bitterly. "Darrow promised her a life's living if she would desert me, and she took him up. I suppose she'll soon be selling McNamara buttons again. They ought to be in big demand in the next few days. I have scratched my uncle, George Behm, off the map, too. All I want to have is my children, but I don't suppose I can have them if I have to go to prison."

McLaren declared that Mrs. McManigal was fully cognisant of all her husband's dynamiting crimes, despite her statement to the contrary. The detective said that it was Mrs. McManigal who cut from the newspapers accounts of all of the explosions caused by her husband and kept them for him to show to John J. McNamara, because the Secretary and Treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers always forced McManigal to produce

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GOMPERS IS AMAZED BY THE CONFESSIONS

"The McNamaras Have Betrayed Labor," He Says—Moved to Tears by the News.

TO RETURN DEFENSE FUND

Brothers Had Recently Assured Him of Their Innocence in Prison and Had Given Him a Message to Labor.

"The McNamaras have betrayed labor."

Standing before the desk of the Hotel Victoria, where he had just signed the register, Samuel Gompers spoke with his hands upraised and in a broken voice.

He arrived last night on his way to Troy, N. Y., where he goes to attend a meeting of the State Factory Investigating Committee. He said he first heard the news that the McNamara brothers had pleaded guilty, one to murder and the other to blowing up an iron works, as the train was coming from Manhattan Junction to the Pennsylvania station.

He was much overcome by the news, for it was not so long ago that he interviewed the brothers in jail at Los Angeles and received from both their assurances that they were innocent of the charges and that they wanted him to let labor know that they were the victims of a conspiracy.

"I am utterly dumfounded by what I have heard," he said. "The news that came to me was simply a bulletin from a press association, and I have had no chance as yet to think on the subject and on what it will mean to the laboring men of this country."

His slouch hat was pulled down well over his eyes in the evident attempt to conceal his emotion. His voice showed that he was laboring under strong feeling.

"We have been imposed upon in that affair cruelly, for there has been no doubt in my mind that the accused men were innocent of the charges. In this I was backed not alone by my opinion but by the assurance of the two accused men. I have letters written by them telling of their innocence. When I was out West I went to see them. They begged me to convey this assurance to labor, which believed and had faith in them.

"I did not know J. B. until I met him at that time, but I knew John J. in an official way. They impressed me with their sincerity and I was kindly disposed toward them, and I believed them when one of them said to me, earnestly: 'We are all right.'

"As I was parting with John J., I remember he took my hand and said, as near as I can remember: 'Take this message to the laboring men of the country. This is a damnable put up job and we are innocent.' I saw no reason for doubting their word."

As he continued talking, Mr. Gompers said again and again, with a note of sorrow in his voice:

"We have been cozened; we have been imposed upon."

"Of course in the minds of many," he continued, "their action will have a damaging effect upon labor and the labor movement in this country, but the realization will come that labor is not back of brutality and crime. It will be realized that we extended to them our sympathy and help because we believed in their protestations of innocence. The effect on labor will be depressing, but it will not be lasting, and whatever little the cause has lost it will soon regain. Labor is represented by organizations and not by the acts of individuals, and it will be seen that we acted in good faith and gave our help toward what we considered a good cause.

"They Don't Represent Labor."

"If the McNamaras have committed what the newspapers say they have, these are all that I have seen, then they do not represent labor, for labor does not win by such methods. We do not believe in the destruction of property or the killing of other men, and the cause has never been advanced and never will be advanced by such methods. We do not sanction or encourage the employment of crime or murder in our fight for justice and right.

"I became interested in the McNamaras as President of the American Federation of Labor, as I am interested in other men who belong to the army of labor, and our belief was backed by a belief in their innocence. My help was given when it was asked, and the country responded to the call, for there was not a doubt then that the men were wrongfully accused. We were perfectly willing to have the case go into court, for, with our faith in the men we wanted them to get a fair hearing in open court, rather than have them tried by the newspapers and the magazines of the country."

"What will be the attitude of the federation?" Mr. Gompers was asked.

"There will be no particular attitude taken by the federation," he replied. "If the men have pleaded guilty, then that ends the case, so far as we are concerned, and ends our connection with it. There is nothing more to say except to repeat that we have been cruelly deceived."

Mr. Gompers was asked whether, in view of the plea of the McNamara brothers, the ironworkers would be forced out of the organization. He replied emphatically that no such action would be taken.

"Emphatically no," was his reply. "The iron workers' organization is not responsible for what has been done. No decent laboring man working for the advancement of the cause advocates such measures. What was done was the work of individuals, and I know of no clique or combination of criminals in the organization. Those who are guilty are guilty as individuals, and they do not represent either the iron workers or the spirit of the laboring men."

To Return Contributions.

Speaking of the money raised, Mr. Gompers said:

"From very late reports received, I know we raised $190,000 for the defense, and all of this was turned over to Mr. Darrow, the lawyer for the McNamaras, for the legal expenses, counsel, witnesses, and experts. Mr. Darrow was made custodian of this fund, and I do not know how much has been expended.

"I know this, that Mr. Darrow is a man of the highest character, and that money has not been used for improper purposes. What is left of this fund, I expect will be returned to the donors. We shall publish a list of the amounts received and expended, and these we shall return. There is not the slightest question of making a demand for this money. Mr. Darrow will return it."

Mr. Gompers would not discuss Detective Burns's connection with the case, and when he was asked whether Eugene V. Debs had not expressed a rather violent opinion in regard to the McNamara case, he replied shortly: "I will not discuss the utterances of that man."

Mr. Gompers was met at the hotel by two of his friends, neither of whom, he said, were prominent in the labor movement. He spent some time after his coming to the hotel talking on the long distance telephone, but he said nothing had occurred to make him change his plans.

"To no one in the country has this come as more of a shock than to me," was his final word.

JOHN MITCHELL SHOCKED.

He Believed It Would Be Shown That Gas Caused the Explosion.

Special to The New York Times.

ROANOKE, Va., Dec. 1.—John Mitchell, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, and past President of the United Mine Workers of America, was to-night shown the dispatches telling of the confession of the McNamara brothers. Mr. Mitchell said he was utterly shocked.

"I confidently expected that the McNamaras would be cleared, and that it would be shown that The Times Building was blown up by a gas explosion and not by dynamite.

"Having been a miner I have some knowledge of the use of dynamite. The report of the inspection of the ruined building showed plainly that the basement was not damaged. Knowing that dynamite always blows down, I felt confident that it could not have been used in this case. From the beginning all of the officers and leaders of the Federation asked the public to withhold judgment until the McNamaras have been given a trial. This comes as a great shock to me."

Mr. Mitchell is here to deliver a lecture to-night and gave out the interview a few minutes before he entered the hall. He was asked if he would have any comment to make on the McNamara confession in his lecture and he said positively that he would not. The labor leader would not express himself as to what effect the confession would have on the cause of labor.

TEACHES LESSON, SAYS POST.

Man Who Has Long Fought Unionism Points to Its Dangers.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 1.—C. W. Post, former head of an organization formed to combat labor unionism, sees a broad lesson in the outcome of the McNamara case. He says:

"It seems that the honest, law-abiding workingman, even those who by choice or force are members of the American Federation of Labor, would finally decline to be affiliated with the crowd which forces contributions from the hard-earned pay envelopes of honest workingmen to defend a clearly known murderer of men.

"Present-day militant unionism begets strikes and surely generates hate and inflames the murderous passions of criminally inclined men. Any man who assaults or intimidates another because he works should be imprisoned, and no honest workingman cares to be known as a supporter of the criminal, or to have his earnings filched under orders of the chiefs that money be used to clear the lawbreakers or murderers.

"Organizations of workingmen are right, but they should be peaceful. The public must sternly deny growth and strength to the present disturbers of peace and industry."

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Edited by Gumaer

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

OTIS WARNS LABOR TO PURGE ITS RANKS

Owner of Los Angeles Times Declares Battle for Industrial Freedom Must Go On.

CONFESSION FORCED, HE SAYS

Neither Organized Labor Nor Socialist Party Could Deliberately Ally Itself with Crime and Violence.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 1.—Harrison Grey Otis, when asked to-night for an opinion on the action of the McNamara brothers in confessing that they dynamited the Los Angeles Times Building of which he is the owner, said:

"We of the Los Angeles Times declared from the outset and ever after, that the Times Building was criminally destroyed by the blaze of dynamite and we have believed from the beginning that the crime was committed at the behest of organized labor. But as to this we have patiently waited for the production of the evidence, desiring only a fair trial.

"The result of the confessions of the McNamara brothers in open court is a great triumph for truth and law. It vindicates our contention. It is proof of what we suspected from the outset, that this unexampled crime was either inspired by organized labor, or was done by desperate members of organized labor who knew beforehand that they would have the sympathy of their leaders, their lawless, not their lawful followers. The confessions are timely and render unnecessary the complete proving of the charges through the evidence ready to be produced in court by the prosecution's officers, a mass so strong, direct and indisputable as to render conviction certain.

"As the case progressed there was apparent a dangerous menace in the form of an alliance between socialism and violent trades unionism. But this alliance became so obvious to the more enlightened and law-abiding leaders of both sides as to make a separation of the aggressive bodies absolutely necessary for the good of each. In other words, the Socialist party could not afford to be dragged bodily into the swamp of anarchy which repels and detest criminal and monopolistic methods, and saw the need of halting in their career of blind sympathy for the criminal dynamiters who blew up the Times Building. They could not afford to have it said that organized labor as a body close deliberately to ally itself with crime and violence. So that in the last resort, one of the strongest backing the defense found themselves unnerved and unmanned, and hence pressure was brought to bear upon the accused from two directions to confess, to condemn themselves and thus save the face of both organized labor and socialism, so far as the latter had been drawn into the fight.

"As to me and mine, we stand vindicated in our quarter of a century stand for industrial freedom. More now than ever do we stand for that great and vital principle for which we have stood during all these long years of battle, the essential principle that industrial freedom is every whit as sacred as is the principle that religious freedom, political freedom or personal freedom, in a land governed by a free Constitution and laws made thereunder.

"The result may be, and ought to be, of great service to organized labor itself, which, with the criminal and monopolistic elements eliminated, may go on in a career the like of which it can never achieve by further making itself an ally of violence, proscription, monopoly, and crime.

"With these elements eliminated there is no reason why organized labor may not take a defensible stand in this country, a stand which shall bring it always within the pale of law, always within the potency of reason, moderation, and justice, and again pursuing the bad tactics which have so often marked its course in the past, where and when resort has been so frequently had to proscription, industrial monopoly, violence, boycotting, and the cruel persecution of workmen in every right which organized labor can possibly possess under the Constitution and the law.

"I say these things, not because I am a believer in the wisdom of many of the tenets of organized labor or in the necessity for its contentions, but because I never had any purpose to deny the right of labor to organize lawfully.

"I now repeat this statement, which I have made a thousand times before, that I have never denied the right of laborers of all classes to organize and act within the limitations of law. But the necessity of obedience to law on the part of all workmen, citizens, and all employers, large and small, is a supreme necessity if we are to have peace in the republic and preserve the Government under which we live.

"Nobody can be more glad than I would if organized labor as a whole shall rise to the height of purging its ranks of lawless methods, principles, purposes, and persons. Should it do this it will put itself in the right and attain life and power which it can never obtain otherwise. Thus it can live in usefulness and honor instead of dying in infamy.

"So far as I and the Los Angeles Times are concerned, we have had some hand in the conflict. I declare that I would gladly see organized labor thus purge itself for its own good, the country's good, and the cause of labor broadly. But if need be the battle will go on from our vantage point, the vantage point of liberty and law, for we cannot surrender, and the American people will never surrender their industrial rights and liberties."

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BURNS SAYS PLEA VINDICATES HIM

Detective Declares It Proves No Man or Organization Is Above the Law.

CONFIDENT OF HIS EVIDENCE

Not Embittered by the Accusations Made Against Him by the Socialist Newspapers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Following the telegraphic advices from Los Angeles that the McNamara brothers had pleaded guilty to the dynamiting of The Los Angeles Times and the Llewellyn Iron Works, William J. Burns, head of the detective agency which obtained the evidence against the dynamiters, said at his home in Chicago:

"I have heard of the confession, but I have not received official notification of the fact. I do not doubt that in view of the amount of evidence, the men did make a clean breast of the whole affair.

"I consider the outcome as the strongest kind of a personal vindication for me. I was employed by George Alexander, Mayor of Los Angeles, to investigate the case, and the result of my labors was in no way to be construed as arising from any personal feeling I had against either of the defendants, although this was repeatedly declared to be the case by the labor and Socialist leaders throughout the country.

"Even as late as a week ago, when the New Orleans Bankers' Association voted a resolution of thanks and confidence for the work I had done in placing the guilt for the various outrages where it belonged, Samuel Gompers presented a resolution to the American Federation of Labor denouncing the New Orleans bankers for their action.

"The repeated charges made against me by the Socialist press that the placing of guilt on the McNamaras was a frame-up, and the accusation that I had planted the dynamite at Los Angeles, did in no way embitter me, for I knew that on the strength of the evidence the outcome could not have been other than it is.

"At no time was there any personal animus on my part toward the men I was trying to convict; it was simply a case of detective hunting the criminal, and not of William J. Burns seeking to overthrow labor or to create a feeling against the labor leaders in any particular.

"My share of the work was completed when I turned over the evidence to the prosecuting attorney, Mr. Fredericks, who conducted the case ably, and the outcome is a victory for him. It is a victory for all of the people who believe in fair play and serves to clearly and conclusively demonstrate that no man or organization of men is above the law."

John J. Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, refused to express an opinion on the affair to-night. So confident of the innocence of the accused men was he that he declared it would be some time after he received information from their Secretary, Edward J. Nockels, who is now at Los Angeles, before he would be able to realize that he had been mistaken in his convictions.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1.—In a statement, telegraphed to a Cleveland newspaper to-night, Detective Burns says:

"Ever since the arrest of the McNamaras, the witnesses for the State have been harassed on every side. They have been chased about the country in an effort to have them 'lay off.' In a number of instances money has been offered in an attempt to spirit witnesses away. But in each instance they failed. Finding that the State had woven an impenetrable net around them, the McNamaras decided upon the step they took to-day.

"Within a few days I will go to the coast to continue my labors in the dynamiting cases. There is more evidence to obtain in connection with other men who have yet to be called for trial. These men have taken a part in the dynamitings and are equally culpable with the McNamaras. It is now up to the authorities to make the rest of the guilty persons come into court and plead guilty. They ought to be forced to do so. We have the evidence against most of them, just as we had it on the McNamaras, and these others had better come to the front.

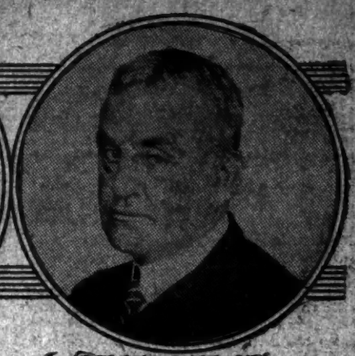
"I think one result of the confessions will be the election of Mayor Alexander of Los Angeles to succeed himself, as opposed to the Socialist pro-labor candidate, Harriman."

Those Identified with McNamara Prosecution and Defense.

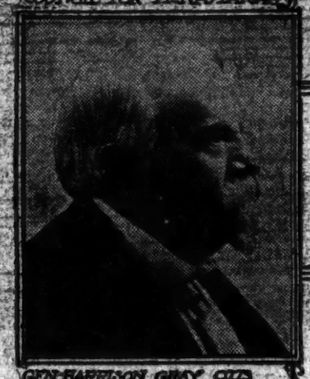
MRS. OTTIE McMANIGAL, WHO AIDED THE McNAMARA DEFENSE AGAINST HER HUSBAND.

J. C. DAVIS, JUNIOR COUNSEL FOR McNAMARAS.

CLARENCE DARROW, IN CHARGE OF McNAMARA DEFENCE.

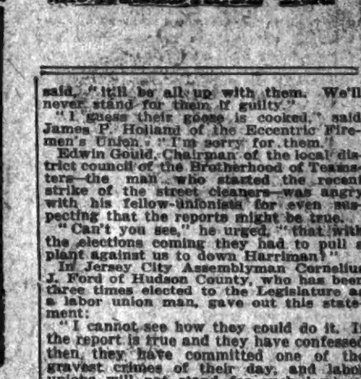


JUDGE BORDWELL, WHO PRESIDED AT THE TRIAL.



GEN. HARRISON GRAY OTIS, OWNER OF THE LOS ANGELES TIMES - BUILDING.

DETECTIVE BURNS'S MEN WHO GOT EVIDENCE AGAINST McNAMARAS.



JOHN D. FREDERICKS, IN CHARGE OF THE PROSECUTION.

THE JONES BARN WHERE HUNDREDS OF POUNDS OF DYNAMITE WERE FOUND.

© PHOTO DYNAMICAL NEWS ASSOCIATION.

KIRBY SAYS PLEAS WILL SHIELD OTHERS

Manufacturers' Association's Head Believes McNamara Confessions Were Made to Suppress Facts.

MORE INDICTMENTS COMING

He Says Labor Officials Who Were Responsible for Acts of McNamaras Will Be Tried.

John Kirby, Jr., President of the National Association of Manufacturers, which was instrumental in bringing the McNamaras to justice, sent this message to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES last night:

By Telegraph to the Editor of The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Your telegram received. I have not as yet been officially advised of the confession of the McNamara brothers, but have been expecting them to plead guilty for several days. The noose has been drawing tighter and tighter. The evidence is so conclusive and overwhelming and involves so many prominent labor officials that escape through perjury, intimidation, or bribed jurors seemed impossible.

It has been evident for some time that the defense was planning to prevent the facts being disclosed in the trials. Manifestly the objects of the confession is to protect the American Federation of Labor and "higher up" officials of several National unions from exposure by the suppression of all the facts, but in my judgment this will fail.

Had the trials continued there could have been no further question as to the association of labor union officials with this the most inhuman and diabolical conspiracy of this or any other age.

Suspicion of "frame-ups" and the "planting of dynamite" by Burns's detectives, so loudly proclaimed by Gompers and Mitchell and may other labor officials, may yet be lingering in the mind of some people, but when the magnitude of the conspiracy is made known and the facts disclosed thruogh Federal Grand Jury indictments and trials which will follow, the American people will have a correct understanding of the real meaning of "peaceful picketing" and the underlying motives of the American Federation of Labor.

Perhaps those well disposed citizens who have wined, dined, and encouraged some of the most noted, but most responsible labor leaders will now receive new inspiration as to the true character and purpose of these distinguished individuals and hereafter turn their sympathy and lend their influence to more honorable men and a more worthy cause.

And perhaps the developments at Los Angeles will cause politicians who have stood for anti-injunction and other vicious labor legislation tto change their minds as to the justness and patriotism of such policy. It is to be hoped they will.

J. KERBY, Jr.

UNION MEN HERE DUBIOUS.

But Are Ready to Throw Over McNamaras "If Report Is True."

The news that the McNamaras had confessed brought labor union leaders from all parts of the city to the Labor Temple in East Eighty-fourth Street last night.

They came chiefly for information, and it was evident from their quiet talk among themselves that they were preparing to throw the McNamaras over and repudiate them as individuals who, as Meyer London expressed it, "had followed the precedents of the capitalists instead of the teachings of their brother workers."

When asked for formal expressions of opinion the labor leaders hedged somewhat from the bolder views expressed among themselves. They pleaded for time in which to secure confirmation of the news reports. They railed at the "capitalistic news services" and spoke of "plots to queer the Socialist vote in Tuesday's Los Angeles election."

Either because they wished to avoid the issue or did not care to express for publication their real sentiments, nine out of ten labor leaders who were present at a meeting of the Central Federated Union declared they had not seen the news dispatches. When copies of telegrams from Los Angeles were presented to them, they waved them aside, refusing to look at them.

"We will take the word of our own representatives only," they said.

In the headquarters of the McNamara Defense Association, at 239 East Eighty-fourth Street, members of the McNamaras' union—the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' Association—held a hasty conference. Thomas J. Walsh, President of Local 40 of the International Association, addressed his fellow-unionists, urging that they send a telegram to Clarence Darrow and await its receipt before reaching conclusions in the case.

"It is too impossible to be true," he said. "Here was the American Federation of Labor, with 1,000,000 men solidly behind the McNamaras. They had plenty of money for their defense. Why confess now? Why not two months ago? No, this is a capitalist conspiracy, pulled to wreck the Socialist Party at next Tuesday's elections."

A reporter asked Mr. Walsh if his fellow-unionists felt now, as Eugene V. Debs was quoted as having felt some time ago, in favor of a general revolt of labor organizations against the carrying out of a death sentence against the McNamaras if they should be found guilty.

"Decidedly not," he replied. "If they're guilty, let them take their medicine. In our meetings we have declared time and time again—we have never for a moment ceased to declare—that if they were guilty, and were proved so fairly, we were through with them. What Debs actually said was that we would not stand for an unfair decision against them."

While a telegram was forwarded to Mr. Darrow asking for a personal message on the situation, no reply was received up to a late hour.

The McNamara situation was kept out of the formal proceedings of the Central Federated Union, but the union's delegates were so busy discussing the case in groups gathered about the room that speakers on the regular order of business could not make themselves heard.

"I don't believe it," said Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Secretary of the Central Federated Union. "Burns and his sleuths have been pulling so many tricks that I suspect this whole business."

"What's the use of kidding ourselves along any further?" was the expressive comment of Robert Davis, organizer of the Brotherhood of Painters. "I have read the alleged confessions, and on the face of it they're guilty. I believe them guilty. Until they confessed or it was proved it was our duty to see that they had a fair trial. Their guilt need not be labor's burden. Both are members of the Knights of Columbus, and their guilt will not be the burden of this organization."

Ernest Brown, Treasurer of the Central Federated Union, was among those who refused to believe the dispatches.

"There's some kind of hocus-pocus in this," he said. "They have never confessed."

"Surely the crimes won't be charged to organized labor," declared Charles Iffland, President of the Bakers' Union. "We would never stand for that sort of thing. The confession story reads like a pipe dream of Candidate Harriman's enemies. But if they're guilty, the law has no penalty heavy enough for them. I hope they get the worst it has to offer."

The opinion of Philip Kelly, President of the Scene Shifters' Union, differed radically from that of the other union men.

"The McNamaras, if they have confessed," he said, "are spies of the capitalist class. They are paid spies, who have been in our ranks doing dirty work to smear our good name, and will now get off easy with the help of their own kind. If they were genuine men they had no need to confess. Too many of us were behind them."

Thomas J. Curtis, Organizer of the tunnel and subway diggers, was willing to withhold judgment only until his present fears were confirmed. "Then," he said, "it'll be all up with them. We'll never stand for them if guilty."

"I guess their goose is cooked," said James P. Holland of the Eccentric Firemen's Union, "I'm sorry for them."

Edwin Gould, Chairman of the local district council of the Brotherhood of Teamsters—the man who started the recent strike of the street cleaners—was angry with his fellow-unionists for even suspecting that the reports might be true.

"Can't you see," he urged, "that with the elections coming they had to pull a plant against us to down Harriman?"

In Jersey City Assemblyman Cornelius J. Ford of Hudson County, who has been three times elected to the Legislature as a labor union man, gave out this statement:

"I cannot see how they could do it. If the report is true and they have confessed then they have committed one of the gravest crimes of their day, and labor unions will not stand for such lawlessness."

NEWS HALTS MASS MEETING.

McNamara Defense Association Planned to Charge Capitalist Plot.

One effect of the McNamara confessions will be to cause the abandonment of plans for a large mass meeting in Cooper Union, in which the innocence of the brothers was to be proclaimed. Charges of capitalistic conspiracies were to be made under the auspices of the McNamara Defense Association.

Handbills have already been issued advertising the meeting. It was to have been held on the night of Dec. 11 and was the third in a series. The second of the series, held on the night of Oct. 7, netted only $30 in cash, whereas the first meeting, held soon after the McNamaras were arrested, brought in nearly $300.

The McNamara Defense Association's entire subscription list, which reached a total of $3,000, has been forwarded to Los Angeles, and the association found itself penniless when the news of the confession came last night. The Secretary did not have cash enough in the Treasury even to pay for a telegram of inquiry to Los Angeles.

The association, which had its headquarters at 239 East Eighty-fourth Street in rooms occupied also by the Socialist Party as headquarters, was composed of 250 delegates from local unions and two delegates from each central body of labor unionists.

Its organization resulted from a call sent out by the Socialists after the McNamara arrests were announced.

Its first mass meeting, held in Beethoven Hall in June, was addressed by Congressman Buchanan of Illinois, Congressman Berger of Wisconsin, and President Ryan of the Structural Iron Workers' Association. All of these speakers committed themselves unreservedly to the theory of capitalistic plottings.

At the Labor Day parade an American flag was made into a money-receiving receptacle. It was carried by four persons, one holding each corner, so that money could be thrown into the flag from the side lines. During the parade $234 was flipped into the flag. From the sale of McNamara buttons about $200 was realized, but there was a heavy loss on unused buttons, a large stock of which remains on hand.

Julius Gerber, Secretary of the association, refused persistently to see anything but an anti-Socialist plot in the news of the alleged confessions. He said they came too close to the Los Angeles election next Tuesday to be true.

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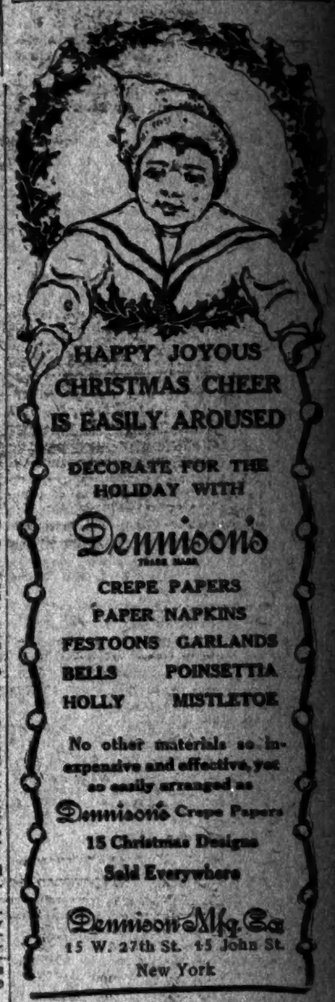

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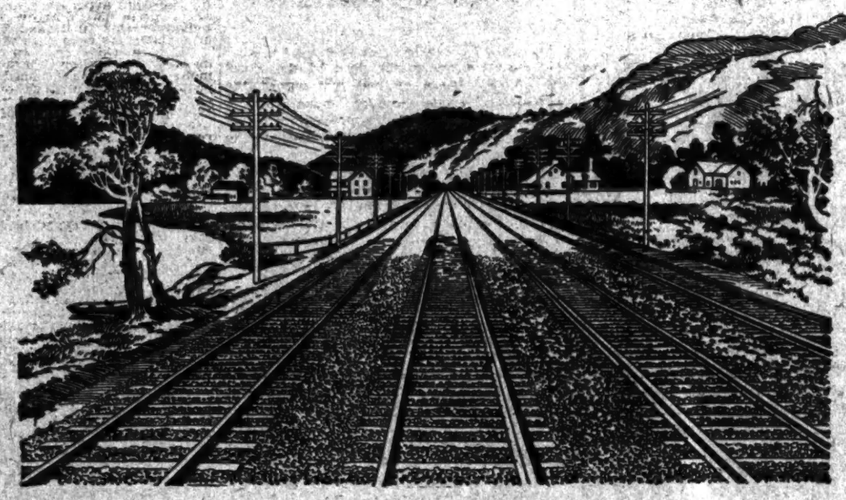

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HOW SUSPICION FELL ON THE M'NAMARAS

Series of Dynamiting Outrages Gave the Clues by Which Burns Captured the Perpetrators.

CLIMAX TO LONG LABOR WAR

Gen. Otis of Los Angeles Times Had Led Fight Against Unions—Bomb at His Home Failed to Go Off.

At 1 o'clock in the morning of Oct. 1, 1910, the Los Angeles Times Building was destroyed by an explosion. The newspaper was just going to press; the composing and press rooms were full of working men and women. There came a crash and a burst of flame, and in five minutes twenty-one of the workers in the building were dead, some mercifully at the first shock, but others only after the slow agony of burning alive.

The same night bombs were placed against the homes of Gen. H. G. Otis, proprietor and publisher of the Los Angeles Times, and of F. J. Zeehandelaar, Secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. These bombs did not explode.

At once it was realized that The Times Building had been blown up by a dynamite explosion, and it was suspected that it had been done by supporters of the unions. There were two reason for this suspicion. First, Los Angeles had for months been the scene of one of the fiercest and most important of the contests between labor and capital in the country, and Gen. Otis had from the first waged a determined fight against the unions. In the second place, investigation showed that the methods by which the explosion had been caused were precisely similar to those used in a score of other outrages which had been perpetrated in the preceding five years in the industrial war between the National Erectors' Association and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Los Angeles was the centre of the labor fight of the Pacific Coast, if not of the entire country, because of an attempt made in the Summer of 1910 to cut the hours of the metal trades in Los Angeles from ten to eight, as was in force in San Francisco. A strike was declared on July 1, and was marked by riots and violence of all kinds. In September the unions were practically beaten. They had spent $103,000; their men had been idle for four months, and only two small employers had given in.

Gen. Otis took a leading part in this fight, but his antagonism to labor went further back. When The Los Angeles Times was still a small sheet of twelve pages in 1801 a strike occurred among his printers for the closed shop. Otis fought them and won, and ever since he has stood for the principle of employing any man he chose without regard to trade union rules, and has turned his entire energy to the defeat of industrial despotism or contract. Consequently, The Los Angeles Times was dynamited not only because of the principles of its owners, but because its employes were non-union men.

Little could be learned in the ruins of The Los Angeles Times building, but the detectives who were at once put on the case found an important clue when they examined the attempt to blow up Mr. Zeehandelaar's house. The dynamite was contained in a cheap suitcase and one of the sticks was wrapped in paper with the stamp "Giant, Sept 20." This led straight to the Du Pont Powder Works at Giant, on San Francisco Bay, and it was easy to learn there that the explosive had been bought by three men, who were known as Harry Kaplan, Matthew Schmitz, or Smithy, and J. B. Bryce, Brice, or Bryson

Clues from Other Dynamitings.

However, the direct trail did not lead very far, and it was through the evidence left by the McNamaras at the extraordinary series of outrages which had been committed against the property of the members of the National Erectors' Association that the real clue was found. From 1905 to 1910 there had been no less than 102 dynamitings in all parts of the country. Property worth hundreds of thousands of dollars had been destroyed, and if comparatively few lives were lost it was more by good fortune than anything else. But when one or two men design and carry out a series of outrages there is sure to be a certain similarity in their methods which betrays their authorship. So it fell out that when the direct clues failed the McNamaras were connected with The Los Angeles outrages indirectly.

The National Erectors' Association and William J. Burns, the detective, both worked toward the same conclusion independently. The association, of which Walter Drew is the counsel, kept a record of the explosions of which its members were the victims, and something like a rogues' gallery of their foes. It was soon found that whenever an explosion occurred the description of the men who had been considered by the employers the ringleaders of disaffection was the same, and gradually the number suspected of complicity in the crimes narrowed down to a very few.

The result was that as soon as it was known that three men were concerned in the purchase of the dynamite at Giant, Cal., the association was able to suggest the identity of at least one of them. The District Attorney of Los Angeles telegraphed far and wide a description of Bryce, or Bryson. It was received by the association just as its Directors were in session. At once it was suggested that Bryce could be none other than James McNamara.

Meanwhile, Burns had been employed by McClintock & Marshall of Pittsburgh to investigate the explosion that wrecked a bridge at Peoria, Ill. One of the charges had gone off but another had missed fire, and in that way the detective got possession of a little 50-cent clock. It turned out to be the most important piece of evidence that he ever obtained.

At Los Angeles another cheap clock had been discovered, and it was surmised that the author of the Peoria and the Los Angeles outrages was one and the same man.

It was a not unnatural conclusion that the Structural Iron Workers' Association might be concerned in the series of outrages, and before long it was definitely ascertained that one J. W. McGraw, who had been noticed about Peoria shortly before the explosion and who had bought nitro-glycerine at Portland, Ind., was J. B. McNamara, brother of J. J. McNamara, Secretary-Treasurer of the Structural Iron Workers' Association in Indianapolis. Watch was kept around union headquarters, and before long a third was added to the list of suspects—Ortie E. McManigal.

McManigal Confesses.

The three men were arrested on April 12 and McManigal and J. B. McNamara were taken just as they were about to break off another series of outrages near Detroit. The detectives were following all their movements and were aware that on April 11 McManigal would meet in Toledo James B. McNamara. He carried with him an old suitcase which had been used so often to hold dynamite that it was absolutely saturated with it and attracted the attention of the boy at a package room, where they checked it, by its peculiar odor. "It was really," said Mr. Burns afterward, "in such a condition that it might have exploded itself while it was being handled by the railroad men.

As soon as the two conspirators met, the detectives kept close at their heels. They were followed as they got some dynamite from a store on the farm of McManigal's father at Tiffin, and were arrested together in Detroit on April 12. Not even the local police knew for what offense they were wanted. It was supposed that they were safe-breakers, and in a few hours Burns and his men had them on the way to Chicago.

For a few days the two men were kept out of sight in a house in South Chicago, and there Burns obtained the confession of McManigal. According to the detectives account he gave it perfectly freely and with a full knowledge of his rights. Burns merely talked to him, he said, and showed him the kind of scrape he had got into and in ten minutes McManigal was quite willing to tell all he knew.

J. J. McNamara was not arrested until April 22. His capture was full of sensation. The National Board of International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Association was in session and McNamara was performing his duties as Secretary. The members of the local Police Department presented themselves and carried him away to jail from the midst of his comrades. The other members of the board were held in the building and the police at once began a search of the papers and records of the organization.

Cry of "Kidnapping" is Raised.

Before the police came to the union headquarters they had been provided with requisition papers from the Governor of California. These were honored on sight by the Governor of Indiana. At the Police Court the regular procedure was gone through as quickly as possible, and an hour and a half after their arrest the two prisoners were being whirled out of the State by the detectives in an automobile.

At once the cry was raised that they had been kidnapped. As soon as the automobile crossed the Kansas State line their friends lost all trace of them, and it was declared that the law had been violated in the most deliberate manner in thus spiriting them away. On April 24 the union leaders caused the arrest of Mr. Drew of the National Erectors' Association, who was in Indianapolis in connection with the case; Frank P. Fox, proprietor of a local taxicab company, who was accused of having driven the car in which McNamara vanished, and W. J. Ford, Assistant District Attorney of Los Angeles, who had also come to the city to supervise the case.

A warrant was also issued for Burns, but at the time he was not in the State. He returned, however, next day and gave himself up. He was admitted to bail, and on June 17 was indicted by the Grand Jury of Indianapolis as a kidnapper. One of his detectives named Hossick was indicted at the same time, but the Grand Jury threw out the bills against Drew, Ford, and Fox.

Meanwhile the trip of the prisoners across country to Chicago caused a good deal of excitement. There were wild rumors that the train would be blown up in revenge, but it was not easy to discover by which route they were being conducted. Heavily manacled, they sat in Pullman coaches as the train sped across the continent, and on April 26 they were safely lodged in the Los Angeles jail.

Meanwhile throughout the ranks of labor organizations a cry of sympathy for the prisoners went up. Every possible slur was cast upon Burns, and it was freely alleged that McManigal was a stool pigeon and that the detective had "planted" the evidence on which he was relying to get their conviction.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, investigated the case and gave out a statement that he was convinced that the entire charge was a "frame-up" and that Burns had lied in every word he had said about the case. The detective replied that he was not acting against unions, but against malefactors who might happen be union men, and quoted against Gompers the statement of John Mitchell that he was willing to await the issue of the trial.

From end to end of the country the defense of the McNamaras was taken up as almost a personal matter by the union leaders, and it was generally understood that a fund of $500,000 was to be raised by contributions from every labor organization in the land in defense of the men who were persistently held up as the martyrs of the cause of labor against unprincipled capitalism.

Used the Dictagraph.

Undeterred by the feeling against him personally, Burns went on with the preparation of the case, but found time to attend to the Ohio legislators who had been charged with bribery. This case is interesting, as he obtained the evidence against them by use of the dictagraph. The same device has figured in the reports from Los Angeles in the last day or two, and is said to have led to the resolution of the McNamara brothers to throw up the sponge. McManigal in jail repeated his confession again and again and the case against the prisoners became daily more and more complete.

The defense fought for delay. They raised the question of the legality of J. J. McNamara's extradition in the California courts; they moved for the quashing of the indictments on the ground that the Grand Jury was biased; they demanded a new judge. Clarence S. Darrow, their counsel, exhausted every possible technicality in his fight for his clients, but could not prevent their final arraignment on Oct. 11.

Then the prosecution announced its intention of trying the two prisoners separately and elected to take first the case of James B. McNamara, the younger brother, who is accused of having been the more active partner in causing the actual explosions. He was placed on trial for the death of Charles J. Haggerty, a machinist, who was one of the twenty-one killed in the Los Angeles Times explosion.

Only Eight Jurors Obtained.

Though the trial has come to an end before even the case for the prosecution has been opened, it will long be remembered in legal annals for the extraordinary lengths to which the process of the choice of a jury was abused. After seven weeks of continuous sessions only eight jurors had been finally selected, and the proceedings seemed interminable. It was noticeable that the defense from the very beginning adopted the tactics on the assumption that labor was on trial, and in their questioning of talesmen they insisted in inquiring into the views that each man held on trade unionism and the open shop.

John J. McNamara was born in Cincinnati on Dec. 23, 1876. He had a common school and business college education and went to work in 1892. He became a bridge worker in 1898, and joined the union in the following year. He worked at his trade in different places in the Middle West till 1904, when he was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron-workers, having already held a number of the minor offices in local unions. He studied law and was admitted to practice in Indianapolis in 1900.

James B. McNamara was born in Cincinnati on June 2, 1882. After attending the public schools he took up the trade of a printer, and has worked for years in job printing offices in Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other cities. Unlike his brother, he was never especially active in union affairs.

LEGISLATION WILL BE AFFECTED

Arrest of the McNamaras Led to Many Bills in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—News of the confession of the McNamara brothers at Los Angeles aroused keen interest among members of Congress in Washington, especially as the question of the arrest of the McNamaras threatened to come up at the approaching session of the House. Several bills inspired by the McNamara case and dealing with the subject of extradition between States are pending, but it is assumed that, now the two prisoners whose sudden arrest in Indianapolis and removal from the State caused such anger in labor circles, have pleaded guilty, the bills will not be forced to the front.

One such bill was introduced by Representative Korbly of Indiana, and was the measure which organized labor had singled out for enactment.

Aside from the proposed legislation, which it is thought will be affected by the action in Los Angeles to-day, Democratic politicians at once recalled that these developments will probably make the Presidential aspiration of Gov. Marshall of Indiana look up a bit, as his connection with the sudden and secret extradition of the McNamara brothers was regarded as damaging to his chances. It is admitted, however, that the animosity which Gov. Marshall's course aroused will not be softened by the fact that the two men have pleaded guilty to the charges against them.

Another piece of legislation which may be effected by the situation and which has been championed by the Democrats and leaned to by the Republicans out of consideration for organized labor is the bill to take from Federal Judges the power to punish summarily for contempt committed in the presence of the court. In fact it was expected that one of the first pieces of general legislation that the Democrats would enact this session would be a bill changing the law in relation to the punishment for contempt of court. This is a platform demand, and is generally recognized as having been espoused by the Democratic Party at the insistence of organized labor.

During the last session of Congress the Judiciary Committee, to which all of these bills have been referred, decided to hold hearings beginning Dec. 7 on this proposed legislation. The principal measure before the committee is the bill introdnced by Representative Clayton of Alabama, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. It designates four classes of contempt of court as follows:

Contempts committed in the presence of the court; failure to obey the mandate of a lawful subpoena as a witness; failure to obey a jury summons, and misbehavior of an officer of the court.

All other contempts are classed as indirect contempts.

Direct contempts may be punished summarily by the Judge, but indirect contempts shall be tried on written accusation before a jury if the accused demands it.

At the hearnig set for next Thursday representatives of railroads, manufacturers' associations, and the Anti-Boycott League are to present their views. The demand for the revision of the statute on contempt has been urged by others besides representatives of organized labor, and the opinion was expressed tonight by Democrats that the House will pass a bill on that subject this session.

It is now hardly likely that Gompers will appear before the House Judiciary Committee next week when the subject of legislation to regulate punishment for contempt of court will be discussed. In fact, so far as it can be done, the majority leaders who yielded to the demand for legislative aid for the dynamiters will drop the whole subject as silently and as expeditiously as it can be done. The hearing before the Judiciary Committee will be carefully steered as far from the McNamara case as possible.

Officials of the Federal Government were inclined to-night to believe that the outcome of the case would have a favorable impression upon the Grand Jury now in session in Indianapolis on the unlawful transportation of dynamite. The conclusion was reached that it would render easier the task of the Department of Justice. United States District Attorney A. I. McCormick arrived here to-day and probably will confer with Attorney General Wickersham regarding the Indianapolis inquiry. He is here primarily to discluss the proposed voluntary to discuss the proposed plumbing trust of the Pacific Coast, but consideration of the Indianapolis case undoubtedly will be an incident of his visit.

The Department of Justice was not directly concerned in the McNamara prosecution, its indirect interest relating to any evidence that might be adduced bearing upon the Indianapolis inquiry. The Federal Grand Jury at Indianapolis recently was excused until Dec. 14, when it is expected the Government's experts will have finished their investigation.

COMMENT OF SOCIALIST PAPER.

The Call Says Confessions Were Forced on Eve of Local Election.

The Call, the Socialist daily paper, will to-day contain this editorial comment on the McNamaras' plea of guilty:

"The confession of the McNamaras is the most dramatic and appalling arraignment of capital that could possibly have come, both as to the crimes involved and the methods used in obtaining the admission. It is a foul, black charge against them, but a blacker, fouler, more horrible charge against the system that produced them. It is a terrible thing that men with such a sacred cause should have attempted to use the weapons of capitalism.

"Though thousands and thousands of workers yearly go to their deaths through the criminal recklessness of the employers, nothing is to be gained by blind, insane attempts to mete punishment for the wholesale crimes committed. But even in this case the slimy cunning of the capitalists was in evidence. The desire was not so much to get the McNamaras at the present time as to strike a blow at the Socialist Party because its members, knowing the detestable work previously done, had demanded for the accused men at least a fair trial. But, exerting every possible force against them, by offering at this point to compromise the matter instead of getting a verdict at the trial, the men were induced to confess dramatically a few days before the election.

"They were parts of the best-staged, most despicably indecent act ever perpetrated, and it was perpetrated by the very men responsible for the production of those conditions which bring about a state of affairs where McNamaras are inevitable. There need be no reservation in dealing with this question. Capitalism breeds murder, and here is murder bred of capitalism. Every corpse produced by it rests at the door of the employer, as do those numberless unnamed murdered, the members of the working class murdered in pursuits of profits.

"There has been a ceaseless class war, and when the members of the working class have been the victims but little has been said concerning it. Capitalism has fought every effort to avert those murders, and yet its whole teaching is that violence, disregard of the law, subversion of all order, are the shortest ways to wealth. Capitalism not only killed the members of the working class, but it has done its best to turn others into murderers. Here is the result, and it is a new indictment of present society."

CONTEMPTIBLE, SAYS WARHEIT.

Jewish Socialist Paper Denounces the McNamaras for Deceiving Labor.

This editorial on the McNamaras' pleas of guilty appears to-day in The Warheit, a Jewish Socialist paper of this city:

It is a difficult, an inhumanly difficult, task to throw a stone, to treat upon a human being lying on the ground, with the shadow of death before his eyes. The brothers McNamara stand to-day before the whole world as the most contemptible product of the unnatural, wild, and uncontroled tendencies that are aroused in the labor movement.

Anticipating the result, they nevertheless forced the American labor movement to pawn its good name—its only treasure—and lost it for them. Not contented with their atrocious crime, with its fatal results, and not satisfied with suckling the workingmen's last penny, they moreover forced such men as Samual Gompers, such organizations as the American Federation of Labor, to indorse their claims, to honor their innocence, and to bring the whole movement into a state of moral bankruptcy.

It is difficult to send a curse to those that have already been cursed; to tread upon the fallen but not with love nor with any sympathy will ever the names of the McNamaras be mentioned in the future.

MOTHER WON'T BELIEVE IT.

Mrs. McNamara, Overcome, Says She Knows Her Boys Are Innocent.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—Had a bolt descended from a clear sky it could not have cast a greater shadow of gloom over the home of James B. and John J. McNamara than did the news of their pleading guilty.

"I know my boys are innocent," wailed Mrs. Mary McNamara, their mother. "I am forced to believe that they have pleaded guilty, but I know they are innocent."

When questioned as to her plans and as to whether or not she would go to Los Angeles to see her boys, she said:

"I do not know. I cannot decide upon anything now."

Tears had been bravely held back during this short interview, but they now brimmed to the surface and in a burst of sorrow the aged mother was led into another room by her daughter, Mary McNamara.

Mrs. McNamara learned of the pleas when on a street car on her way home. She refused to believe it until the news was confirmed at her home. She returned form the West a few days ago. Robert and Mary, brother and sister of the men, even in the face of the confession, also refused to believe them guilty. Neither seemed wrought up over the confession and while they refused to answer many questions they said they believed their brothers were innocent. In a clear, cool manner, Robert said:

"I do not believe my brothers guilty of the crimes to which they have confessed. Our family received a letter from James, dated Nov. 24, just a few days ago, in which he wrote favorably of the progress of the proceedings in court. He did not deviate any in this last letter from any we have received in the past, all of which were filled with cheering news. As for Frank Eckhoff, I believe that he knows nothing of the case, but is pretending in order to receive money for his services."

During the interview Robert's sister Mary stood by, but did not utter a word. With a slight nod of the head she coincided with what her brother said, and, like him, did not seem moved at the news that may separate the family for years to come.

At the time of the arrest of the McNamaras, detectives made a thorough search of the McNamara home. They found an amount of wiring, a number of steel saws and several dry battery testers.

James B. and John J. McNamara were associated with the union labor movement in this city for years and at the time of their arrest their numerous personal friends here scouted the idea of their guilt. Almost every labor union in this city drafted resolutions protesting against the arrest and pledging financial aid for the trial.

USE OF DYNAMITE GROWING.

113 Explosions Reported in 6 Years in Labor Disputes.

Dynamite has been used in fights on the "open shop" idea for the last six years and dynamite outrages in these years have been steadily on the increase. In all 116 destructive explosions have been reported in connection with labor disputes. At first the use of dynamite was limited to physical work—particularly steel—in course of construction. More recently whole shops have been dynamited.

In the iron and steel industry alone seventy-two cases of dynamiting of structures in course of erection have been reported by one association. In most of these cases there was exhibited a wanton disregard for both life and property, the explosions often causing more damage to the poorly constructed and crowded surroundings than to the construction work under attack.

Detective Burns said in a recent interview:

"In 1908 the dynamitings amounted to a reign of terror. We were given a record for that year of twenty big explosions on different works. They were in all parts of the United States. The thing got so bad that a war couldn't have been much worse. For 1909 and down to the time of the Peoria affair, in September, 1910, we made a list of thirty-five destructive explosions, three other unsuccessful attempts, and seven assaults on workmen.

Nor did the dynamiting stop after The Los Angeles Times was blown up. Since then many explosions have been reported. A list of dynamiting cases in 1910 and 1911 follows:

1910.

March 27—McClintic-Marshall Construction Company, Indiana Harbor, Ind. Two bombs, obviously fitted with time fuses, exploded in building. Erected for American Steel Foundries Company.

April 5—Pan-American Bridge Company, Newcastle, Ind. Entire plant dynamited. After explosion the plant was unionized.

April 16—Second dynamiting of hotel in Salt Lake City, erected by R. D. Jones, sub-contractor for the American Bridge Company.

April 18—Power house of Mount Vernon Car and Manufacturing Company, Mount Vernon, Ill., dynamited. Erected by McClintic-Marshall Construction Company.

April 19—Chicago & Eastern Illinois bridge across Wabash River at Clinton, Ind., wrecked.

May 24—Structural material stored in Interborough Rapid Transit yards, 223d Street and Broadway, blown up by dynamite bomb. Construction work by Pennsylvania Steel Company of New York City.

June 4—Machine shop of Davenport Locomotive Works, Davenport, Iowa, dynamited. McClintic-Marshall Construction Company, contractor.

June 4—Bridge for Peoria & Pekin Union Railway Company at Peoria, Ill., dynamited. McClintic-Marshall Construction Company, contractor.

June 5—Material for Denison-Hirvard bridge dynamited at Cleveland. McClintic-Marshall Construction Company, contractor.

July 9—Two dynamite explosions partially wrecked Lehigh Valley Railroad viaduct at Greenville, N. J. Phoenix Bridge Company, contractor.

July 18—Trestle work for West Side Belt Railroad of Pittsburgh wrecked by dynamite. McClintic-Marshall Construction Company, contractor.

July 21—Power plant for Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway dynamited. Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Company, contractor.

Aug. 2—While unloading a car on dock of Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company two dynamite explosions in half hour. Heyl & Patterson, Superior, Wis., contractors.

Aug. 23—Material in McClintic-Marshall Construction Company's yard in Kansas city dynamited.

Sept. 4—Three dynamite explosions at Lucas Bridge and Iron Company's plant at Peoria, Ill. Six adjacent buildings wrecked.

Sept. 4—Two carloads of steel girders belonging to McClintic-Marshall Construction Company in East Orange, Ill., dynamited. Material intended for use in building bridge for Pecora & Perin Union Railway. (It was in connection with this case Detective Burns's war against the dynamiters began.)

Sept. 25—Dynamite explosion at Reading Railway Bridge at Nicetown, Penn. American Bridge Company, contractors.

Oct. 1—Los Angeles Times Building destroyed by dynamite. Twenty-one men killed.

Oct. 10—Derrick car at New Boston & Albany Bridge in Worcester, Mass. dynamited. Phoenix Bridge Company, contractors.

Oct. 10—Street bridge over Boston & Albany Railroad tracks in Worcester, Mass., dynamited. Boston Bridge Works, contractors.

Nov. 28—Derrick at West Philadelphia National Bank dynamited. Bergdoll & Rawling, contractors.

Dec. 25—Llewellyn Iron Works of Los Angeles, Cal., dynamited. Alleged perpetrators of Los Angeles Times outrage indicted also for this crime.

Dec. 30—Walter Vanstan's Furnace and Sheet Metal Works of Kansas City practically wrecked by dynamite.

1911.

Jan. 29—Car dump being built for Susquehanna Company blown up by two charges of dynamite in Erie, Penn. McCain Constructing Company.

Feb. 24—Plant of Iriquois Iron Company of South Chicago damaged by two dynamite explosions. Surrounding property shattered.

March 8—Viaduct for McKinley Traction system at Springfield, Ill., wrecked by two dynamite explosions. McClintic-Marshall Construction Company.

March 16—Unloading bridge of Milwaukee Western Fuel Company, Milwaukee, Wis., wrecked by two explosions. Heyl & Patterson.

March 24—Omaha County Court House badly damaged by two charges of dynamite. Caldwell & Drake Iron Works.

March 24—Caldwell & Drake Iron Works plant, at Columbus Ind., dynamited simultaneously with Omaha County Court House.

March 25—Ore conveyors of Pickands & Mather Co. dynamited.

April 2—St. Peter's Street (South Bend, Ind.) viaduct dynamited. Attempt to wreck Grand Trunk bridge across St. Joseph River thwarted.

April 4—Springfield (Mass.) Municipal Building, in course of construction, damaged by two dynamite explosions. A. E. Stephens Company of New York.

Sept. 3—Westchester & Boston Railway viaduct at Mount Vernon, N. Y., wrecked by dynamite.

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GOV. MARSHALL FINDS HE WAS JUSTIFIED

Conscious That He Did His Full Duty in Surrendering McNamara, He Says.

GUILTY PLEA A VINDICATION

But Prosecutor Baker Says He Will Still Prosecute Burns for Kidnapping.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 1.—The news of the confessions of the McNamara brothers was received as a great relief at the office of Gov. Marshall, inasmuch as the Governor's friends point to the confessions as a vindication of his attitude in the arrest and deportation of John J. McNamara. Gov. Marshall apparently was pleased over the outcome of the dynamiting case.

"I do not know the truth or falsity of the report touching the pleas of guilty of the McNamara brothers," the Governor said later. "I only know that now, as at all times before during this controversy, I have the consciousness that I did my full duty in the matter with respect to the law and without regard to any effect that it might have upon myself.

"If John J. McNamara has pleaded guilty to the charge of dynamiting the Llewellyn Iron Works, then he has pleaded guilty to the crime charged in the requisition upon which I issued my warrant. I do not wish to make any further statement regarding the situation. I have not changed my position at any time during the arguments of the matter and the alleged confessions need no comment from me."

Asked for a statement in regard to the pleas of guilty entered to-day by the McNamara brothers at Los Angeles, Leo M. Rappaport, the Indianapolis attorney engaged for the defense by the iron workers in the case, said:

"I was dumbfounded when I learned the news. It was a great surprise to me. I have received no official communication yet from the other lawyers for the defense at Los Angeles, but expect a detailed account of the action very soon. I was not aware such a step was contemplated by the defense, and naturally was startled when I was informed that both John J. and his brother, James B. McNamara, had pleaded guilty to the charges against them.

"I have no knowledge of conditions that induced the action, therefore I am not capable of making a definite statement. I had looked for a trial lasting six months after the jury finally had been picked, and to have news broken this way is like a bolt from a clear sky."

Asked whether or not he was disappointed in the outcome of the case, Mr. Rappaport said:

"No, I can't say I am disappointed, and I cannot say that I am not. I have my own ideas about the practice of law, and always presume my client not guilty until he is proven guilty. Having, therefore, believed the McNamaras innocent, and being apprised to-night differently, I am not qualified to speak with any authority on the case."

United States District Attorney Charles W. Miller said that while he had no definite information that the McNamaras would take that action, he had heard something to the effect that they might do so. He further stated that this would not affect the course of the Government in this district, owing to the fact that the Federal investigation here would cover a much wider scope than the case on trial at Los Angeles.

Prosecutor Frank Baker also stated to-night that the action of the McNamara brothers would have nothing to do with the case against Detective William J. Burns and Assistant District Attorney Hoskins of Los Angeles, when they come for trial in this city, the first of the year, when they must answer to kidnapping indictments. Baker insists that Detective Burns violated the law when John J. McNamara was hurried away from this city and that he will do all in his power to send him to the penitentiary for the act.

Frank Duffy, Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who has raised money throughout the country in defense of the McNamaras, said to-night:

"If the press reports are to be believed, we men in the organized labor movement cannot too strongly denounce what has been admitted by the McNamara brothers. The news was a great blow to me, and the shock is one that I will not recover from for many a day.

"I did not think that any man in organized labor would stoop so low as to take the lives of his fellow-men to further property. I believe in aggressiveness, and am anxious to see labor win all the victories she can, but I denounce in the strongest terms any attempts to win out in a contest by the use of illegitimate methods—the destruction of life and limb—and in the cases of the McNamara brothers, I believe they should be meted out the extreme penalty of the law.

"If it is true that these men have admitted these crimes with which they are charged, I want the law to take its course, as I contended at the time the McNamara brothers were arrested. Believing the McNamaras innocent of the crime, in view of their repeated affirmations to that effect, I have done all in my power to see that they received justice in the courts. I have stood for the square deal all the way through and want to reiterate my stand again on this occasion.

"The McNamara brothers have committed a double crime if they are guilty of these charges. They have sinned against the Commonwealth and they have sinned against the labor movement and their brothers in it. On account of their persistent and repeated declarations of innocence the American Federation of Labor has been induced to wage a fight for their defense for several months, and to take money from wage-earners with which to carry out the fight. The McNamara brothers, by their affirmations of innocence, have caused every union man in the United States to donate a quarter or more—more in two-thirds of the instances—in order that they might receive justice and a fair trial.

"There is no doubt their pleas of guilty will be a great blow to organized labor. Unionism must shoulder the shame cast upon it and must suffer, I am afraid, for the crime of two of its members. I am sorry that this is the case, but enemies of the movement undoubtedly will take their cudgels up at this time to cast the finger of shame at organized labor for the wrongs of but two of her members."

PARRY BLAMES OFFICIALS.

He Believes Men Higher Up Used McNamaras as Tools.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 1.—"I believe that the pleas of guilty by the McNamaras at Los Angeles to-day," said David M. Parry, ex-President of the National Association of Manufacturers, to-night, "will have a wholesome effect on organized labor throughout the country, and will bring to the better class in the unions a definite conception of the enormity of some of the practices of the leaders.

"There is no doubt in my mind that other organizations besides the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers were cognizant of the methods that the McNamaras employed, and I think it is the men higher up that ought now to be brought to justice. I regard the McNamaras as mere tools of men higher up, and but for the fact that they were willing tools I should say it is a pity that punishment falls upon them.

"But it will be more of a pity and no small disgrace if the larger scoundrels should go unwhipped of justice when it is plain to everybody that the crimes that have disgraced this country for more than five years were instigated by other men than those who must pay the penalties of the law.

"I am, therefore, objecting to no organized labor change its ideas in respect to capital and come to a more conservative attitude in dealing with it. There has never been any antagonism between the employers and their employes merely from the fact that the latter chose organization. This was their right, and no one could reasonably be opposed to it. But it was and has been the methods that organized labor employed through its officials that have been so threatening to industrial progress, and the convictions at Los Angeles will open the eyes of these better class wage earners."

CALLS IT INDIVIDUAL ACT.

T. L. Lewis Says Confession Cannot Retard Progress of Labor.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 1.—Thomas L. Lewis, former President of the United Mine Workers of America, was incredulous at first, but when convinced that the report of the confession of the McNamaras was true, he said:

"The news of the guilt of the McNamara brothers is a surprise to me, as it will be to the millions of people who believed them innocent.

"In my opinion the admitted guilt of the McNamaras in no way will retard the progress of the labor movement of this country. The labor movement is the natural outgrowth of our industrial system and cannot be held responsible for the acts of an individual member any more than the entire judiciary could be held responsible for the misconduct of an individual judge. No organization of capital or labor, or any other organization, can succeed except by a faithful and strict observance of the laws of the land by each and every individual member."

THE DICTOGRAPH HEARS ALL.

Description of Instrument Which May Have Brought About Confessions.

The dictograph, which it is believed has played so important a part in bringing their guilt home to the McNamara brothers, is not what its name indicates. The name conveys no idea of its character, for the machine neither dictates nor writes. What it does do is to record the slightest sound and magnify that sound to great proportions. It is the invention of K. M. Turner of this city.

Detective Burns used the invention in his investigation of Ohio legislative graft charges and on that occasion it did fine work. The report that the dictograph was used by the McNamara prosecution came from the lawyers for the defense and who declared they were "convinced that the walls of the Los Angeles jail have ears that have heard many confidential speeches."

The wire used in the operation of the dictograph was said to run from a window in a cell on the third floor of the jail to another unoccupied cell on the second floor. Visitors to Ortie McManigal saw him in the room from which the wire dangled. A detective and stenographer are said to have been stationed in the lower room, and they are supposed to have heard all that passed between McManigal and his visitors. Whether or not the device was used in getting a report of other conversations was not stated.

As for the machine, it is neither a phonographic recorder, nor is it a type of graphophone. There is no speaking tube, mouth piece, or receiver of any kind employed. It is not necessary to be close to the instrument or to speak into it. One may stand in a big office wherever he will, speak in an undertone, or even a whisper; the result will be the same. The instrument will hear all and magnify it greatly.

The box in which the mechanism is concealed is about 11 inches in length, 6 inches in height, and 4 inches wide. Two holes in the sides, a few nickel projections at one end, and a row of little switches on one side comprise all that an outside view will give.

In January, 1908, Mr. Turner, the inventor of the dictograph, gave a demonstration of its possibilities in THE NEW YORK TIMES office. On that occasion the box was placed on a table in one room, Mr. Turner's stenographer taking her seat in another room.

In a voice so low that it was hardly audible to those who were in the room with the box, Mr. Turner, who had turned his back to the instrument and was standing fully a dozen feet from it, said: "Miss Blank, will you take this letter to a firm in Cincinnati?" The box promptly responded forth, "Yes, Sir; all ready."

Still standing with his back to the instrument and speaking in a voice so low as to be almost inaudible to those who were in the room at the time, Mr. Turner dictated the letter. "Now," he said, "will you please repeat it to see if you have it right?"

In a much magnified refrain the message came back from the box, word for word as it had been given. Disinterested observers gave other messages, and the result was the same. It was shown that a whisper would suffice, and it was further shown that this whisper would pass through a couple of overcoats which had been placed over the box. It was not necessary to shout into the instrument, or at it. It imposed no tax whatever upon the voice.

In a statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES in May of this year Mr. Burns referred to his use of the dictograph in his investigation of the Ohio Legislature charges.

"We had the official stenographer of the District Attorney in one room at one end of the dictograph, several rooms away," he said, "and he heard every word that was said by the legislators and my men."

MUST NOT SUE PRIESTS.

Papal Decree Based on Action by Bishop Bonacum and Father Murphy.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—As a result of the litigation between the late Bishop Bonacum of Lincoln, Neb., formerly pastor of the Holy Name Church, St. Louis, and the late Father Murphy, a decree has been issued by Pope Pius, which, under pain of excommunication, prohibits the prosecuting of a priest, Bishop, or any ecclesiastic in a civil court. A copy of the decree has been sent to Father D. S. Phelan.

A former decree along the same line declared that a Bishop could not be brought into the civil courts, but its interpretation has not heretofore extended to a priest. All church disputes, the decree asserts, must be tried before the courts of the church.

Both principals in the Bonacum-Murphy suit, which, it is thought, provoked the present decree, died this year. Bishop Bonacum died in January and Father Murphy was killed by being run over by an automobile a few months ago.

The suit lasted more than fifteen years, and was taken twice to the Supreme Court, the first decision being in favor of Father Murphy and the second in favor of Bishop Bonacum.

CAR WRECKED BY DYNAMITE.

Explosive on the Tracks Hurts Two in Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 1.—A South Ensley car was blown up by dynamite placed on the tracks at Hill Top station early to-night.

The car was wrecked and the motorman and conductor badly injured.

CARNEGIE'S TAX DOUBLED

Also Rockefeller's, and Neither Contests His Personal Assessment.

Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller will have to pay the full personal tax assessment upon their property. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the final hour set for the paying or swearing off of personal taxes, neither had appeared before Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board, and the assessments will stand.

Mr. Carnegie will pay taxes on $10,000,000 as against $5,000,000 last year, and Mr. Rockefeller will pay on $5,000,000, which is just twice his valuation last year.

Mrs. Russell Sage, whose personal property had been assessed at $5,000,000, will have to pay taxes on only $2,500,000, half of the original amount having been taken off as the result of an affidavit made by her attorney a few days ago.

$10 for a Poor Family.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received $10 from "R. and R." in response to an appeal from the Charity Organization Society for the family of the laborer who was deprived of his earnings by an accident.

SHORT-RANGE GUNS USED ON STOKES

Accused Girls Told Salesman They Wanted Revolvers for Some "Close Shooting."

STOKES NOT IN COURT

His Illness Described as Indigestion, or "Auto-Intoxication"—Prosecution Almost Ended.

W. E. D. Stokes was unable to appear before Justice Marcus in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday and continue his testimony against Lillian Graham and Ethel Conrad, who are on trial for attempting to murder him in their apartments at the Varuna on June 7. Mr. Stokes is ill of acute indigestion, but expects to be in court on Monday.

Assistant District Attorney Buckner went on with the case for the prosecution. He called eight witnesses, including William J. Hern, the salesman in a Broadway department store who sold two revolvers to Miss Graham and Miss Conrad on May 31 and who testified that he instructed them to shoot two feet below what they wanted to hit. The prosecution bases its theory of attempted murder on this fact, as Mr. Buckner said in his opening that he believed this was what saved Mr. Stokes's life. Mr. Stokes was shot in the legs.

The first witness was Miss Marion S. Brophy, the private secretary of Mr. Stokes. She testified that she had known Miss Graham since 1903 and Miss Conrad since May 30 last. She told of hearing Miss Graham's voice over the telephone many times after her visit to Mr. Stokes on his farm in Kentucky in 1907. She said she was sure that the door leading to Mr. Stokes's private office was not open when Miss Conrad visited him on May 30. Mr. Stokes testified that the door was open and that his secretary could hear all that he said to Miss Conrad.

Miss Agnes Haate, the clerk on the sixteenth floor of the Ansonia, testified that she saw Miss Graham and Mr. Stokes together in the early part of May last, when, it has been said, Miss Graham tried to commit suicide in the hotel.

"Miss Graham carried a little handbag and she sat on a couch, while Mr. Stokes sat on the arm of the chair," said the witness. "I saw Mr. Stokes hand her something which she threw down. They had a little more conversation and then Miss Graham opened her handbag and took a little bottle out, which Mr. Stokes took away from her, saying: 'You ought to be ashamed of yourself,' and went into his private office.

"Miss Graham became angry and said she wouldn't leave until she got what she wanted. I told her to be more careful and not make any trouble for Mrs. Stokes, and then she said something which I don't say very often."

"I insist that she tell what Miss Graham said," said Clark L. Jordan, counsel for Miss Graham.

Justice Marcus directed that the witness tell what was said, and Miss Haate answered:

"Miss Graham said: 'I don't give a damn for his old red-headed wife.'"

When the afternoon session of the court was opened Robert M. Moore, who is also appearing for the defense, arose and said:

"Your Honor, I have a specific affidavit from Mr. Stokes's physician which says Mr. Stokes is suffering from auto-intoxication. This means that he is suffering from self-inflicted intoxication."

Justice Marcus ruled the remark of Mr. Moore out of order, as he was not there to discuss medical terms. The term would cover acute indigestion.

Robert Kennedy, a salesman in a Broadway department store, was called, and said that Miss Graham and Miss Conrad called at the store on May 31 last and asked to see what they termed "a little gun that would shoot straight." He said he gained the impression that they were actresses and intended to go to Canada, because they spoke of that place and said that they would be over the line before the Sullivan law went into effect. He said they told him they wanted the gun for "close shooting."

William J. Hern, who sold the guns to Miss Graham and Miss Conrad, was the next witness. He said he advised them to get a good gun, but they said they wanted guns which were not expensive but could shoot straight. He told them how to handle the revolvers, and in giving them final instructions said:

"Always fire two feet below what you are aiming at."

He said he took about half an hour selling the revolvers, and Mr. Jordan said:

"You took so long because the girls were pretty, did you not?"

"Yes," admitted the witness.

Jerome Jackman, a negro elevator man in the Varuna apartments, testified that he ordered another hallboy to get a bottle of whisky for Miss Graham at her request.

Rufus Hart, another hallboy, said he took Mr. Stokes up in the elevator to Miss Conrad's apartment, and that Mr. Stokes said: "Never mind announcing me, I am expected by Miss Conrad." He said Miss Graham told him not to bother to announce a gentleman who was about to call upon her.

Josephine Obelton, who was employed for eighteen years as a maid for Mrs. D. L. Strong, testified that she heard shouts for help and shooting in Miss Conrad's apartments on May 7. She said the shouts came from a woman, and that she ran outside and saw the door to Miss Conrad's apartments open and saw a flash and then Mr. Stokes scrambled out into the hall, followed by Miss Graham.

Mary Eaugopino, another colored woman employed as a servant, testified to practically the same thing, only she said she saw three Japanese servants employed by Patrick Casey, a theatrical agent, hitting Mr. Stokes. On cross-examination she said Mr. Stokes had said that Miss Conrad had shot him and did not mention Miss Graham at first. She also said that Miss Conrad was wringing her hands and shouting for help.

JUMPED OUT OF A HEARSE.

Crowd Fled Before Riley, Sure He Was "a Living Corpse."

Returning at 4 o'clock yesterday morning from a Thanksgiving celebration James Riley, a stable helper employed by Hirsch & Schwartz, stablemen and undertakers of 50 Willet Street, decided that the best place to lie down would be in one of the firm's hearses in the warm stable. He crept into one, closed the door, drew down the curtains, and was soon dead to the world.

At 6 o'clock Louis Hirsch ordered Sam Kernstein, a driver, to hitch a team to one of the hearses and go with four carriages to a funeral on Sixth Street, near Lewis. Kernstein took the first hearse he found.

As the procession neared Avenue C the hearse bumped hard over the car tracks. A moment later people who had stopped to watch the procession saw one of the blinds of the hearse drawn up and a pale, disordered face pressed against the pane from within. A moment later the glass door at the rear of the hearse fell crashing out into the roadway, and after it leaped out and galloped whooping down the street the liveliest corpse that ever galloped in Avenue C.

The crowd, terrified, parted before him and fled, scattering to nearby houses. Despite the shouts of Kernstein, the driver, who, recognising Riley, kept yelling:

"Don't be afraid! He's going, not coming! We haven't been to no funeral yet!"

But the crowd, unconvinced, kept screaming on all sides: "A living corpse! Keep out of its way!"

A few of the wiser heads, remembering that, after all, even a poor embodied spirit oughtn't to be allowed to run terrified through the streets in this way and catch its death of cold, started with charitable intentions after Riley.

Riley, seeing them in pursuit, concluded that, after all, they must be the disappointed mourners at his own funeral, and that maybe he had merely dreamed the natural explanation of how he got inside the hearse. The crash of glass and the terrified shrieks of the mob had thoroughly unsettled him, and he kept on with faster and huger strides.

It was not till he reached the stable, nine blocks away, that the familiar sniff of the stalls reassured him and convinced him that he was unquestionably alive and well. Some in the crowd refused to believe it even then, and stood around the door. They were not permitted to hear, however, the explanation of the broken glass made by Riley to his employers and their reception of it.

UNKISSED MAN WINS SUIT.

Tells Jury of Coldness of Girl Who Sued for Breach of Promise.

Moses Kanter, a Bronx leather dealer, who defended a $25,000 suit for breach of promise brought by Ida Plehn of Montvale, N. J., was on the stand yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Amend and a jury. The jury returned a verdict of no cause of action.

Kanter said he proposed to Miss Plehn after an introduction had been arranged and that she repulsed him. Her father asked him, he said, how he was getting along and he told him of his rejection. The father persuaded him to remain at Montvale over night and in the morning Miss Plehn withdrew her objection. Kanter said he hurried to New York and returned with an engagement ring. Miss Plehn, he said, refused to kiss him when he gave it to her and called his demand for a kiss "ungentlemanly." He frequently took walks with her, and when he wished to caress her she told him that she detested mushiness.

"I told her," he went on, "'But, my dear, we are engaged. It is not a question of being mushy.' She replied, 'Well, I don't care about that. I don't want any kissing; just tell me stories.'"

"Did you tell her any stories?" he was asked.

"No. I wanted to love, and when she repulsed me she took all of the starch out of me and I couldn't think of any stories to tell her."

Miss Plehn, he said, had finally broken the engagement, telling him that she had been forced into it by her parents.

FEWER CHILDREN KILLED.

Warning Against Playing in the Streets Seems to be Bearing Fruit.

According to the monthly report of accidents on the highways and streets in New York, issued yesterday by the National Highway Protective Society, members of the organization feel that the warning to children to be careful in playing in the streets is preventing many accidents. According to the records of the society for November, 1911, 15 children were killed, as compared with 21 in October of this year, and 17 in November last year.

The safety reports that 40 persons were killed in November this year and 228 injured. Automobiles killed 18 and injured 98. Trolley cars killed 6 and injured 111, and wagons killed 15 and seriously injured 35. One child was killed by a horse car. This is the first time in many months that automobiles have led in the cause of fatal accidents, 15 persons being killed by them on Manhattan Island.

There were ten grade crossing accidents in the State, in which 8 persons were killed, 13 injured, and 4 automobiles, 1 trolley car, and 4 horse-drawn vehicles demolished.

EDUCATORS SWAP IDEAS.

Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools in Session at Columbia.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland was begun yesterday at Columbia University. President Butler welcomed the delegates and President Thomas Fell of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and President of the association, responded.

"How Shall We Secure Greater Educational Efficiency?" was the general topic of the opening session, the speakers being President Isaac Sharpless of Haverford College, Supt. William H. Maxwell of the New York City schools, Dean Frederick P. Keppel of Columbia, and the Rev. Frederick Gardiner of Yates School, Lancaster, Penn.

In the afternoon the delegates discussed, among other things, the problem of admission to colleges, the speakers being Vice Provost Josiah H. Penniman of the University of Pennsylvania, Dean James R. Angell of the University of Chicago, President Ethelbert D. Warfield of Lafayette College, and President Fell of St. John's College.

In the evening there was a reception to the visiting teachers in Earl Hall.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

Women's Caracul Coats—A Very Special Value!

This is indeed an exceptional fur opportunity and is bound to be rewarded by a liberal response. We purchased from a maker pressed for cash

43 Caracul Coats, Made of Whole Skins, Not Plates, which we offer at $37.50

We have the manufacturer's word that coats like these were never before sold at wholesale for less than $50. They are 52 inches long, lined with guaranteed satin, in a variety of colors, have large metal buttons set with fancy stones, and are finished as well as any Caracul coat sold at retail for $65. Only 43 coats in the lot, so get here early. Special price $37.50

Russian Pony Coats, 52 inches long, special $28.50

Victoria or Nearseal Coats, 52 inches long, special $49.50

Other handsome fur coats up to $300.

BLOOMINGDALES', Lex. to 3rd Ave., 59th to 60th St.

WANT A CENSORSHIP OF MOVING PICTURES

Showmen Favor That Feature of the New Ordinance, but Oppose Others.

UNJUSTLY ACCUSED, THEY SAY

Of Corrupting Children's Morals—Objection to Limiting Size of Picture Theatres.

More than 200 motion-picture exhibitors or their representatives appeared at the City Hall yesterday afternoon at a public hearing on the pending ordinance regulating moving-picture houses and providing police censorship for all films to be shown in this city.

While most of the exhibitors feel that parts of the ordinance will work hardship on them, they will welcome a competent censorship, either by the Police Commissioner or some one else who will relieve them from the charge so frequently made that they are corrupting the morals of their neighbors' children.

"There is hardly a murder or a robbery in any neighborhood now," said one of them, with considerable feeling, "but what some one remarks that the crime can be traced to a moving-picture show."

The hearing took place before Aldermen John J. White, Chairman; Francis P. Kenney, John A. Bolles and Daniel T. Cornell, composing the Board of Aldermen's special committee. Most of those appearing in opposition to the ordinance argued against taking the licensing power out of the hands of the Chief of the Bureau of Licenses. Chief Wallace himself was among the protestants. Some of the speakers declared that not only would the Police Commissioner not have the time to give to the proper censorship of the films before they are shown, but that it was a physical impossibility for one man to pass on all the films at present manufactured. The eye-strain alone, it was said, might cause blindness. They took the view that the power of censorship should be vested in some large body of unpaid citizens, like the Board of Education, appointed by the Mayor, the members of which could take turns in viewing new films.

No opposition was made to those parts of the ordinance which re-enact the present provisions for the physical safeguard of persons entering moving-picture halls. The regulations regarding the location and construction of buildings and the exclusion of children under 16 unless accompanied by parent or guardian remain as they are now. But the additional provision that in the future the erection of moving-picture places shall be governed by the same rules that govern the erection of theatres was declared to be unfair and manifestly calculated to curtail the expansion of the business, particularly in outlying sections. It had previously been intimated that this provision was distinctly in favor of theatres doing a moving-picture business and of houses already in existence.

Henry Moskowitz, representing the National Board of Censorship, was among those who referred to the limitation of the size of moving-picture audiences to 300 except in theatres as working an injustice.

"Your law," he said, "makes it impossible to conduct a moving-picture show in any other building than a theatre, except in establishments now operating. I am inclined to think that the moving-picture house seating 300 is not safe, but if it should be found that 600 is a safe unit, it seems to me that we should not make it necessary to show pictures only in theatres that seat from 2,000 to 3,000. These moving-picture places are the local theatres of the family, and I think we should be careful not to work injustice."

BROKAW BROTHERS

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

Our Special Suits for Young Business Men have an extra dash of approved style.

The great variety of up-to-date patterns—including many exclusive with us—provides for every individual taste.

Winter Sack Suits.....$18 to $30
Winter Overcoats.....$18 to $75

ESTAB. OVER HALF A CENTURY

Telephone Shopping

is convenient and satisfactory. Why not order your supplies by telephone?

The Gimbel Christmas Exposition of

Men's HOUSE COATS and DRESSING GOWNS

Perhaps you may imagine that a man doesn't need to study how to be comfortable; that, consequently, it is an easy matter to make *other* men comfortable. Quite the reverse—if you don't believe it try on the average sloppily constructed, skimpily fashioned, common-or-garden house coat, and figure out how you would like to sit down in it and smoke a pipe or read a book.

Our Men's Furnishing expert has been studying the question for years, and this showing that we have gathered of Men's Comfort Garments comes pretty close to living up to specifications.

Both the Dressing Gowns and the House Coats are the kinds that men would naturally pick out for themselves; and which, therefore, are perfectly safe for women to buy for them.

The House Coats at $5, $6.50, $7.50, $10 and $12.

The Dressing Gowns at $10, $12, $15 and $18.

Assembled in new quarters on the Main Floor, directly in the rear of our Men's Furnishing and Travelling Goods Section

Men's Knitted Necktie and Hose Sets, $1

Ready with a fine answer to the old "what to give a man" query. The Neckties of Knitted silk from one of the best Neckwear makers in the country; the Socks of thread silk, with cotton feet and tops (for better wear), from an equally good maker of men's hosiery.

Perfectly matching, in combinations of black, with red, purple, white, green, brown or bright blue; navy blue with white or royal blue; maroon or purple with white. Attractively boxed; $1 a set. Displayed on various Main floor counters. Fourth Floor

Opportunity Broadens Among These

Men's and Young Men's $25 to $30 OVERCOATS at $18.50

Belated lots have arrived from the manufacturers from whom we secured this splendid purchase. Every Overcoat in the collection would pass muster in Gimbel stocks at their full prices, $25, $28 and $30.

For men who want Heavy Winter Overcoats, there are storm-defying long Coats of smart mixtures with convertible collars and belted all around or with belt in back. Also the conventional Chesterfield Coats in plain black and Oxford gray, wool-lined.

Those who prefer Medium-weight Coats, even for Winter wear, will enjoy these good-looking Raglans and the smart split-sleeve Overcoats as well as the Fall-weight Chesterfields in black and grays, which are silk-lined and some silk-faced to the edge.

$18.50 for any one of them—and it is a rare opportunity at the very beginning of Winter. Sizes 34 to 46.

$15.50 for Men's $22 and $25 Suits

Is another instance of the economies afforded by the Gimbel Clothing Store. Splendidly tailored Sack Suits in several models of plain blues, browns, grays and stylish mixtures—a range calculated to please practically every taste. And the

Youths' Suits and Overcoats at $12

Have been reinforced by new arrivals which keep the selection as interesting as before. The Overcoats with convertible collars in warm all-wool fabrics; the Suits in Cassimeres, unfinished worsteds and handsome mixtures. Essentially Suits for young men, in sizes 31 to 38. Fourth Floor

Introducing Mr. Gardiner W. White In Charge of the GIMBEL GOLF STORE

Golfing enthusiasts will recognize, in Mr. White, the young expert who this Summer won the invitation tournaments at Garden City (beating Travis, 1 up in 41 holes) Ardsley, Fox Hills and other events on the golfing calendar.

We are happy to announce that Mr. White is now in charge of the Gimbel Golf Section, where he will be glad to meet his friends, and advise all those interested in the game in the proper selection of their clubs.

In this well-equipped Golf Store, there is a full selection of the famous MacGregor Wooden and Iron Clubs, the Spalding Gold Medal Clubs, and the new non-rusting Irons that always stay bright. Also complete assortments of Golf Balls, Caddy Bags and other golf accessories.

Gimbel Brothers' Special Golf Clubs, Brassies, Drivers and Irons—for the beginners or for practising, $1 each.

Non-rusting Golf Irons which do not need polishing, but always stay bright; complete assortment, $2 each.

MacGregor's celebrated Drivers and Brassies, $2.50 and $3; Iron Clubs, $2; Juvenile Clubs, $1.50.

Spalding's Gold Medal Drivers and Brassies, $2.50; Iron Clubs, $1.50 and $2; Juvenile Clubs, $1.

Spalding's Golf Balls—Midget, Clory, Baby, Domino, Dimples, heavy and light Colonials, $9 doz.

White Diamond Re-made Golf Balls, for practice, $6 doz. Large assortment of Caddy Bags, all colors, canvas and leather, $1 to $10.

Children's Golf Sets in two sizes, each including iron, mid iron, putter, two small golf balls, one plaid caddy bag, $4.25 and $6.

Also Baby Golf Sets, consisting of three irons and one driver, $3 set.

A complete assortment of Made-up Golf Sets, including clubs and caddy bags, $4.50 to $17. Fourth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST

SAYS COLLECTIVISM WILL RULE ENGLAND

Government Will Soon Control Public Utilities, Declares C. H. Roberts, Labor Whip.

VOTES FOR WOMEN, TOO

Insurance Bill Sure to Pass, He Predicts—Here for Trades Union Convention.

A collectivist government for England within the next hundred years is predicted by George H. Roberts, M. P., the Labor whip of the present House of Commons, who is spending three weeks in this country as a delegate to the International Trades Union Convention at Atlanta, Ga.

"Parliament will certainly put through the Insurance bill during the present session," Mr. Roberts told a TIMES reporter yesterday, "and practically all the railroads, water works, gas works, and tramways will have passed into the hands of and will be operated by the Government, either national or municipal, within between ten and twenty years.

"The Insurance bill, which makes provision for invalidism, compulsory both on the employers and the employed, is the most important piece of legislation before Parliament at present," said Mr. Roberts. "According to its provisions, every laborer whose income is below the income tax minimum of £160 a year is obliged to pay 4 pence a week into the Governmental fund; his employer pays 3 pence into the fund, and the State pays 2.

"If the employe falls ill he receives from the fund 10 shillings a week for the first thirteen weeks, 5 shillings for the next thirteen weeks, and if permanently disabled 5 shillings a week for life.

"Five shillings will not support a man, his wife, and three children, even in England, the 'starvation line' with us being 21 shillings and 8 pence a week for such a family. The Government is also going to pay a subsidy into the employers' benefit funds of all the trades unions that have such funds. The Insurance bill is sure to pass, and will be in operation within the next six months.

"Socialism in America is still in the doctrinnaire stage, but with us in England it has reached a very practical state. Our Labor Party indeed is an affiliation of the trades unions with the Socialist Party. The trades unions restrain the Socialists and make them apply their energies to practical issues.

"When I say that we shall have collectivism in a considerable measure I mean that the great monopolies of the country will have become public property. The Government will have bought up the railroads within the next ten or twenty years, while the water, gas, electricity, and trams will be owned and operated by the municipalities within a quarter of a century. There is practically no graft in public ownership in England because we have passed the scramble for wealth stage in which you in America still are. You need closer cohesion between the masses and classes here, and it may take you several generations more before you can conduct public ownership honestly.

"I am sure England is going to have what will practically amount to collectivism within a century, but I don't know whether the monarchy, in name, will not remain. The existence of the King seems to be a matter of indifference in the present progress toward collectivism.

"There will be equal suffrage in England in about ten years. At present there is up before Parliament what is known as the Conciliation bill. This bill gives votes to women having a property qualification. It is satisfactory to the present Suffragist Party, but is not satisfactory to the radical political parties, because we fear it will increase the political power of the well-to-do. As for the probable attitude toward collectivism of the women when they get the vote, we expect that they will be reactionary for the first few years.

"The greatest problem in England at present is the employment question. We have too many idle people. But we don't expect to have to ship any of our unemployed to other lands. There are 26,000,000 acres of land lying idle in the United Kingdom. 'Bring the idle hands to the idle land' has become a battle cry. Laws making the power of land purchase compulsory have already been passed and more will be passed. The Labor Party is certainly going to see that these laws are put into effect."

Mr. Roberts, who has just returned from the Atlanta Convention, started for Buffalo last night. He will return to this city in a week, and will return to England before Jan. 1. He has been whip of the Labor Party in the House of Commons for five years, and is Parliamentary representative of the English Typographical Union.

"MR. WHITNEY" WAS WIGGIN.

Cotton Broker Admits That He Was in Auto Accident with Mrs. Michell.

Frank H. Wiggin, an operator on the New York Cotton Exchange, admitted yesterday that he had been with Mrs. Lydia Gertrude Michell of Alameda, Cal., when the automobile in which they were riding was ditched eleven days ago between Boonton and Little Falls, N. J., mortally injuring Mrs. Michell. This admission came after the ownership of the automobile was traced to Mr. Wiggin.

Mrs. Michell was taken to the Paterson Hospital, and the man who accompanied her there said that she was a "Mrs. Whitney" and that he was "Mr. Whitney." He gave his address as the St. James Hotel, New York. At this hotel a man who answered to the name of Whitney said the following day that his wife was with him in his rooms, and that he knew nothing about an automobile accident in New Jersey.

When the supposed Mrs. Whitney died in the hospital at Paterson eight days after the accident the authorities refused to allow a burial certificate without a positive identification. The same man who had appeared with the woman on the night of the accident then identified the woman as Mrs. Michell, with the understanding, it was said, that he should not be publicly connected with the case. It was stated at the hospital, however, that his name was not Whitney.

"I will only say," Mr. Wiggin declared yesterday, "that I was with the woman at the time of the accident, and that it was my car in which we were riding. Mrs. Michell was a friend of mine. That is all."

Mr. Wiggin said he was not married.

"I have a distant relative in New York," he said, "a woman, who accidently has the same initials that I have. I want to say that she is in no way connected with this case."

WIFE ASKS $1,000 A MONTH.

Decision Reserved on Mrs. Van Schaick's Application for Alimony.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan reserved decision yesterday on the application of Mrs. Gertrude M. Van Schaick for an order compelling her former husband, John E. Van Schaick, whom she divorced in March, 1908, to resume the payment to her of $1,000 a month alimony. Van Schaick, who was a member of the Stock Exchange, opposed the application on the ground that he had no funds and that the granting of such an order would mean that he would have to go to the Ludlow Street Jail for lack of funds to pay the alimony.

Phoenix Ingraham, attorney for Mrs. Van Schaick, told Justice Cohalan that Van Schaick had obtained a respite from the original alimony order by a similar plea last March, and that since then Mrs. Van Schaick had received only $250, while the woman whom Van Schaick married in New Jersey shortly after his first wife obtained a divorce, was in a $8,000-a-year apartment in this city. Mr. Ingraham said he still was a member in expensive clubs and drove good horses.

Van Schaick's lawyer declared that he was penniless and lived on the charity of his mother. He also announced that his client was contemplating the filing of a petition in bankruptcy. Mrs. Van Schaick, on the other hand, he said, had an income of $6,000 a year, a New York City house worth $60,000, and a home at Huntington, L. I., which had been given her by the Van Schaick family.

Crowds Outside the Parliament House, Teheran.

Section of Persia Russia is Invading.

Russia is Reported to Have Troops at Tabriz, Resht, Enzeli, and Julfa, on the Russo-Persian Border.

CZAR'S TROOPS FOR TEHERAN

Continued from Page 1.

controversy concerning Mr. Shuster. The crime is a sign of the growing bitterness among the people.

The guard protecting Mr. Shuster has been strengthened.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A final appeal to Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, to intervene with Russia in order to obtain a prolongation of the time limit of the Russian ultimatum was made late last night by the Persian Minister, Mirza Fereidj Ullah Khan. Sir Edward Grey, however, said he could no nothing beyond advising compliance with the Russian terms.

The British Foreign Minister cabled this advice to the British Minister at Teheran, but ignored the addition to the demands already known that Russia insists that there must be a settlement of all outstanding questions between her and Persia. These are mostly the minor disputes, but are the causes of frequent friction.

Passport Question May Figure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—W. Morgan Shuster, Sr., father of the young American Treasurer General of Persia, conferred with State Department officials to-day regarding the position of his son.

The officials declined to make any statement as to the nature of the conversation. It was declared, however, that there had been no change in the attitude of the State Department, and that it would confine itself to seeing that there was no infringement of Mr. Shuster's rights as an American citizen to full protection of his person and property. It is impossible to learn what will be the course pursued by the department in the event of an attempt being made to expel Mr. Shuster from Persia, with which country America has a treaty guaranteeing American citizens rights of residence and travel.

It is evident that there are elements in the situation that may lead to embarrassing complications, especially if it should become associated with the present widespread agitation throughout the United States in favor of an immediate abrogation of the treaty with Russia.

President Taft was appealed to to-day by the Persian-American Educational Society to use the good offices of the United States Government to prevent war between Russia and Persia. The society also addressed letters of appeal to the United States Senate and House of Representatives and to Andrew Carnegie asking the latter's help as a friend of world peace.

Russia has, it is believed, 4,000 men concentrated at Resht, the capital of the Persian province of Ghilan. These troops arrived at Enzeli, a port on the Caspian Sea, sixteen miles from Resht, on Nov. 22. They were dispatched to Persia in consequence of the delay of the Persian Government in complying with the Russian demand for an apology to the Russian Vice Consul at Teheran, M. Petroff, and the withdrawal of the Treasury gendarmes raised by W. Morgan Shuster for service in Northern Persia to collect arrears of taxes. The gendarmes had ignored M. Petroff when he protested against the Treasury's seizure of the property of Shua-es-Sultaneh, brother of the ex-Shah.

WALLIS WAS WEARY OF MARRIAGE BOND

Wrote, After Leaving Wife, That He "Borrowed a Leaf from the Book of Selfishness."

SUED NOW FOR SEPARATION

Architect Pleads That Wife's Only Happiness Was in Making Others Unhappy—Wanted Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Odd charges and counter-charges were made to-day before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins in a suit for separation brought by Mrs. Grace Parker Wallis against Frank E. Wallis, the New York architect. Mr. Wallis is a member of the firm of Wallis & Goodwillie of 246 Fourth Avenue, Manhattan. According to the counsel for Mrs. Wallis he has an income of from $8,000 to $15,000 a year.

The couple were married in 1889 and have two sons, one a student at Exeter College and the other at the Institute of Technology at Boston. Mr. Wallis charges that his wife is "not a woman of society; that she has made fun of his books, and that she is happy only when she can make others unhappy."

Mrs. Wallis asks for $300 a month alimony and a $3,000 counsel fee. One of the most interesting affidavits filed by Mrs. Wallis to show that her husband had abandoned her out of selfishness is a letter Mr. Wallis wrote on Sept. 20 last, saying among other things:

> As I had laid down a schedule for the development of my two sons, and as in each case they had qualified, I realized that this responsibility was of more importance, as they had made good, than was my responsibility to my wife, who had failed in every case, not intentionally, I will admit, but must agree that an overload on a steel bridge, intentional or otherwise, will have the same results. I then decided that my life and my health for the few years left to me was of greater importance and could be of more service if I gave up my attempt to reform an impossible and unwilling temperament, and therefore I am as I am and as I shall remain until the trumpet blows.
>
> In regard to money matters, as those who do not work eat not, I fail to see why I should be compelled to make Mrs. Wallis a preferred creditor.
>
> I have gotten nothing out of the contract but broken faith, lost idealism, impaired health, and shattered nerves; but, thank God, I have borrowed a leaf from the book of selfishness, and for myself and my comfort for increased years of usefulness I shall live hereafter.
>
> Finally I wish to say that Mrs. Wallis should be advised that under the circumstances the cleanest and nicest procedure on her part would be a complete clearance, or a divorce which would give her assurance, with no fear of shame or of future entanglements. If she does not consider such a course, I fear that, in justice to myself, I shall be compelled to open proceedings.

According to the statement of counsel for Mrs. Wallis to Justice Tompkins she is now living in a "room 8 by 13 in a cheap boarding house in Boston, which is far below her social level."

SCHEFTELS'S CASH JUGGLERY

Counsel Objects to Going Over It Because It Isn't in Indictment.

Alfred Levison, a former employe of Nat C. Goodwin & Co., was again on the stand at yesterday's hearing of the case against B. H. Scheftels, George Graham Rice and other directors of B. H. Scheftels & Co., before Judge Ray in the United States Circuit Court. He was cross-examined on his testimony that he had been started in the brokerage business by the Goodwin Company and that he sent out circulars as from Alfred Levison & Co.

Mr. Vorhaus for the defense tried to bring out that all the Goodwin people had done was to lend him money to start his business, but the witness denied that this was the case.

C. E. Drucker, a cousin of Rice and at one time in his employ, was another of the witnesses called. He had been an officer of the Ely Central Copper Co., but his memory proved faulty on the matters of which Assistant United States District Attorney Dorr asked him. The minutes of the copper company showed that when Beiser and Scheftels, who are both on trial, and Drucker resigned from the copper company Scheftels as treasurer was supposed to turn over to his successor $16,000 in money.

Mr. Dorr introduced a check drawn by Scheftels for $16,000 as treasurer of the Ely Central. This the Government contends was turned over to the Scheftels Company instead of to the Ely Company.

The defense protested with great vigor against its introduction on the ground that the indictment charged only the use of the mails to defraud and had nothing about the wrongful conversion of money. They were overruled.

H. S. Turner, at one time secretary of the Central Copper Company, identified the $16,000 check as the one he turned over to Scheftels when the latter became treasurer. Then Mr. Dorr called on the defense to produce a note for $44,000 given by Scheftels to the Ely Central Company in return for loans he had obtained from it. Mr. Dorr stated that this note had been turned over to Scheftels by the retiring treasurer and that it had since disappeared.

The defense immediately resumed argument to exclude this line of testimony and the dispute became so strong that the jury were told to retire so that they might not become prejudiced by what they might hear counsel allege.

Judge Ray reserved decision on the point and adjourned the case to next Thursday. He will be holding court at the beginning of the week at Utica.

SAVED FROM SINKING SHIP.

Captain and Crew Brought Here—Their Vessel a Dangerous Derelict.

The officers of the steamship Chalmette, which arrived yesterday from New Orleans, reported that the Nova Scotia brigantine Marconi, laden with cocoanuts, is drifting about the coast in the fairway of navigation, a derelict which menaces navigation. Her captain and crew of eight men were picked up by the Chalmette on Wednesday.

The brigantine left Porto Bello, Panama, on Nov. 1, with 365,000 cocoanuts, 80 tons of ivory nuts, and 4,000 pounds of balata, a species of gutta percha, and was nearly a month beating up to Charleston. According to Robert McLeod, her skipper, she ran into a severe gale 160 miles south of Cape Hatteras on Tuesday morning. All her headgear was carried away, and she was over on her beam ends, where she lay helpless in the trough of the sea. In the night lanes were burned to attract the attention of passing vessels, and on the following morning the Chalmette hove in sight.

The Marconi was launched in 1902. Her owners are Carlow & Kempton of Liverpool, N. S.

To Jail by the Rule of Three.

Salvatore Grecco, 33 years old, of No. 338 Fourteenth Street, was arrested on Aug. 3 for stealing three pairs of shoes from a shop in East Thirteenth Street, and was sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary by three Justices in Special Sessions yesterday. Incidentally he was tried three times.

ALL motor-wise are telling of the Remarkable Efficiency of the Thomas Six
—from now on THE motor car

RESEARCH BUREAU'S RESEARCHES HALTED

Appellate Court Refuses to Gratify Dr. Allen's Curiosity About the Health Board.

RECORDS MUST BE GUARDED

Since Those Concerning Private Affairs Might Be Used for Sinister or Unworthy Purposes.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday upholding the appeal of the Department of Health from a lower court order granting Dr. William H. Allen of the Bureau of Municipal Research permission to examine its records.

The Appellate Division commends the Health Department for protecting its records from inspection. Dr. Allen sued as a taxpayer. The Appellate Division holds that public policy is opposed to giving taxpayers the right to inspect the private records of a department of the character of the Department of Health.

The Appellate Division holds that Dr. Allen as a taxpayer offered no reason for his desire to see the records and failed to show that he had any interest, legitimate or otherwise, in them. Dr. Allen has said that his purpose was to learn what means the Department of Health employed last Summer to prevent the spread of typhoid fever in the city.

The Appellate Division denies that the Bureau of Municipal Research has any peculiar rights to delve into the records of the department, saying:

"It is true that there is a reference in the papers to a body or organization known as the Bureau of Municipal Research, but no explanation is given as to the object of that body or its composition. The petitioner's brief said much about the general purpose of this bureau and its achievements and of the amount of money it has expended in seeking to better municipal conditions, but these statements are unsupported by anything in the moving papers, and they are not considered on the appeal.

"The bald proposition, as the respondent has elected to present it, is that any taxpayer, without showing any interest or reason, is entitled upon demand to examine any and every record of the Department of Health, and, of course, to make such use as he may see fit of the information there obtained.

"The gratification of mere curiosity or of some speculative purpose," will not suffice, the Appellate Division says, to obtain permission to examine the departmental records, and adds:

"In consequence of the nature of its duties, it becomes the repository of the records concerning the most intimate affairs of the individuals resident within the limits of the municipality, and among these records are doubtless to be found many matters of no real public interest, but which might, if disclosed to whomsoever sought to examine them, be used for sinister or unworthy purposes.

"The Legislature appreciates the evil that might arise from indiscriminate publicity of the records of the Department of Health, and left it to the department to determine what safeguards should protect the privacy of its records."

Girl Shoots 1,200-Pound Moose.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 1.—Miss Rose Ziegler returned to Duluth to-day with one of the biggest moose which has been killed in this part of the country during the season. It weighed 1,200 pounds and had antlers with a spread of fifty-six inches. Miss Ziegler had given up hope of shooting any big game, and was waiting for a train, when she decided to walk in a wood. There she saw a moose and wounded it. The animal charged, but with the next shot she killed it.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL HOLD THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL SALES

IN THE MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, THIS DAY (SATURDAY):

MEN'S OVERCOATS OF HEAVY WOOLEN MATERIALS; USUAL PRICES, $40.00 & 45.00 . . . AT $30.00

MEN'S IMPORTED DRESS OR MOTOR SCARFS OF KNITTED SILK; USUAL PRICE $8.50 . AT $5.00

MEN'S FOLDED FOUR-IN-HAND SCARFS OF IMPORTED SILKS; USUAL PRICES $1.50 & 1.75 . AT 85c.

MEN'S SILK HALF-HOSE

IN BLACK AND COLORS; USUAL PRICES $1.50 & 1.75 PAIR

AT 3 PAIRS FOR $2.85 PER PAIR, $1.00

ALSO A SALE OF MEN'S, WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S WINTER GLOVES AT MUCH LESS THAN THE USUAL PRICES

MEN'S GREY EGAL BUCK GLOVES, LINED $2.00
MEN'S WOOLEN GLOVES . . 35c.
WOMEN'S TAN CAPE GLOVES, LINED, . $2.00
CHILDREN'S TAN CAPE GLOVES, LINED 1.10

MEN'S AND BOYS' FUR AND FUR-LINED COATS AT MODERATE PRICES.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-Second Street

A Christmas Sale of Books in Sets.

VALUES SURPRISING FOR GIFT BUYERS.

IF YOUR FRIEND LIKES BOOKS, what more worthy gift can you choose than a set of standard works in fine bindings?

Noted for its collection of Book Sets in fine but inexpensive bindings, the Loeser Book Store presents today an excellent opportunity to secure works of standard authors at prices uncommon for Sets of such character.

We can but hint at the authors included, and in many cases we have them only in limited quantities, which ought to prompt early buying.

AUTHOR.	VOLS.	BINDING.	PRICE
Dickens	15	Cloth	$6.50
Dickens	15	Half leather	$10.50
Bulwer	30	Cloth	$18
Austin	6	Half leather	$4.50
Eliot	12	Half leather	$9.60
Stevenson	10	Full limp leather	$9.75
Stevenson	10	Half leather	$8.50
Stevenson	10	Cloth	$5.75
Plutarch	10	Half leather	$8
Poe	10	Half leather	$6.50
Thackeray	30	Cloth	$15
Thackeray	10	Cloth	$6.75
Thackeray	10	Half leather	$9.50
Hugo	10	Cloth	$5.95
Hugo	10	Half leather	$8.50
Guizot	8	Half leather	$7
Warner	15	Cloth	$10
De Maupassant	17	Cloth	$11.50
Lamps of Literature	12	Cloth	$15

And many others. Main Floor.

Diamond Jewels
Reduced One-Third

COULD THE CHRISTMAS MONTH start with a more notable offering than this of very high grade and beautiful diamond Jewelry for a straight reduction of a third?

The Jewels come to us from one of the foremost makers of highly artistic Jewels. His season is over and these are his surplus, which he wished to turn into cash.

We stand back of the purity and quality of these gems absolutely.

$60 to $700 Rings at $40 to $465.

Fancy diamond and colored stone Rings, all diamonds, diamonds and rubies, diamonds and sapphires, diamonds and emeralds, diamonds and pearls, diamonds and semi-precious stones.

$90 to $1,200 Brooches and Pendants at $60 to $800.

Knife edge, clusters, crown, heart, crescent, bowknot, bird, butterfly, and various other designs.

$26 to $175 Scarf Pins at $17.50 to $115.

Clusters, horseshoe, horse, fleur de lis and various fancy designs.

$130 to $885 Bracelets at $85 to $590.

Also a number of other single pieces of Jewelry.

Main Floor, Fulton Street.

If You Know How to Trim a Hat Here is Special Opportunity.

LUCKY PURCHASES have brought us for today a happy conjunction of fine velvet Hats and fine Trimmings that will rejoice the heart of any woman with a knack for posing a Plume or other bit of trimming.

$5.50 Black Velvet Hats at $2.98.

Large and medium dress shapes, and a few small ones among them; all this season's best styles, covered in good fashion with velvet of excellent quality. You would call them good value at the original price.

Ostrich Plumes and Novelties at Reductions.

$3.25 Plumes, 14 Inch, at $2.25.
$4.50 Plumes, 16 Inch, at $2.85.
$5 Plumes, 18 Inch, at $3.39.

Fine ostrich, with wide flues, glossy and full. Unusual value, but limited in quantity; the samples of a good maker.

Feather Novelties and Wings, a wide assortment, black and colors, new designs reduced in many instances one-half . . . . . 19c. up

Flowers, the kind suitable for winter hats, fresh stock, a broad range of colors . . . . . 49c. up

Men's $1 and $1.50 Underwear, 79c.

FOR THE MAN who will step aside from the Holiday question long enough to buy his supplies of winter Underwear, we have this and other good values.

Medium and winter weight Underwear of good quality in all sizes. Values to one-fifty for 79c.

Men's $1.50 Underwear at $1. The well known "Root's Tivoli" Underwear in the medium winter weight.

Men's $1.50 Underwear at $1. "Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Co." Underwear in winter weight of natural gray merino.

Men's Underwear at $1.25. "Collins" winter weight natural gray merino Shirts, Drawers and double-breasted Shirts.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Dainty Wide Hair Bows and Sashes, 39c. a Yard Instead of Usual 75c.

THIS IS AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFERING of dainty Ribbons, close upon eight inches in width, and embellished by especially beautiful jacquarded patterns.

They are the "remnants" or ends of stock of a leading maker of Hair Bows and Sashes, closed out to us at a very little price after he had finished his preparation for the Holiday business.

They come in white, blue, navy and black, with a few other shades, but no pink, which will account for the very little price. They are already cut into appropriate lengths for hair bows and sashes, and will only be sold in that form—no pieces cut.

Many of these Ribbons now in our regular stock at 75c. a yard; all for today at 39c

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Third to Half Less Today For Exquisite Cut Crystal.

HERE ARE A HALF DOZEN offerings of brilliant and deeply cut Crystal that indicate the sort of values occasionally possible in the Loeser Store.

At the regular prices it is not easy to match Loeser values. And these prices are A THIRD TO HALF LESS than our regular prices.

$5 Table Tumblers, $1.49. Set of six Tumblers in a beautifully cut design.

$3 Relish Dish Trays, $1.98. They are the 7-inch size and have two handles. A dainty chrysanthemum design.

$3 Ice Tubs at $1.49. Useful as well as handsome; 2 side handles.

$3 Vinegar and Oil Bottles at $1.49. With cut handles and lapidary cut stopper.

$5 Fruit and Salad Bowls at $2.98. A rich allover hobnail design; very brilliant and finely finished.

$5 Footed Fern Dishes at $2.98. Handsome design and made with lift-out silver plated lining.

Basement

Leather Hand Bags, $1.98.
AN EXCELLENT GIFT SUGGESTION.

THE "WHAT-SHALL-I-GIVE?" problem will be well solved in this extra good value offering of leather Hand Bags for $1.98.

Some are of black seal grain with leather lining, mounted on metal or covered frame. Some are fitted with purse, others are fitted with card case and purse. All have double strap handles. A decidedly fine value for $1.98 each.

Main Floor.

...TEMPTS TO ENJOIN NEW SUBWAY WORK

...t Appellate Court Won't Pass ...n B.R.T. Operating Contract, Since It Doesn't Exist.

...GHT NOT YET GIVEN UP

...sel for Objectors Takes Court's ...marks as Indicating That Guaran... ...tee Plan May Be Upset Later.

...he Appellate Division refused yester... unanimously to grant the Admiral ...lty Company a temporary injunction ...inst the construction of the Lexington ...nue Subway. The court also decided ...eral points that have been considered ...portant by the Public Service Commis... but refused to enter at all into the ...stitutionality of the proposed arrango... ...t between the city and the B. R. T., ...gh it was raised by the realty com..., on the ground that no contract is ...n existence and therefore not before ...court.

...muel Marshall, who appeared for the ...miral Realty Company, said yesterday ...rnoon that he had not yet consulted ...h his client, but that he was sure it ...uld not give up the fight against the ...enny subway plan. On the other ...d, counsel for the commission takes the ...w that there is no chance of a per...nent injunction against the Lexington ...nue subway construction being grant... ...If it is brought up in the Supreme ...rt next month.

...he Appellate Division has laid down ...w and has approved of the alter... ...n by the commission of the contracts ...especting to the rise of the tunnels, and ...s ruled also that the Mayor has no ...arate approval of construction con...cts. It will consequently be necessary ...r the Admiral Realty Company, if it ...oses to press its suit for the permanent ...unction, to find new grounds on which ...base its petition.

...r. Marshall was inclined to consider ...at the terms in which the court spoke ...the constitutional objection raised to ...e proposed arrangement with the B. R. ...by which its profits should be guaran... ...d to a certain amount, were such that ...showed that serious objection could be ...aid later to any plan with fair hope of ...ess in the courts.

...ounsel for the commission, however, ...s sanguine that the court intended ...rely to separate the question of the ...erating contract from the construction ...ntract and implied nothing more in its ...atment of the operating question than ...ay that the matter could not be con...ered at the present time.

...Samuel Untermyer, Mr. Marshall's part..., said last night:

"There seems to be a misapprehension ...as to the effect of the decision. The court ...rely declines at this time to pass upon ...e grave questions that have been raised ...as to the constitutionality of the pro...ed agreement with the Brooklyn Rapid ...nsit and as to the legality of the ...dley contract, on the ground that it is ...nature to decide those questions.

"If the proposed arrangement with the ...klyn Rapid Transit is hereafter per...ed the questions which the court now ...ines to consider will have to be passed ...

...Justice Scott, writing the opinion of the ...rt, pointed out that there was no ...estion of fraud or bad faith in the ...se, and that it was conceded that ...e public authorities had a perfect right ...o contract separately for construction ...d for operation. Then he took up the ...ument put forward by Mr. Marshall ...t the construction contract depended ...on the arrangement by which the B. R. T. ...would practically enter into partnership ...with the city and that this was illegal. Of this he said:

"The learned counsel for the plaintiff ...argued before us with much force and ...earnestness that such a contract would be ...illegal (1) because it would violate Section ...1 Article VII. of the Constitution of this ...State, which forbids any county, city, ...town, or village to give money or property ...or loan its money or credit to or in aid of ...any individual, association or corporation, ...(2) that it is ultra vires of the City ...of New York because no one could bid for ...the contract except the Brooklyn Rapid ...Transit Company, and hence that there can ...be no competition for the right to operate ...the railroad.

"The court, however, held that it was ...premature on the motion before it to raise ...these questions, and said:

"The contract foreshadowed by the Joint ...Committee is in many respects an unusual ...and extraordinary one, doubtless because ...the problem to be solved was itself unusual ...and extraordinary. A discussion of it at ...this time would be premature and academic. For this reason the learned assistant counsel for the respondents [the Mayor and others] has wisely and properly declined to undertake at the present time to enter upon a defense of either the legality or constitutionality of the proposed contract.

"In support of this view Justice Scott ...spoke of the many preliminaries which ...the operating contract would have to undergo before it was finally executed, and ...pointed out that it 'must withstand the scrutiny and obtain the approval of the ...Counsel to the Public Service Commission ...and the Corporation Counsel, neither of ...whom would be likely to approve a manifestly illegal and unconstitutional contract.' He also laid stress on the fact ...that the McAneny committee was 'an extra-statutory and a non-statutory body ...whose report, though accepted and approved by the Public Service Commission ...and the Board of Estimate, is really binding on neither. Consequently, as both ...will free from the legal standpoint to ...alter the contract as they please, there ...is not now seen such imminence of its ...execution as to justify a temporary injunction, or even an examination of its ...validity.'

"The court does not pass upon the question as to whether or not the Mayor's approval is necessary for the execution of the contract of operation, but declares that in favor of the power of the Public Service Commission to act alone in relation to construction contracts. Justice Scott said:

"The making of a contract by the City of New York, merely for the construction of a railway, sewer, or other sub-surface structure which is to be and remain the property of the city does not grant to the grantee a franchise or right to use the street within the meaning of the statutory provisions requiring in certain cases the consent and independent approval of the Mayor.

"Whether such approval would be requisite as a prerequisite for operation is a different question which is not presented on this appeal and which we do not consider.

"Speaking of the change of size in the tunnels after the contracts had been let, the court upheld the discretion of the Public Service Commission in the matter, and referred to the readvertising of the bids below Fourteenth Street as an example of its exercise.

Samuel Rea, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who has been the leading mover in the recent conferences held with the city officials on the general subway situation, was out of town yesterday, but it was suggested that when a joint conference is held the attitude of the Appellate Division on the operating contracts is likely to be canvassed very closely by all parties concerned.

5-CENT CONEY FARES

...ered for Island's Residents for Eight Month of the Year.

...came out yesterday at a hearing be... the Public Service Commission on a ...nt Coney Island fare, that the ...klyn Rapid Transit has been con... granting to the residents of the ...d a ten-cent round trip to Manhattan ...certain hours of the day for eight ...ths in the year. No testimony was ...n at the hearing, but Commissioner ...Lynch insisted that the reason for the ...ngement be put on the record.

...was set forth that John J. A... ...Magistrate Finnerty, and A. ...Galitzka, members of the Law Committee of the Van Sicklen Taxpayers' Association, had gone to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit offices yesterday morning at the request of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit officers, to discuss what arrangement could be made to meet the requests of Coney Island folk. It was there suggested that Coney Islanders would be permitted to travel to Manhattan between 6 and 9 o'clock each morning and return between 4 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon on a ten-cent round trip ticket for eight months in the year. This would be much the same arrangement, reversed, as was made at the end of last Summer with the idea of aiding the poor mothers and children of the east side.

George Yeomans, counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, interrupted Mr. Rogers to insist that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit has not made any definite proposal to this effect, and that Col. Williams, President of the company, was not present at the conference. The hearing was adjourned to Monday next.

Electrical Journals Combined.

Charles W. Price of New York, President of the Electrical Review Publishing Company, announces the purchase of Electrocraft, a journal of Detroit, largely devoted to electrical contracting and electrical supplies. Three journals, The Electrical Review, The Western Electrician, and Electrocraft, will, after Jan. 1 next, appear as one weekly publication, with main offices in Chicago and important branch offices in New York and London. The Electrical Review was the first weekly electrical journal to be published in this comparatively new field, beginning its life in February, 1882. Mr. Price has been identified with it since 1888, and will remain at the head of the publishing company, with A. A. Gray as managing editor.

Dissolves Day and Night Company.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan signed an order yesterday dissolving the Day and Night Safe Deposit Company, an enterprise associated with the former Day and Night Bank. He appointed Phoenix Ingraham referee to settle the company's affairs and to turn over its business to the Harriman National Bank, which succeeded the Day and Night Bank.

ORDERS THE PLAYERS TO REINSTATE BARRY

Writer's Published Attack on Actors Didn't Warrant Expulsion, Says Appellate Court.

PRESIDING JUSTICE DISSENTS

Prevailing Opinion Discusses the Sacrifice of Literary Grace to Vigorous and Dogmatic Expression.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court ordered The Players yesterday to reinstate Richard Barry, the magazine writer, whom the club expelled last Spring. The Special Term of the Supreme Court denied Barry any redress for his expulsion from the club. Justice Scott write the prevailing opinion granting Mr. Barry's appeal and it was concurred in by Justices Laughlin, Clarke and Miller. Presiding Justice Ingraham dissented, sustaining the view of Special Term that the club had the right to expel its own members without question. The charges on which Mr. Barry was expelled were:

> Mr. Richard Barry, a member of The Players, has been guilty of conduct unbecoming an associate of members of an honorable profession in publishing of or concerning them the following libelous statement in Pearson's Magazine of March, 1911:
>
> "Very few persons on the stage know how to think. In fact, few of them know how to feel, though they all make some sort of bluff at it. Education is unnecessary. General association with humanity is talked, and few of the profession read enough to have any grasp on things of the mind. So the matter of sex never enters into the question of pay, except to favor the women."

The club has 1,004 members, of whom 40 per cent. are connected with the stage. Mr. Barry made a written answer to the charges, in which he declared that he had intended no reflection on members of The Players, and that there was nothing in the article which could be fairly construed as such a reflection. After noting this fact, Justice Scott for the Appellate Division, said:

> This article was written in the fashion which has become familiar to magazine readers of the present day, in which literary grace is sacrificed to vigorous and dogmatic expression, doubtless with a view to arresting the attention of the general readers. The purpose of the article was to demonstrate what the writer believed to be the disadvantage at which women found themselves when placed in competition with men in industrial pursuits. He found that the dramatic profession furnished an exception to the general rule and alleged that on the stage one never hears a complaint that men get more money than women.
>
> The decision pointed out that in case of expulsions from clubs, both in this country and England, the "sufficient cause" alleged must be either an offense against the member's duty as one of the constituent body or a serious offense against his duty as a citizen, and in the nature of the case this must necessarily be so, since a club has no jurisdiction to deal with a member except in his relation to the club. Continuing, the decision says:
>
> The English courts have, perhaps, gone somewhat further than have our own in conceding finality to the judgment of a club committee as to what conduct is improper and prejudicial to a club, but there is no substantial difference of opinion as to the rule that to justify expulsion the cause must be conduct improper and prejudicial to the club, conduct which in some way tends to injure the club materially or in reputation, or is contrary to and destructive of the purpose of its organization. Otherwise a member might be expelled arbitrarily and upon insufficient grounds and this may not be done.
>
> Barry is not accused of doing anything to the prejudice of the club or of his members. In fact neither the name of the club, nor any reference to it appears in the article complained of. The charge is that his conduct was "unbecoming an associate of members of an honorable profession." It is certainly not easy to see how the expression of Barry's unflattering estimate of all but a few of the persons on the stage constitutes an offense against the club, or tends in any way to injure it or destroy its usefulness. It might lead to a coolness or even a suspension of social relations between Barry and some of his club fellows.
>
> If a member of a yacht club were to say that few yachtsmen could sail their own boats or knew the science of navigation, it would make him unpopular with some of his fellow members, but could scarcely be said to reflect upon the club as an organization. Even in their resolution giving their reason for expelling Barry, the Directors did not say or even intimate that he had been guilty of conduct prejudicial to the club. They resolved, as recited by their secretary, "that the said publication by Mr. Barry mentioned in the charge expressed a contemptuous opinion of the theatrical profession of which the membership of the club is largely composed, that the publication was unbecoming an associate of members of that honorable profession, that it was false and libelous, that it was not explained, nor extenuated, nor justified by anything contained in his answer and was a good cause for his expulsion from membership."
>
> The only conclusion the Court holds it can derive from the resolution was that in the opinion of the Directors, Barry was an undesirable member. It adds:
>
> This is not sufficient to warrant expulsion although it would be quite a sufficient reason for a refusal to elect him if he were an applicant for membership, but once having become a member of the club, he is entitled to remain such, so long as he exhibits by the rules of the club, and performs his duty as a member, and cannot be arbitrarily or capriciously expelled. On the whole, while his article may have given just offense to some of his fellow club members, we cannot say that its publication was prejudicial to the club, or constituted conduct incompatible with his duty to the club, and the expulsion was therefore unjustified.
>
> "Under the provisions of the club's constitution, a broad discretion was vested with the Directors," says Justice Ingraham, dissenting. "It was for them to determine whether the conduct of a member was such that his continued membership would be an injury to the club or would be inconsistent with the objects for which the club was organized."

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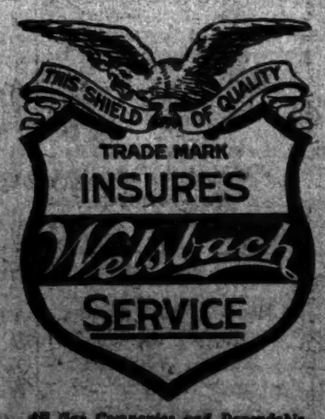

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NANKING FALLS; REBELS TRIUMPH

They Enter City After Renewing Bombardment and Storming the Gates.

YUAN EAGER TO CONCILIATE

May Build Strong Constitutional Monarchy if Promised Franco-Belgian Loan is Forthcoming.

NANKING, Dec. 1.—Nanking has fallen. The entire city is occupied by the insurgents.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, Dec. 2.—The revolutionaries were engaged all day in bombarding the city and knocking at its four gates demanding admission. It is believed that much damage to the city has resulted from the bombardment. Large forces of rebel infantry are held in readiness to rush into the city if the guns make breaches in the walls.

Late on Friday afternoon a delegation came outside the city and the firing ceased. It is reported that they carried a proposition of surrender, the necessity for which is now believed to be inevitable.

For two weeks Gen. Feng defied all the efforts of the revolutionaries to take the city. The circumference of the walled city is twenty-two miles. The wall at various places is ninety feet high. It is built of solid masonry and is thirty feet thick. The four main gates to the city are at the principal points of the compass. Tai Ping Men, the north gate, and Chao Yang Men, the east gate, are commanded by Purple Hill on the northeast. Purple Hill is fortified and overlooks the entire city.

Tiger Fort is inside the wall to the northwest. The latter commands the river and is well fortified with big, modern Armstrong guns. Tiger Fort, likewise, is well fortified and equipped with guns.

A few days ago the revolutionists captured Tiger Fort, in which Gen. Feng had left several hundreds of untrained troops, a part of some 5,000 recruits he recently enlisted. These men surrendered to the revolutionists, and since then Tiger Hill has fitfully bombarded Lion Fort, without doing much damage, but sufficient to prevent Lion Fort from seriously impeding the up-river advance of Admiral Sah's fleet of fifteen warships of all kinds, which recently went over to the revolutionaries. Gen. Feng, inside the city, commands 4,000 trained and loyal Shantung troops and some 2,000 old-style Imperial troops.

As the revolutionaries advanced from Chin-Kiang, with 10,000 troops of all sorts and field and mountain guns, Gen. Feng sent out his recruits and manned the forts and guns on Purple Hill. A week ago the main body of the imperialists concentrated behind Purple Hill and deployed in a semicircle extending from Tiger Hill to Yuwatei Hill, directly south of the city and commanding the south gate.

Rebels Purposely Retire.

Last Wednesday a premature attack on two gates of the city resulted in the revolutionaries effecting a temporary foothold, but later the attackers were repulsed. It is said that the gates were opened as a result of treachery within the city.

The revolutionists withdrew on Thursday, realizing that full possession of Purple Hill must first be effected to capture the city, and took the last fort on Purple Hill, which Gen. Feng's troops were holding, and also Tuwatei Hill, finally driving the last of Gen. Feng's forces inside the city.

On Friday morning, having placed mountain artillery and a number of heavy guns in position on Purple Hill, the rebels began bombarding the city from the northeast, and it is believed that much damage was done. In the evening the revolutionary fire was concentrated on the north and east gates, and rebel infantry was held in readiness to rush to these points if breaches in the wall resulted. A large body of troops was also preparing ladders with which to scale the wall.

Later in the evening a delegation came out of the city, and the firing ceased. It is reported that the delegates proposed to surrender the city, which action is now believed to be inevitable. The revolutionary leader, however, determined to make no further mistakes on account of over haste in taking the city.

A few foreigners still remain inside Nanking, including members of the Red Cross and the Japanese Consul and his guards. The difficulty of receiving reliable and prompt information from Nanking lies in the fact that the attackers' lines are fifteen miles away from the city, over rough ground, and that the nearest telegraph wire is ten miles further away.

The revolutionaries are continually being reinforced with men and guns. At present their force approximates 15,000 men.

Pu-Kow, across the Yang-Tse River from Nanking, is garrisoned with 1,500 of Gen. Feng's troops. Pu-Kow is the terminus of the partially constructed Tien Tsin-Pu-Kow Railway. Yuan Shi-Kai promised to send Feng reinforcements by this route, but up to the present time there is no sign of their approach. The entire northern section of the line is in the hands of the revolutionaries.

Gen. Wang, who is second in command of the revolutionists at Wu Chang, arrived in Shanghai yesterday accompanied by his staff. The purpose of his visit here has not been disclosed. Wang is the representative in China of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, one of the instigators of the revolt.

New Regime Depends on Loan.

PEKING, Dec. 1.—China's future form of Government, if not her future history, seems to some extent dependent on Baron Cottu. Should his promised Franco-Belgian loan of $30,000,000 be forthcoming, Premier Yuan She-Kai could probably utilize the Government's remaining 100,000 troops so advantageously that the country would agree to a strong constitutional monarchy. The loan arranged by Baron Cottu is the only large one obtainable, Yuan She-Kai's agents having vainly solicited money elsewhere, but the Premier has been warned that despite the fact that he has agreed to every demand of Cottu's backers, the money is not likely to be forthcoming until the provinces are reunited. The inevitable result of this, it is believed, will be the necessity of a compromise with the rebels, owing to the inability of the Government to pay the troops or purchase ammunition.

It is said that Yuan Shi-Kai intends offering the provinces the right to elect their own officials, including Governors. Such a measure of provincial independence has been one of the revolutionists' principal demands. Foreigners, whether friends or enemies of China, say they can see no good in independence in the provinces, as it would prevent concerted action in railway, military, educational, and other developments necessary to the country's progress, rivalry and prejudice of the provinces being the greatest drawback to China. The proposal, however, is declared to be the only hope of reuniting the country quickly and preventing the breaking down of authority and possibly foreign interference.

Foreigners now recognize that it was necessary for Yuan Shi-Kai to obtain a victory over the revolutionists, the effect of the fall of Han Yang having demonstrated this. His subsequent actions and the tone of his edicts indicate that he realizes that he must compromise fully and immediately with the revolutionists. As an instance of this spirit an edict today said:

"Sun Pao-Xhi, Governor of Shan-Tung, has memorialized the Throne that the declaration of independence of the Province of Shin-Tung has been abolished, and asked to be cashiered and punished. He deserves severe punishment, but in consideration of the present favorable aspects of the situation and his timely repentance he is pardoned and retained in office."

The edict also states that a Constitution has been proclaimed and that the throne intends firmly to adhere to the principles of administrative reform.

Yuan Shi-Kai has many elements to harmonize, but past and prospective calamities to the people and the nation are having a sobering effect, and a conciliatory spirit is giving place to the reckless and arrogant demands of the past forty days.

Missionaries and Government school teachers and other foreigners are arriving in large numbers at the seaports from the interior, owing to the prospects of outlawry and possible anti-foreign outbreaks.

ANARCHY IN CANTON.

At Mercy of Looters, Who Rob Stores Before Crowds—Police Helpless.

HONGKONG, Dec. 1.—Although the reign of piracy on the West River has been checked by the vigilance of the guards on board the river steamers, the situation on shore is utterly chaotic. In the towns and settlements along the river the most deplorable outrages are frequently occurring. Even in Canton the military régime has proved itself wholly inefficient.

For several days armed bands of robbers and hoodlums have gone about Canton, looting shops and houses. To-day five ruffians, bristling with revolvers, walked boldly into a bank in a southern suburb and decamped with $5,000 in cash. About the same time a band of seven armed natives blustered into the open market and boldly plundered two prominent shops before the eyes of hundreds of panic-stricken onlookers. They obtained several hundred dollars, and then walked off. The local police, disarmed, watched the spectacle helplessly.

Street fighting goes on continuously in all parts of Canton, and those killed or injured include many innocent bystanders.

The Hongkong Government has adopted the sternest measures to repress all outbreaks of rioting here. One unusual piece of legislation, adopted at the request of the police, permits the flogging of prisoners for minor offenses against the peace.

MME. LANGEVIN AS DETECTIVE

Paris Paper Describes Her Methods of Obtaining Curie Letters.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The French public continues to ignore the Curie-Langevin case, which is generally regarded as belonging to the domain of private family quarrels. The courts should be allowed to settle the matter, it is argued, and in the meantime the case offers no great interest to the world at large.

The affair, however, is beginning to be taken up by some of the weekly publications devoted to satire and gossip. Thus to-day The Cri de Paris has a veiled reference to the affair. After expressing sympathy with Mme. Curie because her private life has been dragged into public discussion, the periodical styles Mme. Langevin as a veritable pupil of Sherlock Holmes, because of the methods she employed to obtain possession of the correspondence which, she says, she will produce before the Correctional Court. In addition to entering M. Langevin's apartment, the periodical asserts that she recovered some of his letters after they had been dropped into the Post Office.

It declares also that the report that some letters were in the possession of Mme. Langevin had created a great stir in university circles. A prominent professor visited M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, and requested the authorities to recover the letters and destroy them so as "to save the honor of the university." M. Lepine, however, with a shrug of his shoulders, refused, exclaiming that it was absolutely the same language as was used by Generals of the army over the Dreyfus affair.

GERMANY BENT ON BIG FLEET

Will Spend $90,000,000, Covering Six Years, Agency Declares.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The fresh agitation for an increase in the German naval programme, which calls for a reduction in 1912 of the number of big ships laid down annually from four to two, has met with official silence.

An agency, which is sometimes well informed on naval matters, however, states that an increase has been decided on. The Government, it says, is determined to spend $90,000,000, spread over six years, on the augmentation of the fleet. It is not yet decided whether the increased appropriations are to be covered by new taxation or by a loan.

KING GEORGE AT BOMBAY.

City En Fete to Welcome Him and Queen—Will Land To-day.

BOMBAY, Saturday, Dec. 2.—The steamer Medina, with King George and Queen Mary on board, has arrived here. The city is en fete and crowded with picturesque sightseers.

They will land to-day at the Apollo Bunder, where they will be received by the Governor of Bombay, who will present to them an address by the municipality. There will also be a procession through the fort and the native city, followed by a visit to Government House.

20 HURT IN TRAIN WRECK.

Spreading Rails Causes Accident Near Paducah, Ky.

PADUCAH, Ky., Dec. 1.—More than a score of the passengers of an Illinois Central passenger train were injured, several perhaps fatally, when spreading rails threw it into a ditch 28 miles east of here late this afternoon. One life was taken by the same train a short time before the accident when Simon Stevens, mine boss at Central City, Ky., threw himself before the train as it passed the town.

When rounding a curve at a 50-mile clip the rails spread. The nine coaches toppled into the ditch. Relief and wrecking trains went from here, but at midnight neither had returned. The seriously injured will be brought to local hospitals.

Among those injured are: Engineer Henry Frally, Louisville, badly crushed under his engine; Fireman Ludlow, internal hurts; Clarence Frew, Shreveport, La., leg broken; L. A. Kuhr, Cincinnati, left side and back crushed; Mrs. Hugh Faulkner, Kuttawa, N. Y., side crushed and ribs broken; L. M. Wilson, Columbus, Ohio, crushed and cut about head; W. W. Hills, Chicago, head cut and bruised, and Jesse Lagore, Paducah, Ky., leg broken and internal injuries.

Many of those less seriously hurt are residents of Western Kentucky.

St. Lawrence County Coming to Dine.

More than 250 persons have sent word to Magistrate Appleton that they will attend the St. Lawrence County dinner, a week from Saturday night, at the Hotel Astor. Half of the diners will come from out of town. A special car will bring natives of Potsdam to boom E. M. Merritt for Speaker of the Assembly. Other St. Lawrence County towns will be largely represented.

FARLEY VIEWS POPES' PORTRAITS IN MOSAIC

Some Have Diamond Eyes—Takes Charge of Titular Church on Dec. 12.

NOT BACK FOR CHRISTMAS

Visits Mgr. Kennedy and Cardinals Logue and Oreglia—More Congratulations on His Elevation.

ROME, Dec. 1.—Cardinal Farley will take charge of his titular church, Sancta Marta Sopra Minerva on Dec. 12, having definitely abandoned the idea to return to New York before the Christmas holidays. This afternoon His Eminence visited the Basilica of St. Paul, outside the walls of Rome, which contains portraits of all the Popes in mosaic, some of them having diamond eyes. Cardinal Farley knelt and prayed before the chancel arch adorned with mosaics of the fifth century, executed by order of Galla Placidia, a daughter of Theodosius the Great, which represents Christ with twenty-four of the elders.

Cardinal Farley also visited Monsignor Kennedy to make arrangements for a musicale in his honor to be given Wednesday at the American College, and for a pontifical mass which he will celebrate in the church of the college next Friday.

A pleasant call that Cardinal Farley made in the afternoon was that on Cardinal Logue, primate of Ireland, whose love for the United States often has been expressed. Cardinal Logue told Cardinal Farley that he would die happy if he might visit the United States for the third time as a guest of Cardinal Farley.

Another call the new Cardinal made was on Cardinal Oreglia, dean of the Sacred College, who said he was delighted to have as a colleague the successor of his late old friend, Cardinal McCloskey.

Cardinals Farley and O'Connell have received many thousands of cablegrams, addresses and letters renewing congratulations after their definite creation as Cardinals and admission to the Sacred College.

DEMAND $7,400,000.

Bondholders Say Alberta Confiscated Money Raised for Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.—Application was made to the Dominion Government to-day for disallowing of the recent action of the Alberta Provincial Legislature which canceled the charter of the Alberta & Great Waterways Railway and took possession, for the province, of $7,400,000 raised in England on bonds of the railway company.

The railway was to connect the City of Edmonton with Fort McMurray, the province guaranteeing bonds to the extent of $25,000 a mile. The money raised was deposited in three Edmonton banks to the credit of the province, to be paid out as construction work proceeded. The scheme was promoted by W. R. Clark of Kansas City.

Political changes in Alberta resulted in the collapse of the project, and the province assumed control. The Federal authorities are now asked to cancel the provincial act and restore the seven millions to the bondholders and the American promoters on the ground that the provincial act amounted to confiscation. Strong representations are said to have been made by the United States in favor of the disallowance.

CELTIC HAS ROUGH VOYAGE.

Crew Are Injured by Combers—Passengers Ordered Below.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 1. — The White Star Line steamer Celtic, which arrived here to-day from New York, met with terrific weather while crossing the Atlantic.

Several members of the crew were injured by the great combers which broke aboard the vessel. The passengers were ordered below decks for safety.

KILLS BOY; SPEEDS ON.

Chauffeur of Russell Murray's Car Caught and Held for Homicide.

After running over and killing six-year-old Dominico Frescura of 532 West Broadway, a few yards from the boy's home, yesterday afternoon, the chauffeur of a large touring car which, according to witnesses, had one other occupant, continued north in West Broadway.

According to the police, they were told by a man who, as it turned out afterward, gave a fictitious address, that the number of the automobile was 10,281, New York. A general alarm was sent out for the chauffeur of this machine, and a few hours later Traffic Policeman Haviland, on duty in Fifth Avenue, stopped the machine, which is owned by Russell Murray, a silk dealer, living at 10 West Eleventh Street. The chauffeur, Louis La Bianca, of 143 West End Avenue, was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he was locked up, charged with homicide, although he said he knew nothing of the accident and that a mistake had been made.

According to the information the police obtained, the lad was playing tag with other youngsters, and in trying to avoid the boy who was "it," ran into the front wheel on the left side of the machine. He was knocked down and the wheel passed over him. The police say there was a man in the tonneau of the machine. Neither of the occupants looked around, and the automobile continued on its way north.

Fritz Krog, a short story writer, of 88 Washington Square South, picked up the youngster and carried him into a nearby drug store. Policeman McGrath of the Mercer Street Station summoned an ambulance, but before the arrival of Dr. McNeil of St. Vincent's Hospital the boy died.

At the Murray home it was said that Herman S. Murray, son of the owner of the car, and a friend went out in the car with the chauffeur to go uptown, and there was no occasion for them to go through West Broadway.

FIVE YEARS FOR KILLING MAN.

McMahon, Who Shot George H. Leary, Sentenced for Manslaughter.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 1.—An indeterminate sentence of not less than five years or more than ten years in the Eastern Penitentiary was passed upon Frank W. McMahon, a café proprietor, for the killing of George A. Leary, by Judge Bregy to-day. McMahon shot Leary at Fifty-fifth and Spruce Streets on May 4 last because, he declared, Leary had betrayed his daughter.

McMahon heard the sentence without emotion. On his way out of the court he was asked what he thought of it.

"I do not care a bit," he replied.

"How do you feel about the outcome of your trial?"

"All right, all right," he answered, and a smile passed over his face.

McMahon's attorney, C. Stuart Patterson, Jr., made an eloquent plea for mercy.

"I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that you have taken a human life," said Judge Bregy to the prisoner, in reply. "The blood of a fellow-man is upon your hands."

MOVING PICTURES IN PRISON.

Indiana Convicts to be Entertained and Given Military Drill.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Dec. 1.—Moving picture entertainments and military drills are to be introduced to vary the dull routine of the life of the convicts in the Indiana State Prison, Warden E. J. Fogarty announced to-day.

"The pictures are to be shown in the chapel on Saturday afternoons, and the subjects are to be religious in character, with an occasional comic film that is clean and bright," said the Warden. The machine is to be operated by William E. Hileshaw, who is serving a life sentence for the murder of his wife.

Drill, which the Warden believes will increase discipline among the convicts, will be held under the supervision of a military instructor in the prison yard preceding the moving picture shows.

BRIGGS AIDS PASSPORT FIGHT

Senator Promises to Vote to Annul Russian Treaty, If Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 1.—Judge Simon Hahn and Rabbis Solomon Foster, Charles J. Hoffman, Julius Silberfeld, and H. Brodsky, all of New York, came to Trenton to-day and visited United States Senator Frank O. Briggs to ask his assistance in obtaining equal recognition of American citizens in Russia.

The delegation presented a petition which proposes that if equal recognition cannot be granted to American citizens in Russia, the treaty of 1832 shall be abrogated. Senator Briggs promised that he would present the petition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and would vote in favor of annulling the treaty if Russia declined to grant a request from Congress to honor all American passports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Many Jewish residents of this city have taken the movement for an early abrogation of the treaty of 1832 between the United States and Russia, if Russia does not promise to recognize all American passports.

It was announced to-day that the Legislature, now meeting in extra session, would be memorialized to ask Congress to consider the matter.

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What folly it is to select our wheat—
Then wash and brush and scour it—
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FIRST TARIFF REPORT TO BE READY DEC. 11

President to Transmit Board's Facts, Leaving Rates to be Fixed by Congress.

TAFT CONSULTS PROF. EMERY

Two Republican Members of Tariff Board at the White House—Underwood Talks of Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—It can now be stated on the authority of Chairman Emery of the Tariff Board himself that what differences may have existed among members of the board as to the woolen schedule were not of a sort to delay making the report on that schedule to the President.

The President is so well informed as to the board's progress that according to statements of his friends, he will be ready to send his message on the subject to Congress the day after the report reaches him. This means that the whole schedule ought to be before the House of Representatives by the middle of the second week of the session.

On questions of fact the board is unanimous, and it now comes out that questions of fact, with, of course, the necessary summaries and generalisations, will be the sum and substance of the report. But to rates to be fixed on a basis of these facts the board is, of course, divided, as any five men would be, but the question of rates is not within the purview of the board, and what differences of academic opinion might arise on that score, will have no place in the report.

It is believed here that the reported differences which were said to have rent the board arose in the first place in the matter of recommendations. The unanimity that now exists, it is thought, may have been obtained by the final decision that the rate fixing must be left to Congress. That undoubtedly was the only wise course. These dispatches have already pointed out how delighted the Democrats would be to tear to tatters a tariff bill or series of tariff rates actually submitted to them by the President. The President's disastrous attempt to pass a railroad bill prepared by the Attorney General in 1910 was cited as an illustration.

So far as the board is concerned the report will in no way resemble an administratively prepared bill. And the fact that the President will be ready with his message on a day's notice indicates that he is not going to commit himself too much in detail to particular rates on Schedule K—notoriously the most intricate schedule in an intricate statute.

Prof. Emery, Chairman of the board, and Alva H. Saunders, the second Republican member, were in extended conference with the President this morning. Mr. Reynolds, the other Republican member, was at the board's offices, and the two Democratic members were not called. The President in his recommendation will largely follow the advice of the Republican members. While these recommendations, it is thought, will be general in character, some comment was aroused that the President should base his recommendations upon partisan advice from members of the board of one political complexion.

From the President's point of view he has based his inquiry into facts upon the work of a non-partisan and unanimous board. But recommendations are a party policy, and he takes the advice of the Republican board members just as he might take it of Republican Senators or Representatives who are particularly informed on the subject.

"It has been known for a long time, because I have made it known in a number of speeches," said Mr. Emery on leaving the White House, "that the business of the board is not to make recommendations as to tariff rates. Its business is simply to present the scientific data that have been gathered after long research. The business of fixing rates remains with Congress, as has always been the case."

Mr. Underwood said that he would call a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee as soon as Congress convenes. He will then sound the committee members, who are the controlling factors in the House, as to their sentiments in regard to a tariff programme. He said the programme would ultimately be devised in a way to allow reasonable time for the Tariff Board to make its reports on various schedules.

The report of the Tariff Board on the wool schedule and on the wool industry will be in the hands of President Taft not later than Dec. 11. The cotton report will be sent to the White House a few days later.

UNDERWOOD ON TARIFF PLANS

Congressman Says Bills on Wool, Cotton, and Steel Are Certain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Representative Underwood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, announced to-day that he would call a meeting of the committee as soon as Congress convened to sound the sentiments of the members as to the tariff revision programme.

"The President," said Mr. Underwood, "will be given a reasonable time in which to submit the reports of the Tariff Board. If these are withheld too long the committee will proceed without them. It has not been decided which schedules to take up first. We are certain, however, to submit bills on wool, cotton, and iron and steel. The sugar schedule may come later."

NEW LABOR SYSTEM IN NAVY.

Admiral Willits Made Director of Yards to Test Vickers Method.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—In line with the policy of placing the navy on a scientific management basis, Secretary of the Navy Meyer has created the new office of Director of Navy Yards and announced to-day the appointment of Rear Admiral A. R. Willits as Director. Capt. E. Theles will be his assistant.

Both Rear Admiral Willits and Capt. Theles were sent to England by Secretary Meyer recently to study the details of the Vickers system of scientific management, which the Secretary decided to use in preference to the Taylor system.

The duties of the new office will be to unify and improve the methods in all the navy yards, keep track of the cost of work, and present the needs of the navy yards to the department.

HILLES MAY RUN CAMPAIGN.

Taft's Secretary Relieved of Other Work by White House Appointments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Sherman P. Allen of Vermont, a newspaper man, well known here for several years, to-day took the oath as Assistant Secretary to the President. Mr. Allen will take the place formerly held by Rudolph Forster, who has been promoted to Chief Executive Clerk of the White House force at a salary of $5,000 a year. Mr. Allen will receive $4,000. Mr. Forster began his White House connections fifteen years ago as stenographer, and has been promoted steadily ever since.

Mr. Allen first came to Washington with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling, and was later private secretary to Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry. He then entered the newspaper field and has since been often thrown into close contact with the President. He accompanied Mr. Taft on several of his long trips, and his agreeable presence and manner attracted the President's attention.

The change in the White House force to-day brought up again talk of the future of Secretary Hilles. A report spread that he would be elected Chairman of the National Committee when that body meets here on Dec. 11. But, as a matter of fact, while Mr. Hilles is almost certain to take charge of the party's campaign if Mr. Taft is nominated next June, he knows well that his usefulness to the President in the fight for the nomination would disappear if he accepted the Chairmanship now. His hands would be tied until after the nomination and his influence as the President's personal representative largely weakened.

Mr. Hilles is now actively at work for the pledging of Taft delegates, and he will stick to that work without any change in his post. The appointment of Mr. Allen and the promotion of Mr. Forster will only make his office work at the White House lighter and leave him a freer hand in engineering Mr. Taft's personal campaign. Mr. Taft's control of the National Committee is so sweeping anyhow that nothing would be gained by putting Mr. Hilles at its head.

WILL PROTEST TO TAFT.

Mexican Agent to Tell About Col. Lyon's Activities in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 1.—On a train speeding toward Washington is an agent of the Madero Government who has been sent to make a protest to Federal authorities against an alleged understanding said to have been reached between Gen. Bernardo Reyes, accused of fomenting a revolution against Madero, and Cecil A. Lyon, Chairman of the Texas Republican Committee and a member of the Republican National Committee.

A Maderista agent is said to have been stationed in the Reyes headquarters who kept Madero in touch with every move made by the revolutionary junta. This agent is said to have learned what transpired in the interview between Lyon and Reyes.

Lyon owns a large ranch a few miles south of Eagle Pass, Texas, in Mexican territory, and is nursing a grievance against the present Government and freely admits there is animus on his part. Reyes believes that Lyon stands well at Washington and that the customs officials and United States Marshals along the border are appointed on Lyon's recommendations.

If arms and ammunition are to be smuggled over the border, it is natural for the Mexicans to approach the man who placed the interfering officials in office. Recently charges were made against an Inspector at Laredo who was active in suppressing shipments of arms, and these facts having been communicated to officials at the Mexican capital a protest is to be made to President Taft based on this information.

WARSHIPS MAY MEET AIRSHIP

Navy Requested to Take Part in Atlantic Flight of Dirigible.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Dr. Paul F. Gans, President of the transatlantic flight expedition, in charge of the proposed flight of the dirigible Suchard across the Atlantic Ocean next March from Berlin, Germany, called at the Navy Department to-day and talked with Assistant Secretary Beekman Winthrop about the matter of having American warships meet the airship in midocean to escort it to United States shores.

Dr. Gans was told to write to the department, setting forth his plans in detail, and that the officials would give the matter consideration. As the flight is considered of international interest, it is not improbable that the request will be granted.

TAFT TO FREE LICHTENSTEIN.

President Commutes New Yorker's Sentence, Owing to Ill-Health.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Upon the testimony of physicians that imprisonment in the penitentiary would probably shorten the life of Abraham Lichtenstein, convicted of extensive smuggling in New York, President Taft to-day commuted his four months' sentence to expire Dec. 15.

After paying the Government $120,000 in liquidation of the customs duties on smuggled merchandise, Lichtenstein was sentenced on Oct. 2. He has Bright's disease and heart trouble, and a special medical examination resulted in the declaration that the serving of the full sentence would seriously further impair his health. The President was moved and granted a deduction of one and a half months.

TAFT TO DISCUSS PASSPORTS

Russia's Treatment of American Jews to be Subject of Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—At a five-hour session of the Cabinet to-day President Taft and his official advisers perfected a second message that will be sent to Congress before the Christmas adjournment. The message, it was said to-night, will take the place of the discussion of this Government's foreign relations usually contained in the annual address of the President to Congress.

From conversation the President has had with callers recently it was understood that the peace treaties, the question of passports for American Jews in Russia, this Government's relations with Mexico and China, and other pertinent topics are taken up.

Cutters to Aid Vessels in Distress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Every revenue cutter in Eastern waters sailed from its sheltering harbor to-day for the open sea, beginning a four months' patrol of the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Florida. During the season of bad weather the cutters will search American waters for vessels in distress.

MEYER WANTS NAVY EVER READY FOR WAR

While Seeking Peace, Secretary Says, Other Powers Should Know We Are Prepared.

REQUESTS TWO BATTLESHIPS

He Says Vessels 20 Years Old Are Obsolete and Names Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—With a plea that there shall be no decrease in the effective strength of the United States Navy, George Von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report to Congress, declares that while seeking peace and playing a leading part in the movement for the general arbitration treaties the world must understand that America is prepared for war.

The at ert life of a warship for first or second line of defense—approximately twenty years—has caused the Secretary to ask for more ships this year, not to increase the navy, but to maintain it at its existing strength. This strength, he says, is being diminished by the elimination from active service of the battleships first constructed for the new navy.

"The recommendation," he says, "for a continuing naval policy which will give us the fleet desired is made with a due regard for the almost world-wide movement for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, in which movement our country has taken a foremost part. History of all kinds, including the present, shows the futility and danger of trusting to the good will and fair dealing, or even to the most solemnly binding treaties between nations for the protection of a nation's sovereign rights and interests, and without doubt, the time is remote when a comparatively unarmed and helpless nation may be reasonably safe from attack by ambitious, well-armed powers, especially in a commercial age such as the present.

"The economical system of a great commercial nation is so delicately balanced that even a threat of war is very disturbing and harmful, while a war with any other great power would cause incalculable damage, and it is more necessary now than ever before that we should be fully prepared and that every other power should understand that, while seeking peace, we are prepared for war."

The United States, Secretary Meyer says, is far in the rear of the leading naval powers in projected naval construction. Mr. Meyer submits estimates for two battleships and two colliers only. In addition to this, the Secretary indicates that the navy would welcome one of the new type of battleship cruisers, such as Great Britain, Germany, and Japan are building. He further points out that there is a great deficiency in the number of cruisers, scouts, destroyers, submarines, and auxiliaries for the maintenance and protection of the battle fleet.

The Secretary declares that ships twenty years old are obsolete and worthless even for the second line or reserve. His list shows the famous old Oregon and her sister battleships Indiana and Massachusetts as having reached the fatal period and should be replaced immediately, as well as the Iowa. In fact, Secretary Meyer names twelve battleships that can no longer be regarded as available for the first line of battle, and which should be replaced by 1920. Aside from those already indicated they are the Kearsarge, Kentucky, Alabama, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maine, Ohio, and Missouri. The youngest of these has turned eleven years.

"A total of forty battleships with a proportional number of other fighting and auxiliary vessels, is the least that will place our country on a safe basis in relation with other world powers," says the Secretary.

The report touches sparingly on the subject of the eight-hour law, reciting the experience of the department during the past year in placing contracts for shirts and winds up with the statement: "What the effect will be on the bidding for the battleships provided for by the last act is problematical."

As to the personnel, the report declares that the aim of the naval education and training is to produce the sea officer who is to command ships and fleets, and that all the combatant elements aboard ships should belong to the line.

The abandonment of the turbine engine in favor of the old reciprocating type is declared to have followed an exhaustive comparison of the two kinds of machinery. It was found that the reciprocating engine is about 30 per cent. more economical at cruising speeds than the turbine, and of about the same economy at high speeds. As one result of the use of oil burners instead of coal furnaces the new battle ships Oklahoma and Nevada will each have but one smoke-pipe, thus clearing the upper deck and improving the arc of train of the turrets.

The report dwells at some length upon the successful results attained in the experimental work for the development of aviation in the navy, and especially in the direction of the production of aeroplanes fitted for use from shipboard. It is the purpose to issue a few of these machines to the fleet as soon as they have been sufficiently developed.

Dealing with foreign building programmes the report says that England is laying down four battleships and one armored cruiser, Germany three battleships and one armored cruiser, and Japan four armored cruisers and one battleship.

Secretary Meyer makes a strong recommendation for the creation of the rank of Vice Admiral, the graded retirement of enlisted men, the increase of the enlisted force by 2,000, and the commissioning of midshipmen upon their graduation from the academy.

The Secretary says of the canal:

"The completion of the Panama Canal, probably in the latter part of 1913, will immensely increase the efficiency and mobility of our battle fleet, and will make it possible, as it is desirable, to have the fleet spend a part of its time on the Pacific Coast. The date at which it may be possible to pass the whole fleet through the canal can not be known until the completion of the canal itself; nor can it be definitely stated how frequently it may be desirable to transfer the fleet from one ocean to another by way of the canal. After the opening of the canal, however, it will be advisable for the fleet to spend part of its time in each ocean, and as the passing through the canal as a fleet will be a war exercise as much as any other strategic movement of the fleet, it should be done often enough to thoroughly test the resources of the canal and the skill and efficiency of the fleet."

The coal question on the Pacific Coast is treated at some length, the Secretary saying in part:

"During the past year the department has continued its efforts to ascertain whether there are steaming coals obtainable from mines on the Pacific Coast suitable for naval use, but so far the department's efforts to obtain suitable coals have not met with success.

"The department understands that analyses of coals from Resurrection Bay, Alaska, indicate that coal does exist there equal to the best coal mined. Steps should be taken to develop this coal for use of the navy on the Pacific Coast."

CUMMINS HAS PRIMARY BILL.

Senator Would Give Electors Chance to Express Presidential Preferences.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Senator Cummins of Iowa announced to-day that he would introduce a bill providing for Presidential primaries early in the coming session. The bill would direct the holding of primary elections in each State, at which the electors of both parties could announce their preferences for Presidential candidates.

The bill would fix Aug. 1 of next year as the time for the first primaries, and if it should prevail nothing would be left to the National conventions except the framing of platforms and arranging the machinery of the National committees. It would provide for a direct vote for the Presidential candidates in each party, and also for electors.

"I think that the general situation would be much changed if we could get a primary law," said Senator Cummins, but he was not in position to predict the outcome of his efforts in that direction.

COLD HITS TEXAS SUGAR CROP

Loss is $2,500,000—30 Per Cent. Gone on State Convict Plantation.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 1.—The freezing weather of the last three nights destroyed 30 per cent. of the sugarcane crop upon 32,000 acres operated by the State penitentiary system, entailing a loss of about $500,000, according to information received by Gov. Colquitt to-day.

The losses to private sugar planters in the upper Gulf Coast regions of Texas aggregate $2,000,000, it is estimated. The crop in the lower Rio Grande Valley escaped injury.

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MIMIC WAR AIRSHIP FALLS.

Army Retreats on Hands and Knees—Aviator Lands Safely.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Wearing the costume of a foreign army and guiding his scouting aeroplane over a mimic scene of war, Lee Hammond was flying at Mineola, L. I., to-day for the benefit of a moving picture concern and about 300 spectators. The army was divided into companies, all resting on their arms. Behind the army stood the spectators, eating peanuts and chewing gum. The director of the moving picture concern was smiling the smile of the well-satisfied gentleman of business.

Suddenly the machine lurched and ducked toward the crowd. Hammond pulling wildly at the lever. The Captain of the mimic army, not daring to stand up, beat a retreat on his hands and knees. That part of the army that didn't care to take a chance on running lay down on its stomach and expected the worst.

The aeroplane careered and ducked, but Hammond, himself pluckily to the lever, fighting to get an even keel. Righting for an instant, the machine dropped into a lane of air and swooped down near the Mulsant shed.

An examination showed that the crank case had broken while Hammond was in the air.

Howard Gould Gets Poultry Show Cup.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 1.—Howard Gould of New York has been awarded the President's Cup, a silver trophy, offered for the largest entry at the tenth annual show of the West Haven Poultry Association, which closes to-day.

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An interesting chat with this stanch Irishwoman who is devoting herself to aid the Irish literary revival.

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An American surgeon who is treating and correcting spinal curvature with wonderful results.

The Mantle of E. A. Abbey Falls on a Woman
Miss Violet Oakley appointed to complete the unfinished work of E. A. Abbey in the Pennsylvania Capitol.

A Trip Through China's Monkey Forest
Graphically described by Warner M. Van Norden, who forsook the business of banking in New York to devote himself to missionary work in China.

The Story of Maiden Lane
The origin of the names of some of New York's streets.

Louis Tracy Compares English with American Readers
He concludes that the reading public of this country is better educated than that of England.

Hy. Mayer's Cartoon Page
An artist's humorous view of the week's happenings.

To-morrow's Pictorial Section

contains some choice reproductions of paintings by French artists, including a full-page picture,

Saving the Cannon
A blood-stirring battle scene by the celebrated French painter, B. A. de Neuville.

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The players appearing in "The Playboy of the West," the production of which caused a scene of riot almost unparalleled in the history of the New York stage.

Scenes from the Suffragette Struggle in England
Pictures showing the militant suffragettes making a demonstration against the law in England.

A Durbar Procession
Photographs showing the Oriental splendor of the parade of native chiefs as King George will witness it.

The Persian Giant, Killich Bey
This modern Samson literally defies wild horses to move him.

Million-Dollar Dry Dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard
Known as the "hoodoo dock" because of the loss of life during its construction.

Modern French Pictures at the Albright Gallery, Buffalo
Nine examples of paintings by eminent French artists.

START A PICTURE SCRAP BOOK and preserve the beautiful pictures which appear in this section each week.

The only way to be sure of getting The Sunday Times is to order it in advance.

FUR THIEVES TURN TO SILVER THEFT

Cut Through Ceiling Into East Twenty-ninth Street Store and Get $8,000 Worth.

LEAVE FINGER-PRINT CLUES

By Them the Police Hope to Run Down Gang That Has Operated Boldly for Many Months.

The police found evidence yesterday that the famous fur and feather thieves, whose activities have gone unchecked for months and whose successful daring has sent the rates for burglary insurance in fur and feather shops soaring to previously undreamed-of heights, have enlarged their field. Discovery was made early in the morning that the silver smithy of Ferdinand Fuchs & Co., 24 East Twenty-ninth Street, had been broken into Thanksgiving night. The burglars escaped with more than $8,000 worth of solid silver, but they left behind them, on safe and counters, many fingerprints, by which the police hope at last to run down a gang which has defied their best efforts and those of private detective agencies.

The manner of entry of the burglars, the careful forethought and planning of the theft, evidenced by the method of its execution; the daring which must have prompted burglars who blew open a safe in a front office, in full view of the sidewalk, as well as ripped a hole in the ceiling, which left the showroom floor covered with debris, have persuaded the police that it is the fur and feather gang with which they have to deal. Capt. Hughes, head of the Detective Bureau, and Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty visited the scene of the burglary, and Capt. Faurot, the Bertillon expert in charge also of the fingerprint bureau, took carefully impressions of every fingerprint found in the smithy and in the offices of Albin Gustafson, an electrical contractor, above it.

It was through Mr. Gustafson's office that the burglars entered, probably late on Thursday night, for Nels Krulisch, the engineer, spent his holiday putting new grates into his boiler and would have heard the thieves had they commenced operations before nightfall. Had the robbery been committed on Wednesday night after the place was closed the havoc in the open showroom must have invited attention with the coming of daylight.

It was Ferdinand Fuchs who discovered the robbery when he arrived at his place of business yesterday morning. His firm occupies the ground floor of the six-story building, and also the two upper floors, where his workrooms are. The ground floor is used as a sample room and office, the sample counters extending from the rear half way through the store, in the front of which are the bookkeepers' desks, two large safes, Mr. Fuchs's private desk, and a sort of lobby, into which the door from the public hall opens. A railing divides this room in half from front to rear, the lobby occupying one side of it and the desks and safes being in the inclosed space.

Most of the floor was covered with broken bits of plaster. In the ceiling was a hole, 6 by 4 feet, through which the burglars had gained entrance from the rooms of Mr. Gustafson above. The safe furthest removed from the front window was covered with piles of quilts and blankets, still soaked with water. One leaf of the double door stood partly open. The combination look had been blown away from the sheet of steel, but the heavy tumblers had not been disturbed, and, though the door stood out two inches from its frame, the burglars had been able to do no more than peer into its interior, where thousands of dollars' worth of goods were stored.

Beside the safe lay a big jimmy, as thick almost as a man's wrist and four feet in length. Near it lay another of improved type, known to the police as a sectional jimmy. There were also a hacksaw, a drill and ratchets, and a stick of dynamite. The door and frame of the safe showed marks where the jimmies had been used to pry off the door after the explosion had failed completely to wreck it, but the heavy safe had withstood all efforts. Its contents were safe.

The sample counters had been rifled of their best articles. Near them lay half a dozen canvas bags, as big as grain bags, and Mr. Fuchs sighed as he realized how many of these bags must have been carried out laden with his silverware.

John Scallon, a clerk for Mr. Gustafson, arrived while Mr. Fuchs was surveying his premises, and in the contractor's room the clerk found the safe pushed way toward the back of the rooms, out of its accustomed position. The burglars evidently had done this, though why they failed to blow up the safe was not apparent. A rear window protected by a heavy iron shutter was open and the shutter was tied back. Its fastenings had been pried loose.

It was here that the burglars had entered, and when Louis Walsh, in charge of the detectives in the Tenderloin station, arrived, in response to Mr. Fuchs's summons, he easily solved the burglars' manner of entrance from marks which they ha dleft.

In the rear of the office building, and only one house removed, are the premises known as 26 West Twenty-eighth Street. The house is vacant, and an examination of it showed that the burglars had entered it from Twenty-eighth Street with skeleton keys, had passed through it to the yard, over the fence to the rear of the office building, and up to the window of Mr. Gustafson's room by a ladder. There are no windows in the rear of the first floor, where there is a one-story extension, to the top of which the burglars climbed. The police believe that the thief carried their loot out over the same route they followed in entering, and so much silverware was taken that it is believed the burglars must have had a wagon.

Across the street from the scene of the robbery is the Martha Washington Hotel, and adjoining it is the Madison Square telephone exchange, where dozens of girls were at work all night.

It took daring burglars to operate so openly in such a neighborhood, say the police, and because of this they hope they are on the trail of the fur and feather thieves. The fact that dynamite instead of the usual nitroglycerine was used to blow up the safe makes them more hopeful that the burglars were their old enemies, unused to dealing with safes, and not a gang of experienced yeggmen.

ARRESTED BY REQUEST.

Col. Wayne Belvin's Desire for a Workhouse Term Accommodated.

An elderly man, who said he was Col. Wayne Belvin of Virginia, entered the Jefferson Market Court yesterday some moments after Magistrate O'Connor had adjourned court for the day. The Magistrate still sat on the bench reading a newspaper, and the man approached him with this request:

"Please arrest me and send me to jail. I have stopped at least a dozen policemen to-day, but none of them would arrest me. I want to be sent away."

Magistrate O'Connor questioned the man, who was firm in his desire to be arrested and imprisoned. He said that he was given to intoxication, and suggested that the Magistrate might make this the charge against him. He said that once he had had money, but now he could not afford to live in this city as once he had been accustomed, and felt that it would be better for him if he were sent to the Workhouse.

When he was convinced of the man's sincerity, Magistrate O'Connor descended from the bench and put him under arrest. Then he ascended the bench again and sentenced him to a month in the Workhouse. Keeper McGinn dropped in just then, and the Magistrate turned the elderly prisoner over to his keeping.

Feuchtwanger-Untermyer Engagement

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Feuchtwanger of 6 West Seventieth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louise Feuchtwanger, to Irwin Untermyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer of 676 Fifth Avenue. No date has been set for the wedding.

STATE SAVINGS BANK CLOSED BY VAN TUYL

John Pucci, Cashier Accused of Forging Deposit Slips, Held Under Bail.

HIS SALARY $900 A YEAR

Complaints Which Aroused the State Banking Department Said He Lived in a $1,400 Apartment.

Because of the alleged peculations of its cashier, John Pucci, the State Savings Bank, at 1,927 Third Avenue, near 100th Street, was closed by the State Banking Department yesterday. The bank, which was a small and comparatively new institution, has been practically closed since Wednesday, when the State banking officials began an investigation. They had been in receipt of numerous letters alleging that Pucci, whose salary was $900 a year, was housed in a $1,400 apartment, and lived on a corresponding scale.

When the State officials came into the bank they stopped the payment of money and accepted deposits only for safe keeping, explaining that the bank was being examined, and that money left for safe keeping would be returned if the bank were closed. Very little came in.

Pucci was arraigned before Magistrate Freschi in the Harlem Police Court on two complaints of forgery brought by State Bank Examiner Roger P. Kavanaugh, and held in $5,000 bail for examination on Tuesday. There was no excitement at the bank.

Pucci is accused of falsifying deposit slips so that he could keep part of the money turned in. It will be necessary to call in all of the passbooks before the extent of the bank's loss can be learned.

In the first complaint he is charged with forging the name of Mrs. Minnie Katz of 206 East 100th Street to a deposit slip. On Sept. 22, according to the complaint, Mrs. Katz deposited $400, which Pucci entered in her bankbook. Then, it is charged, he made out a new deposit slip for $16, which he placed on the bank records and signed Mrs. Katz's name to the slip.

According to the second complaint the same thing was done when Edward H. Lichty of 2,825 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, on Oct. 18, deposited $500. This time the amount on the bank records was changed to $400.

Superintendent of Banking Van Tuyl, who took personal charge of the investigation yesterday, said this of the bank's standing:

"It was a comparatively new and small institution, having been incorporated in 1906. According to its semi-annual report to the State Banking Department showing its condition on July 1, the bank had total resources of $161,452. The amount due depositors on that date was $154,745, and the surplus of the institution, figured on the market value of the securities held, was $6,824. There were 1,237 separate accounts in the institution.

"James J. Kennedy of New York City, a State Bank Examiner, has been designated as Special Deputy Superintendent to assist in the liquidation of the bank."

The officers of the institution at the time of the last report were: Charles Shepard Beardsley, President; Henry L. Storke, Secretary; Paul W. Arnold, H. T. Beardsley, John Cornell, Jr., Dominick Didario, Horace S. Gould, Sharon Graham, John A. Gregory, Burgwyn Maitland, David S. Mills, Henry B. Smith, Leon F. Wasster, Lyman Cohen, Denis A. Spellissy, and David C. Mosky, directors.

WRESTLERS ON Y.M.C.A. MAT.

Splendid Performances Shown by Amateur Grapplers at Harlem Branch.

The Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association held a wrestling tournament last night, which was productive of some of the best grappling witnessed in New York in some time.

Only two classes, 130 and 150 pounds, were decided, with a total of sixteen bouts, but all the contestants were skillful and every bout was marked with interesting moments, which brought round after round of applause from the 800 spectators.

The victor of the 130-pound class was G. Apostolakis of the Greek-American A. C., who took the measure of Louis Ruggerio, the metropolitan and National champion, in the first trial contest. In the final bout for the supremacy of the 150-pounders Gus Peterson of the home branch and metropolitan champion at 146 pounds, defeated Robert Elder of Princeton University.

Elder, who was a few pounds over the 150-pound class, was forced into the heavier contests and showed to excellent advantage until he was opposed by the metropolitan champion, who took him into camp after a few minutes.

Valentine Vosen, the metropolitan champion at 125 pounds, was also defeated in the third semi-final bout of the 150-pound class.

In the semi-final bouts for the 130-pound class the best work was seen when B. Pseodogianis of the Greek-American A. C. and Harry Levine of the Educational Alliance wrestled for twelve minutes without either being able to gain a fall, and the referee decided in favor of the Greek-American representative.

In addition to the wrestling, two six-round boxing contests were staged between members of the Harlem Branch. In the first bout, between 125-pound boxers, John Weisenburger was entitled to the decision over his opponent, Elwood Wright, for the best work done.

In the bout for 145-pound men William Barrett gained the decision over Gus Reinhardt in a hard and fast fought contest. The summaries:

130-Pound Class, Trial Bouts.—C. Apostolakes, Greek-American A. C., threw Louis Ruggerio, with a flying fall. Time—0:53. Lathrop Barlown, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., threw William Droege, East Side Y. M. C. A., with a hip lock. Time—1:23. Valentine Vosen, Bronx Church House, threw Oscar Swanson, Swedish-American A. C., with an arm lock. Time—3:05. Harry Levine, Educational Alliance, threw John De Grazia, Harlem Y. M. C. A., with a half-Nelson and front bar hold. Time—1:05. Eli Hallkmann, Educational Alliance, defeated Harold Van Campen, Bedford Y. M. C. A., on referee's decision. Time—3:00. B. Pseodogianis, Greek-American A. C., threw Charles Fenner, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., with an ankle trip and arm lock. Time—1:05.

150-Pound Class; Elimination Semi-Finals.—B. Pseodogianis, Greek-American A. C., defeated Harry Levine, Educational Alliance, on referee's decision, after two extra periods, time, 12:00. G. Apostolakes, Greek-American A. C., threw Eli Hallkman, Educational Alliance, with a crotch hold; time, 2:21; Lathrop Barton, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., threw Valentine Vosen, Bronx Church House, with a double bar hold; time, 1:24.

130-Pound Class.—Semi-Final Bouts.—Lathrop Bartow, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., threw B. Pseodogianis, with arm hold and ankle trip; time, 0:55. G. Apostolakis, Greek-American A. C., drew the bye.

130-Pound Class.—Final Bout.—G. Apostolakis, Greek-American A. C., threw Lathrop Bartow, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., with a crotch hold. Time—3:05.

154-Pound Class.—Open Only to Y. M. C. A. and College.—Trial Bouts.—Arnold Walker, East Side Y. M. C. A., threw A. C. McIntyre, East Side Y. M. C. A., with a half-nelson and crotch hold; time, 3:54. Robert Elder, Princeton University, threw Oscar Johnson, Harlem Y. M. C. A., with a scissors and body hold; time, 2:05. Gus Peterson, Harlem Y. M. C. A., threw Gus Steffens, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., with a bar and arm hold; time, 3:00½.

150-Pound Class.—Semi-Final Bouts.—Robert Elder, Princeton University, threw Gus Steffens, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., with a scissors hold; time, 0:36. Gus Peterson, Harlem Y. M. C. A., drew the bye.

150-Pound Class.—Final Bout.—Gus Peterson, Harlem Y. M. C. A., threw Robert Elder, Princeton University, with a body hold and leg trip; time, 1:17.

Foreign Cyclists Arrive To-day.

Four of the foreign cycle racers who are to take part in the six-day race, which starts at Madison Square Garden on Sunday night, Dec. 10, are due to arrive to-day on board the French liner La Lorraine. They are Leon Georget, Brocco, Lapize, and Vanhouwaert. Georget and Brocco are French and the former two will ride together as a team, while Vanhouwaert is a Belgian and will be teamed with Lapize. These two teams are but forerunners of the foreign delegation, as there are other stars from abroad aboard the Prinz Friederich Wilhelm and the Kron Prinz Wilhelm, which are due at this port the first part of next week.

Norwegian-American Games.

The Norwegian-American Athletic Club games to be held to-night in the armory of the Eighth Regiment, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, have attracted a large entry for the various events, and some stirring contests are promised. The feature event will be a handicap two-mile run, in which Tom Collins of the Irish-American Athletic Club will be at scratch. The former indoor champion five-miler will concede liberal marks to Eddie Fitzgerald, George Obermeyer, E. A. Hansen, J. J. McNamara, Harry Smith, Dave Stobs, J. Baringgreen, Mike Ryan, J. McDermott, J. H. Donnelly, Axel Ahlgren, Eddie Jordan, Pete Soutar, and others of that class. Dick Egan and Collins will also scopy the scratch mark in the 1,000-yard handicap, being asked to give concessions to Ed Gilmore, Miles McHugh, D. W. Beckwith, Soutar, J. Dolan, and others of a big field. Another interesting event promised to be a heavyweight catch-as-catch-can wrestling contest, in which J. Gunderson of the N. A. A. C., the champion, will meet C. Hansen, Norwegian Turn Society; H. Anderson, N. A. A. C.; J. Applegate, National Turn Society, and L. Brurotuns, and M. Deusas of the Greek-American Athletic Club.

Cross-Country Championship To-day.

The cross-country championship of the Public Schools Athletic League will be held this afternoon over the Celtic Park course in Long Island City. The teams of twelve high schools have entered and the run will be the largest ever held. The high schools entered are: Townsend-Harris Hall, Erasmus Hall, Commerce, Morris, Commercial, Eastern District, Manual Training, Boys' High, Bryant, Jamaica, Newtown, and De Witt Clinton. The interest in the race is lively among the schoolboys, and several of the teams have been practicing over the course for some time.

Bradhurst Club's Run.

The semi-monthly invitation cross-country run of the Bradhurst Field Club will be held to-morrow afternoon, starting and finishing in front of the clubhouse, 203 West 126th Street. The last run of this club had more than fifty participants, but it is expected that this number will be greatly surpassed to-morrow, as many of the entrants in the Yonkers Marathon on Thanksgiving Day have announced their intention of starting. Harry Smith, track Captain of the Pastimes and record holder for the course; C. Nelson, Morningside A. C.; Eddie Clark, Xavier Club, and Tom Harris, the negro runner of the Glenoes A. C., will also be among the starters.

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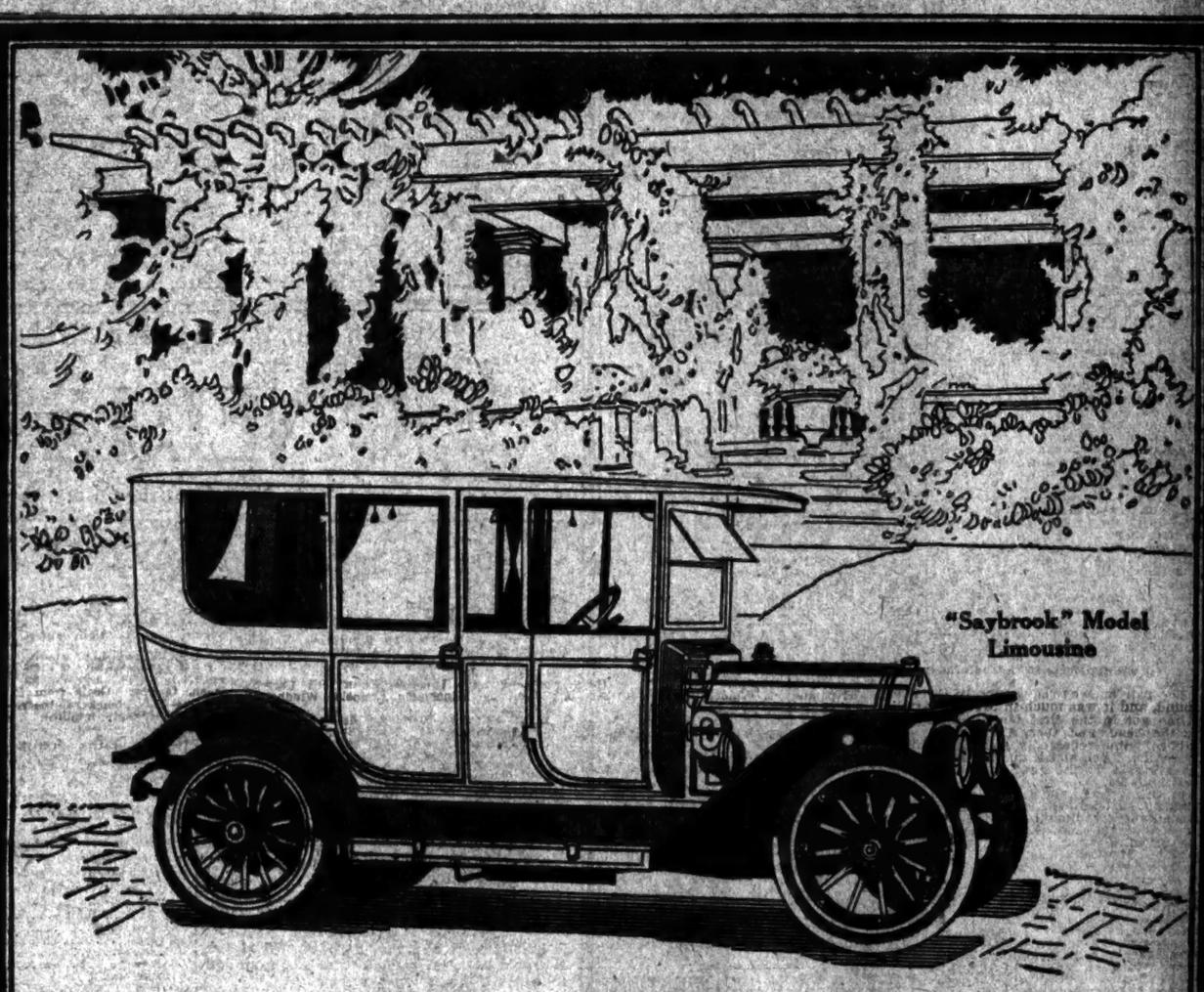
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The equipment includes quick detachable, demountable rims (one extra), tire irons, Hartford shock absorbers, gas tank, oil and electric side and tail lights, horn, jack and tools. All included (f. o. b. Dayton) $3900.

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Less gasoline is used because greater power is secured through a more complete combustion.

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ABE ATTELL TOYS WITH PATSY KLINE

Little Champion Outpoints Newark Boy All the Way at the National Sporting Club.

Abe Attell, the featherweight champion, demonstrated to a crowded clubhouse at the National Sporting Club last night that Patsy Kline of Newark has not even a remote chance of annexing the title unless something happens to Abe. For ten rounds Attell divided his time between toying with the Jerseyite and stalling, the latter coming in for more attention than real fighting. It required only a few minutes for Attell to demonstrate conclusively his superiority over Kline, and from the fourth round to the finish Attell cut loose only when he got a hard wallop on the jaw. Not once during the ten rounds did Kline show to advantage over the champion.

Attell showed more of his skill than usual in the early part of the bout, jabbing Kline at will and gracefully evading the hard swings of the Newark boy. He appeared to be in better form than in any bout here during the past year. The first three rounds brought out more of the finer parts of the boxing game than has been seen in any New York ring in months. Abe feinted, jabbed, hooked, swung and uppercut Kline as if the latter was totally helpless as regards defense, and while Kline began to swing Abe stepped out of the paths of the hard wallops nearly as easily as he had a full minute to get ready. It became evident that the bout was nothing more than a little training for Attell for the many bouts he has in view, and the affair became interesting only for what it might make Attell show. But Abe had finished the greater part of his display when the bell put an end to the third round, and during the remainder of the battle he was content to rest on the laurels he had already won and retain his form for his bout with Willie Jones in Brooklyn tonight.

Attell gave a wonderful exhibition of judging distances in the second round. Tom O'Rourke and some of his friends who occupied a box at the ringside began to coach Kline and to joke with Attell in this round, telling Kline to bore in and beat Attell back. Turning his head away from his opponent Attell carried on a conversation with O'Rourke, at the same time keeping his two hands in an unerring aim at Kline's face. The Jerseyite tried in vain to ward off the blows but he failed.

Kline showed nothing more than willingness and a terrific right swing. It could hardly be called a right-hand punch, because it never landed. It was a swing, and it swing only, starting down near the floor and cutting a complete circle. Attell's head was the object for which the flying fist was aimed, but Abe was always out of striking distance and the swing went by without even hesitating. Had it landed it might have caused trouble, but it did not land.

Abe jumped, sidestepped, or ducked Kline's swings so often that the Jerseyite appeared ridiculous in his efforts to get one over. At times Abe stood still in front of Kline and held his face out as if to dare him to hit it, and it was at these intervals, when Abe made little effort to get away, that Kline was able to land. However, Abe's head was always tilted at the angle which made the blows least effective. The champion was equally effective in checking Kline's attempts at infighting. When the pair got together in a clinch Attell usually had Kline's arms tied up in such a way that he was unable to use them.

Attell left the ring without a mark. Kline's face was slightly swollen, and his nose bled from the third round to the finish. The best blow he got in during the fight was a terrific left swing to Attell's jaw in the ninth round. It jolted Abe's head back and drove him against the ropes, but he came back strong, and while he smiled at Kline's seconds, who were urging him to tear in he pounded Patsy with rights and lefts to both stomach and head.

The pair showed real action in the first round, and it was much in favor of Attell. Kline got in the first blow, a light left to the head, and then Abe started. He jabbed Kline repeatedly and got nothing in return. Abe shook up Kline with two hard rights to the head just before the bell sounded.

In the second round Attell talked with ringside spectators while he pounded Kline, and throughout the round he made the Jerseyite look like a novice. He landed as often as he wished, and had Kline missing by a wide margin all during the round.

The third round started at a slow clip, and then Attell cut loose with all he had, which is about everything in the boxing game, and again Kline ran a poor second to the champion.

Abe took things easy for the first half of the fourth round, and then he ran into a hard right swing. It was the signal to cut loose, and again he gave a wonderful exhibition of boxing.

During the remainder of the bout Abe did not show the speed he had displayed in the early rounds. He fought and stalled in turns, but always kept a safe lead. Neither scored a knockdown or had the other in distress at any stage.

BOXING AND WRESTLING.

Manager Billy Neumann of the Long Acre A. A. has arranged an attractive card for tonight's boxing show. There will be several bouts between novice fighters which promise to furnish much action. A battle royal will be one of the features of the evening's offerings. In the four-round novice events, Young Black will be pitted against Kid Elkins, Jimmy Blute will box Charlie Baker, Young Matler will box Young Nelson, Hugh Brady will go against Eddie Wilson, and in a semi-final bout Young Frederick will fight Charlie West. The main bout of the evening is a ten-round affair between George Adams, the fighting chauffeur, and Joe Spala. Five shifty negroes will take part in the battle royal. On Wednesday night, Dec. 6, Young Fitzsimmons, the featherweight of the west side, will box ten rounds with the rugged Philadelphia fighter, Ty Cobb.

The Fairmont A. C. to-night offers a long bill, which includes forty-two rounds of boxing. There will be three ten-round bouts and two six-round mills. Kid Black and Young Reilly will furnish the main bout of ten rounds, and in the other two ten-round battles Young Saylor will go against Willie Brown and K. O. Sweeney will have Eddie Gillespie for an opponent. The six-round bouts will have Willie Adams against Bill Curley and Joe Mooney against "Bleopy Mike" Finnegan.

Barry Hill, the former amateur bantam champion, will box a ten-round bout with Charley Harvey, the crack Philadelphia bantam, in the main event at the Sharkey A. C. to-night. As both boys are fast and clever, the bout should be a good one. In the semi-final Jimmie Anderson and Battling Larry Ryan will furnish the action for six rounds. There will be, in addition, four preliminary bouts.

The Gowanus Athletic Club of Brooklyn announces for their show this evening a ten-round bout between Abe Attell, the featherweight champion, and Willie Jones. Willie hails from South Brooklyn and his friends will be out in numbers to root for him.

The team of 100 American athletes which will be sent to the Olympic championships in Sweden next year will include a team of boxers and wrestlers. New York City is the amateur boxing and wrestling centre of America, and the selection of the team will probably be from the boys who have been competing in the amateur tournaments which are held monthly at the Irish-American Athletic Club. The entry list for the next tournament is the largest that has ever been received for a meet of this kind. It will be held at the Irish-American clubhouses on Dec. 5 and 7. There will be five boxing classes—110, 120, 130, 140, and 150 pounds, and in wrestling 125, 135, and 145 pound classes will be contested.

Joe Rogers, the local heavyweight, who gave Ebyaske one of the hardest matches he ever engaged in, is training hard for the match with Ivan Romanoff, which will be decided next Monday night at Harlem River Park Casino.

Josef Smejkal, the Bohemian champion, will be at the ringside on Wednesday night at Madison Square Garden to watch Raicevich, the Italian champion, as he intends to challenge him to wrestle to a finish. The finish match in which Smejkal will engage with "Yankee" Rogers, under these rules will give the public a chance to figure the big foreigner's chances against Gotch, as Rogers knows every trick in the game. The contest will be staged at Sokol Hall, Seventy-second Street and Avenue A, on next Friday night.

Walden a Star in Swimming Pool.

C. Walden proved to be the star performer at the bi-monthly indoor swimming meet of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, held in the association's tank, in West Fifty-seventh Street, last night, winning two firsts and two seconds. He was also a member of the winning team in the eighty-eight-yard relay race. The summary:

55-Yard Swim.—Won by C. Walden; H. Knecht, second, and S. Gilbert, third. Time—0:34 4-5.

110-Yard Swim, (handicap.)—Won by C. Walden, (18 seconds); S. Gilbert, (0 seconds,) second, and J. Reese, (12 seconds,) third. Time—1:22 1-5.

88-Yard Relay.—Won by the team composed of A. Hexamar, C. Walden, E. Hanscom, and S. Gilbert; team composed of H. Knecht, F. Friedlander, J. Pett, and W. Friedlander, second. Time—0:47 3-5.

Obstacle Race.—Won by H. Knecht; C. Walden, second, and S. Gilbert, third. Time—0:36 4-5.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by A. Hexamar, (92 points;) C. Walden, (81 points,) second, and E. Rasch, (80½ points,) third.

Millrose A. A. Relay Meet.

The Millrose A. A. will hold a relay carnival at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, on Jan. 20, and the affair will be the biggest event of its kind the club has ever arranged. There will be thirteen different relay races, and the majority of the events are for the trophies of the Brooklyn Postal Clerks, now in competition, which by special arrangement this year will be held under the auspices of the Millrose A. A. One event that is stirring up a lot of enthusiasm is the Chatfield two-mile M. A. L. relay race, the trophy for which is presented by Justice Thomas L. Chatfield. The Twenty-third Regiment has already secured two victories on the trophy, and is anxious to obtain the third victory this year in order to make it the permanent property of their organization. The races will bring together the crack teams of the Twenty-second, the Seventy-first, the Twenty-third, and the Thirteenth—the latter now holding the trophy in their possession, having won a victory on it last year.

Central Y. M. C. A. Cross-Country Run

The annual cross-country run of the Central Young Men's Christian Association was held Thanksgiving Day, starting from the Public School Athletic League Field in Brooklyn. Carl Johnson, the National Amateur Athletic Union wrestling champion, starting with a handicap of four minutes 30 seconds, won in splendid form in 28 minutes and 36 seconds. C. Carlson, with a handicap of four minutes, finished second in 24 minutes and 57 seconds. Olsen won the third prize in 25 minutes and 24 seconds, having a start of four minutes and thirty seconds. Eddie Carr, starting from scratch, won the time prize by covering the distance in 20 minutes and 24 seconds. R. H. Stearns won the service prize, being one of his clubmates to finish. By winning this race, Mr. Johnson has one leg on the F. W. G. Nowza trophy, which is to be won three times.

Thorpe Captain of Indian Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Dec. 1.—While returning to Carlisle from the football game against Brown at Providence, last night, the Carlisle Indian eleven elected James Thorpe, the versatile half back, captain of next year's team. There were two suggested for the position, Thorpe winning over Gustave Welch, the quarter back, who has been pronounced a find by the Indian coaches.

Thorpe is a Sac and Fox Indian from Sprague, Okla., and is considered America's greatest all-round athlete. His has been a revelation in the football world this season, causing a sensation in the Harvard game, where he kicked four goals from placement, and in the Brown game, in which he booted the ball over the cross bars for two goals. This season ended Thorpe's third year with the Carlisle Indian eleven, and his election as captain insures his presence here next year. Besides being all-American football material, Thorpe is prominent in track athletics and is a baseball and basket ball player of some note.

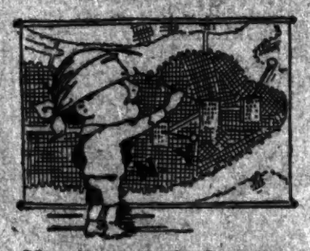
WINNERS WITH THE CUE.

Harry Litwin was the star player in the rapid-fire three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at John Doyle's Forty-second Street Billiard Academy last night. In the final game he defeated Fred Steele by the score of 15 to 10 in twenty-nine innings. Litwin made a high run of 4 points. In the semi-final game Steele defeated Louis Johnson by the score of 15 to 14; and R was a close contest throughout. Litwin won four consecutive victories in the early part of the tournament, and did not have to play further.

In last night's game of the Class C 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at Paul's Riverside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, W. F. Parker, with the aid of a handicap, defeated Sylvester Levy by the score of 125 to 112 in thirty-two innings. Parker was playing at 125 points, while Levy had to make 185 points in order to win the contest. The winner had high runs of 19 and 18 and an average of 3 8-32. Levy's best efforts netted him high runs of 19 and 10, with an average of 3 30-31.

Three games were decided last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Washington Heights Billiard Academy, 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. In the opening game F. G. Owles defeated H. A. Ware by the score of 20 to 19 in fifty-one innings. Both players were at the scratch mark of 20 points. Owles made a high run of 8 points and Ware's high mark was 4. The second game, between F. B. Thomas and J. O'Leary, resulted in a victory for the former by the score of 20 to 18 in twenty-six innings. Each contestant made a high run of 3 points. F. B. Thomas won his second victory of the evening when he defeated C. Mast in the third game by the score of 20 to 15 in thirty-five innings.

Mark Muldaur was the winner in last night's match play for the Class B 18.2 billiard tournament, which is being held at Daly's Billiard Academy. He defeated J. M. Millette by a score of 300 to 191. Muldaur played better billiards from the start and his work was steady and consistent. Millette at times showed excellent form, but had many misses on easy carroms which kept him from gaining on his opponent. Each player had one run of 50 points. The scores were: Muldaur, 300; Millette, 191; average, 3.61; high run, 50.



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TOY DOGS ON SHOW AT THE WALDORF

Feminine Lovers of Many Breeds Exhibit Pets with Varying Success.

The aristocrats of toy dogdom held carnival yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, with the Toy Spaniel Club of America the sponsors for the ninth annual exhibition, and attracted a host of feminine lovers of the tiny pets. Probably all of the Pekingese spaniels in this part of the country were benched and the classes for the other breeds filled acceptably.

Among the judges was Mrs. C. Davies Tainter of Bronxville, who was making her début with the dachshunds, which were passed upon with evident satisfaction and dispatch. At times there were so many women and dogs in the ring that Mrs. Tainter had difficulty in seeing the animals she was passing judgment upon.

Some surprise was manifested when the Pomeranians were passed upon. They were not of particularly high class, despite the big entry, but some critics took exception to the placing of Swiss Mountain Kennels Banner His Lordship over Mrs Frank T. Clarke's Ashton Wee Oliver in the winners for dogs. It was asserted that the winner was not nearly as good a type of the breed as Wee Oliver.

This is the "Pom" which cost Mrs. Clarke something in the neighborhood of $1,000 last year. The intention of Mrs. Clarke to show him at the Westminster Kennel Club exhibition. Just before this time it was said by the purchaser that the dog had been dyed and he was not shown. Investigation proved that the accusation was unfounded, and Wee Oliver had his first outing a short while ago at the Piping Rock show, where it is said he was a bit ragged. Yesterday was his second showing.

Windholme Kennels of Islip made almost a clean sweep of the dachshund classes. The Windholme entries, Champion Boni Von Lichenstein and Windholme's Erna were placed first in the winners' classes for dogs and bitches, respectively.

Mrs. Asher De B. Keim's little Sally Lynd scored over Swiss Mountain Kennels Afon Zena for winners' bitches in the Pomeranian class.

English toy spaniels were numerous, the classes in all colors filling to repletion. Ricardo got the winner's prize for dogs, black and tan, with Mrs. William Sheppard's Champion Ashton Adonis, the reserve winner. Mrs. James Doig's Rosemary Lady Calvert was adjudged the best of the bitches of this color.

Mrs. F. O. Emmons's Champion Teddy S. had apparently little trouble in adding the winner's ribbon to his already big collection in the class for orange and black dogs. Two of his get, Mavis and Neasbank Bebe, also got blues. Cliveden Dona showed best in the class for winner's bitches of this color. Cliveden Tory in the dogs' division of the tri-color class was first, and Mrs. Doig's La Favorita the best of the bitches.

Rosemary Red Rival scored for Miss H. G. Parlett as the best dog in the red class, and Mrs. B. Arts got the blue with Baltimore's Rose Red for the best bitch.

Among the many devotees present were Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. W. C. Wiedersein, Miss Catherine Cameron, Mrs. F. W. Roberts of Philadelphia, Mrs. W. Reynolds Cushing and the Misses Maude and Marion Kennedy. The exhibition will be continued to-day. The summary of the winners:

DACHSHUNDS.

Puppy, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. H. Ahrenstadt's Blast Boy.
Novice, Dogs.—Won by John H. Hayden's Nipper.
American-Bred Dogs, Champions Barred.—Won by Mrs. A. Hungerford's Hansel II., West End.
Limit, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. A. Hungerford's Drinker, West End.
Open, Dogs.—Won by Windholme Kennels' Champion Boni von Lichtenstein, West End.
Winners, Dogs.—Won by Windholme Kennels' Champion Boni von Lichtenstein, West End.
Puppy, Bitches.—Won by Windholme Kennels' Tiger Tilly S.
American-Bred Bitches, Champions Barred.—Won by Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Erna.
Limit, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. A. Hungerford's Annchen II., South Shore.
Open, Bitches.—Won by Windholme Kennels' Rosette II., West End.
Winners, Bitches.—Won by Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Erna; same kennels' Rosette II., West End, reserve.
Brace Class.—Won by Windholme Kennels.
Team Class.—Won by Windholme Kennels.

POMERANIANS.

Puppy, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. James M. Rhodes's Nabobs Boy.
Novice, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. James M. Rhodes's Nabobs Boy.
American-Bred Dogs, Champions Barred.—Won by Mrs. C. T. Wernawag's Sandy Lynd.
Limit, Dogs, Under 8 Pounds, Black.—Won by Mrs. Frank T. Clarke's Ashton Wee Oliver.
Limit, Dogs, under 8 pounds, brown or chocolate.—Won by G. P. Heimberger's Parkway Mosquito.
Limit, Dogs, under 8 pounds, any color, except black, brown, or chocolate.—Won by Tuxedo Pomeranians, Tuxedo Boy.
Limit, Dogs, any color or weight.—Won by Mrs. C. T. Wernawag's Sandy Lynd.
Open, Dogs, under 8 pounds, black.—Won by Mrs. Frank T. Clarke's Ashton Wee Oliver.
Open, Dogs, under 8 pounds, brown or chocolate.—Won by G. P. Heimberger's Parkway Mosquito.
Open, Dogs, under 8 pounds, shaded sable.—Won by Miss Ivy Wareham's Clayton Sable Prince.
Open, Dogs, under 8 pounds, any color except black, brown, chocolate, or shaded sable.—Won by Albert W. Freeth's Cairndhu Miss Chief.
Open, Dogs, 8 pounds or over, any color.—Won by Leo Cohn's Snowball III.
Open, Dogs, any color or weight.—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner His Lordship.
Winners, Dogs.—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner His Lordship; Mrs. Frank T. Clarke's Ashton Wee Oliver, reserve.
Puppy, Bitches.—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' Afon Zena.
Novice, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. M. Johnson's Baby Brownie.
American-bred Bitches, champions barred.—Won by E. S. Allard's Mlle. Fitt.
Limit, Bitches, under 8 pounds, black.—Won by Mrs. Frank T. Clarke's Fairfax Adger.
Limit, Bitches, under 8 pounds, brown or chocolate.—Won by Miss Marjorie Smylie's Bo Peep of Downshire.
Open, Bitches, under eight pounds, any color except black, brown, chocolate, or shaded sable.—Won by Mrs. W. D. N. Perine's Shelton Blue Spry.
Open, Bitches, any color or weight.—Won by Mrs. Asher De B. Keim's Little Sally Lynd; Swiss Mountain Kennels' Afon Zena, reserve.

ENGLISH TOY SPANIELS.

Black and Tan, Puppy, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Rose A. Clark's Little Napoleon II.
Novice, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. J. M. Musgrove's Mungrove's Sonny.
Limit, Dogs.—Won by Miss Irene A. Kirby's Dandy Ear.
Open, Dogs.—Won by Herman Knechtel's Bijou Jacado.
Winners, Dogs.—Won by Herman Knechtel's Bijou Jacado; reserve, William Sheppard's Champion Ashton Adonis, reserve.
Novice, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. E. B. Waldridge's Crescent Beauty.
American-Bred Bitches, Champions barred.—Won by Mrs. Meyer Cohen's Baby Beautiful.
Limit, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. James Doig's Rosemary Lady Calvert.
Open, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. James Doig's Rosemary Lady Calvert.
Winners, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. James Doig's Rosemary Lady Calvert; Miss Marie Empson's Ashton Shiela, reserve.
Orange and White, Puppy Dogs.—Won by Mrs. H. Billthorne's Messenger Boy.
American-Bred Dogs, Champions barred.—Won by Mrs. Grant Hamilton's Rosemary Dudley.
Limit, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Grant Hamilton's Rosemary Dudley.
Open, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. F. O. Emmons's Champion Teddy S.
Winners, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. F. O. Emmons's Champion Teddy S; Mrs. Grant Hamilton's Rosemary Dudley, reserve.
Puppy, Bitches.—Won by Thomas S. Keane's Mavis.
Novice, Bitches.—Won by Miss Hyden's Cliveden Dona.
Limit, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. J. J. Matheson's Neasbank Bebe.
Open, Bitches.—Won by Nac-In-Gan Kennels' Champion Buckingham Babe.
Winners, Bitches.—Won by Miss Hyden's Cliveden Dona; Nac-In-Gan Kennels' Champion Buckingham Babe, reserve.
Tricolor, Puppy, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Charles Whitney's Rosemary Jean.
Novice, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Charles Whitney's Rosemary Trevor.
American-bred Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Grant Hamilton's Rosemary Peer.
Limit, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. James Doig's Rosemary Rainbow.
Open, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. James Doig's Champion Cliveden Tory.
Winners, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. James Doig's Champion Cliveden Tory; same owner's Rosemary Rainbow, reserve.
Puppy, Bitches.—Won by M. Johnson's Dorothy.
Novice, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. C. H. Hollis's Silver Belle.
American-bred, Bitches, Champions Barred.—Won by Mrs. William Fry's Rosemary Fanchon.
Limit, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. James Doig's La Favorita.
Open, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. James Doig's La Favorita.
Winners, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. James Doig's La Favorita; Nac-In-Gan Kennels' Agnette, reserve.
Brace Class.—Won by Mrs. James Doig.
Team Class.—Won by Mrs. James Doig.
Red, Puppy, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Rose A. Clark's Red Dunmore.
Red, Limit, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. E. I. Hall's Deermont Red Sailor.
Red, Open, Dogs.—Won by Miss H. G. Parlett's Champion Rosemary Red Rival.
Red, Winners, Dogs.—Won by Miss H. G. Parlett's Champion Rosemary Red Rival; Mrs. E. I. Hall's Deermont Red Sailor, reserve.
Red, Limit, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. B. Arts's Baltimore's Rose Bud.
Red, Winners, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. B. Arts's Baltimore's Rose Bud.

COLUMBIA FIVE WIN.

Maryland Collegiates Play Basket Ball Under Rules Handicap.

The Columbia University basket ball five got off to an auspicious start last night in the Morningside Heights gymnasium by taking the quintet from the University of Maryland into camp, 32 to 20. Benson was the only one of last season's championship five to represent the Light Blue and White, and he led the team in the absence of Capt. Alexander, who will not play until later in the season.

The Southerners started off at a merry clip in the first half, and before the home five had time to take a second breath they had scored two baskets and showed unexpected strength. But they were playing under the intercollegiate rules instead of the usual Amateur Athletic Union rules, to which they were accustomed, and as a consequence they were frequently guilty of technical fouls. "Babe" Benson scored 6 points on these before the home team had caged more than one goal from the field. In the whole game Maryland made seventeen fouls, while Columbia did not have a third of that number called on them.

At the end of the first half Columbia led by 1 point only, and it seemed as though the rest of the contest would be equally close. But in the second half the home five came back with as fast a spurt as the Southerners had set in the first half, and had run up a lead of 8 points before Maryland was able to score. The game continued to be constantly interrupted by the fouls against Maryland, but they were taken in good part by the Southerners, who admitted confusion over the different regulations.

"Babe" Benson played the star game of the evening. Salsbury at right forward put up a snappy game, and Meenan, the former De La Salle star, did well at guard. On the Maryland side Timanus played the whole game, having a good eye for the basket. Both teams, however, showed up in early season form, and were generally weak in shooting. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Maryland.
Sanders	Left forward	Bolgiano
Salsbury	Right forward	Timanus
Jacques	Centre	Delaney
Meenan	Left guard	King
Benson	Right guard	Ruhl

Goals—Benson (6), Timanus (4), Denaley (3), Warner (3), Salsbury (3), Jacques (3), Meenan (2). Goals from foul—Benson (10), Timanus (2). Referee—A. G. Salmon, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. Umpire—J. J. Quigg. Substitutes—Warner for Bolgiano; O'Neale for King; Rothwell for Salsbury; Laher for Jacques; Shelby for Meenan; Reynolds for Sanders. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Cathedral Wins at Basket Ball.

On Cathedral College court this home basket ball team defeated the St. Francis Xavier five by a score of 32 to 10. Although the outcome was never in doubt, the match was fairly fast and interesting, the score at the end of the first half being 18 to 3. Features of the game included good work by Walsh of Cathedral, and Rush of St. Francis. The summary:

Cathedral.	Position.	St. Francis.
Guerin	Right forward	Conroy
Walsh	Left forward	Rush
Donohue, Burns	Centre	Boyle
Cronin	Right guard	Hughes, Unserland
Brennan, Kerwin	Left guard	McCarthy

Field goals—Walsh, (4,) Donohue, (2,) Cronin, (2,) Guerin, (3,) Brennan, (2,) Boyle, (2,) Rush, Conroy. Goals from fouls—Rush, (2.) Referee—Mr. Rapacke, Cathedral College. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Orange Wins Football Title.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Dec. 1.—The tie in the Northern New Jersey interscholastic football championship was broken at Rutherford this afternoon when the Orange and Hackensack High Schools played on neutral ground, the Orange team winning by a score of 5 to 0. A field goal by Evans from the twenty-yard mark in the third period won for Orange. Halberton had a chance for an easy drop kick for Hackensack in the last period, but Capt. Huyler decided on a win-or-lose policy and refused an opportunity for a tie score, hoping for a touchdown. Hackensack lost the ball on the next play. The teams lined up as following, with Orange the heavier:

Hackensack	Position.	Orange.
Lance	Left end	Evans
Vandersteek	Left tackle	Wilhelm
Fox	Left guard	Brady
Thornton	Centre	Brumbaugh
McDermott	Right guard	Barry, Tully
Bush	Right tackle	O'Niel
Peters	Right end	Trebold, Tully
Halberton	Quarter back	Baldwin
Walling	Left half back	Fisher
Celer	Right half back	Pfeiffer
Huyler	Full back	Allen

Manual Defeats Curtis.

Manual High School soccer eleven defeated that of the Curtis by the score of 4 goals to 0 at Curtis Field yesterday. Although the Crimson lads were beaten, the Blue and Gold boys had a hard time in winning. The line-up:

Manual.	Position.	Curtis.
Green	Goal	Reeds
Kelly	Right back	Kennedy
Milkman (Capt.)	Left back	Curren (Capt.)
Hamilton	Right half back	Wort
Homberg	Centre half back	Lats
Titus	Left half back	Becker
Polo	Right outside	Holmes
Hadden	Right inside	Lennon
Nicolor	Centre	Doyle
Thomas	Left inside	Milgrum
Skeet	Left outside	De Kanne

Goals—Nicolor, (2,) Hadden, Milkman.

Union Boat Club Annual Election.

The annual election of officers and Board of Management of the Union Boat Club for the ensuing year will be held at the West End Restaurant, 236 West 126th Street, on Thursday evening, Dec. 7, after which a banquet will be held in the Hay Loft, and the newly elected officers will start their term of office. The regular nominations are as follows: President—James A. Hughes; Vice President—Robert E. Dradby; Secretary—Edward G. Lane; Treasurer—David Gordon; Captain—Ezara Larkin.

Board of Management—H. Leo Connell, Patrick J. Ryan, William Benton, Charles J. Schwieder, Alfred F. Berry, and Joseph N. Thompson.

There was a meeting of members of the club at which they independently nominated the following members for the independent ticket: President—Maurice A. Cornell; Vice President—Victor F. Ortenbach; Secretary—Alfred J. Jasnike; Treasurer—David Grodski; Captain—Edwin G. Britz.

Board of Management—James A. Francis, George L. Pullman, William H. Moore, M. Leo Connell, Frank E. Gorman, and Robert E. Carlyle.

The enthusiasm which has been shown at the boathouse in the past few weeks by the independent party among the members gives reason to believe that there will be a large attendance at the election. All members are requested to attend the election.

The date for the annual ball has been set for Friday evening, Feb. 9, at the Hotel Astor. H. Leo Connell has been appointed Chairman of the Ball Committee.

New Football Captains Elected.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 1.—Charles H. Collett of Dover, N. H., was to-day elected Captain of the Trinity College football team for next year. He is a member of the junior class and has played half back on the eleven for the past two seasons.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—Right Tackle Archibald "Rudie" Protzt was elected Captain of the Syracuse eleven for the 1912 season. The selection was made on a street car while the members of the team were returning from the game with St. Louis University yesterday.

Football on Saratoga Field.

To-morrow afternoon at Saratoga Field, Halsey Street and Broadway, Brooklyn, the Young Men's Catholic Club football team and the Morningsides of Harlem will play their annual match. The Young Men's Catholic Club is one of the strongest club teams ever organized in this city, and has won the majority of its games, and also the Long Island championship. The Morningsides are equally as strong, and have been victorious over all their opponents in Manhattan. The game will begin at 2:30 o'clock.

AUTOISTS TO HOLD STATE CONVENTION

Gov. Dix to Attend Annual Meeting at Albany—Good Roads to be Discussed.

With Gov. Dix as its guest the New York State Automobile Association will hold its annual session to-day, with headquarters at the Ten Eyck Hotel in Albany. Nearly half a thousand delegates, representing the fifty-odd clubs that make up the State organization, have sent in their assurances that they will be on hand. The vanguard began arriving last night in order to be on hand for the opening session at 10 o'clock this morning, at which time the routine business of the association as well as the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place. There is but one ticket in the field, that named by the regularly appointed nominating committee. It is headed by Laurens Enos, the President of the Automobile Club of Buffalo, and is the strongest set of officers ever gotten together for their respective positions, and their elections will probably be made unanimous.

Gov. John A. Dix tops the list of more than a score of distinguished speakers who have promised to address the assembled motorists during the afternoon session. The Governor is a member of the State Association by virtue of his membership in the Albany Automobile Club.

The subjects to be touched on by the respective speakers cover practically every phase of legislative, highway, and organization work, each one of which is of keenest interest to every motorist just at this time, and it is felt that much good will come as a result of this interchange of ideas between the lawmakers and the motorists.

The fact that a request will shortly be made of the legislature, looking toward another appropriation of $50,000,000 to complete the State highway system already projected; that the abolishment of grade crossings is being vigorously agitated, to say nothing of the proper amendment of the highway law requiring lights on all vehicles at night, and a score of minor improvements, will all lend added interest to the proceedings.

Following the two sessions during the day the annual banquet will be held in the ballroom of the Ten Eyck at 8 o'clock.

VISITORS LEAVING SAVANNAH.

Doubtful Whether Southern City Will Hold Another Auto Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 1.—Savannah is losing much of the motor madness of the past month, with the winner of the third grand prize, David Bruce-Brown, on his way to New York and home, and every train and steamer leaving Savannah carrying the drivers and racing cars back to factory headquarters.

The quaint Southern city is returning to its normal state of business quiet. The flags and bunting are being torn down, the thoroughfares cleaned of rubbish, while everybody is talking over the probabilities of staging another motor meet in this city.

Among the drivers in Savannah to-night who will leave in the next twenty-four hours are Eddie Hearne, second place in the race; Ralph de Palma, third money man; Bob Burman, Louis Disbrow, Victor Hemery, and Louis Wagner, the foreign drivers; Charles Basle, Caleb Bragg, Hughie Hughes, L. A. Mitchell, and one or two others.

There is a strong sentiment in Savannah started by the clergy to do away with auto racing on the National Thanksgiving Day. One remarkable feature of the four races held here is that not a single fatality or serious accident occurred in any of them. This is all the more remarked when it is considered that in three races, the Savannah Challenge, Vanderbilt Cup, and Grand Prize, new records were established for distance.

A strong sentiment prevails here to have the race course made shorter. It is also declared in the event Savannah stages another motor meet the time should be pushed back, making the meet come off in October. This would be to prevent the races being run in such cold weather as was the case yesterday.

The foreign racing cars, Fiat and Benz, are still in the city. The Fiat will leave on to-morrow's steamer, and the Benz the first of next week.

OLD GLORY SALE SLUMPS.

Best Horses Disposed Of—Lady Jurgan Brings Top Price.

That the best horses of the Old Glory Sale at Madison Square Garden have been sold was evidenced yesterday by the ordinary prices received for the bulk of the day's offerings. Of the entire number put under the hammer during the morning and afternoon sessions, only five horses brought prices above $1,000, and only twenty-five brought more than $300. The best price obtained was $3,000, which was received for the bay trotting filly Lady Jurgan, which was purchased by R. W. Wright for another party.

Bob Stranger, a green trotting gelding, with a trial of 2:24¼, was bought by W. J. Eckert for $1,500. Bob Stranger is of the Delmarch family breeding, being sired by the same stallion as Lou Del. The best sales were:

Sebilla, trotter, b. f.; G. W. Harriit, New York City	$300
Lady Jurgan, trotter, b. f.; R. W. Wright, agent	3,000
Margongale, trotter, b. m.; B. Kauffmet	410
Floral Park, p. g.; Bonner	300
Shuttlesworthy, trotter, ch. s.; George Howard, New York City	1,125
Ashland Society, trotter, b. m.; Emil Jacobson, New York City	225
Denetus, trotter, b. f.; George Bowerman, Lexington, Ky.	410
Dreamwold Kinney, trotter, b. s.; W. P. Redmond, Madison, N. J.	400
Ingars, trotter, b. c.; George W. Curtis, Ontario, Canada	125
Dunlino, trotter, br. s.; Peter Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y.	310
May Bird, trotter, rn. s.; E. A. Jones, Elmira, N. Y.	300
Future Todd, pacer, blk. s.; M. F. McDonald, New York City	450
General Guy, trotter, b. s.; J. D. Moynahan, New York City	300
St. Ambrose, trotter, br. s.; R. W. Curtis, Waterbury, Conn.	400
St. Augustine, trotter, br. c.; C. Julien Brown, Montreal, Canada	1,050
Granbery, pacer, br. s.; Charles Welland, New York City	325
Bob Stranger, trotter, b. g.; W. J. Eckert	1,500
Lou Del, trotter, b. m.; R. F. Mulhall, Gracie Braden, pacer, br. m.; Ernest Plath, New York City	1,050
Joe Mapes, pacer, b. g.; G. G. Pottlebaum, Brooklyn, N. Y.	975

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ATHLETES ON RACK.

A. A. U. Registration Committee Defers Cases of Dorland and Ahlgren.

A special meeting of the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union was held last night to consider the case of Leroy Dorland, former indoor 300-yard champion and record holder. Dorland formerly belonged to the Pastime A. C. and ran under their colors. He resigned from the club and asked for a release which was refused. Several times since then he has competed in meets unatt

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1911.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PEOPLE.

With a frankness quite unusual in our Presidents, Mr. TAFT, in the "authorized interview" a report of which is contributed to The Outlook by Mr. LEUPP, discourses of his achievements, his disappointments, and his plans for the future. Yet frankness is, perhaps, not the most remarkable quality of the utterance. The quality that will make the most favorable impression upon the public mind, we think, is that of detachment, as Mr. JAMES would put it, the ability the President shows to stand aside and with an impartial eye survey and judge his own work, to criticise his own mistakes, to point out what now he would do in a different way, and to indicate what with the best intentions in the world he could not have done differently. The habit of sticking to the deed and word prevails among men in high office, lest the other course should be construed as a confession of fallibility. Mr. TAFT is human enough to admit that at Winona he went a little too far in praising the Payne-Aldrich effort as the "best tariff"; with more time for deliberation he would have qualified his praise. The people will like him better for this human quality, and, obviously, after this admission criticism of the Winona speech loses its sting.

The statement throughout conveys an impression of the breadth and candor of the President's mind. He is, as he says, the head of the Republican Party, and he has duties and obligations to that party. Yet he does not forget that he "was elected by Democratic votes." He has no apologies to make for appointing a Democrat to his Cabinet; on the contrary, he feels that it was a worthy and public-spirited thing to do. He is willing to meet the Democrats of the House in a spirit of fairmindedness about the tariff. He reiterates his belief that there should be a reduction in many schedules. If the standpatters had not already received many cruel shocks they would be horrified by this confession of a Republican President that he has long been convinced "that we were overdoing the tariff business." Mr. TAFT rises above the narrowness of partisanship, above the hindrance of hampering tradition, he considers with an open mind the needs of the country and its people and applies his trained judgment to the task of meeting them. It seems to us that this statement which Mr. TAFT has made is one which any statesman long after his retirement from public service and political strife would be glad and proud to have made.

When Mr. TAFT, after his Western journeyings, made in Chicago a brief address deeply touched with a note of despondency, there was a general feeling that he was a disappointed man. It is our own feeling that he was not only disappointed, but that he had not on the whole been well used by the people of that part of the country. We do not refer to any defect in the hospitality of their reception of him personally, but rather to their changed attitude in respect to his public acts and policies. That their attitude had changed was perfectly plain. It was the general belief that, setting out to reconquer the favor of the West, he had failed. We think he had a right to feel that this was ill-usage, for if ever a President deserved the confidence and the support of his party, and such support and confidence as candid men of the opposition party may reasonably give, that President is Mr. TAFT. A President who adopts and pursues, contrary to his own reasoned convictions, policies shaped for personal or mere party ends, or who stoops to unworthy practices, has no right to complain if he loses the public confidence. That was not at all Mr. TAFT's case. The West turned from him because his enlightened conservatism would not permit him to follow in the paths where the people of that part of the country were being led by agitators and the advocates of political devices either untried and dangerous, or long ago tried and discarded as worthless. Probably Mr. TAFT's refusal to assent to the provision for the recall of Judges in the Arizona Constitution was very largely, if not chiefly, responsible for his loss in favor among Western Republicans. Yet that was an act of high duty, performed with a courage and a sincerity that even his opponents would have applauded had they been candid men. The "progressives" in their infatuation with the initiative, the referendum, and the recall, and other articles of their strange creed, behaved toward Mr. TAFT as if he had in some manner betrayed them. He would have betrayed the sound sense and conservatism of the country had he, in the effort to win their support, accepted their principles. It was, we suspect, not wholly because of his personal disappointment, but because of apprehensions aroused by the visible drift of popular sentiment in the West that the sombre hue so much remarked upon appeared in Mr. TAFT's Chicago utterances.

There are signs, many signs, that Mr. TAFT is now gaining in strength throughout the country, that he is regaining where it had been feared that the set of the current was against him. While we are firm in the faith that a too prolonged continuance in power of the Republican Party, or of any other party, is not well for the country, that it would be better that the opposition should triumph at intervals not too distant, and, very possibly, next year, to the end that the sobering influence of power and responsibility may prevent a permanent lapse into unworthiness and utter incompetence, it is nevertheless a matter of sincere congratulation to all Americans that a President so high-minded as President TAFT, a President with such entire rightness of intention, and, save in respect to some things he has himself frankly admitted and a few others he has passed over, of such rightness in performance, should be restored to his due heritage of popular esteem and confidence. That he is regaining what he has lost, or what he was in danger of losing, is of good augury for the present and for the year to come.

THE LOS ANGELES CONFESSIONS.

Through the confession of the MCNAMARAS justice will be more promptly done in Los Angeles, but will organized labor now do justice to itself by abjuring murder and criminal acts as the all too familiar method of its agitations? JAMES B. MCNAMARA pleads guilty to placing a bomb under the building of The Los Angeles Times, thereby causing the death of twenty-one human beings, the most atrocious crime that was ever confessed to. His brother, JOHN J. MCNAMARA, pleads guilty to blowing up the Llewellyn Iron Works, and MCMANIGAL had already confessed to participation in that crime. What have the responsible leaders of organized labor to say to these confessions? Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS can only "lift his hands in horror," and Mr. JOHN MITCHELL declares that he had supposed that proof would be adduced to show that an explosion of gas destroyed the Los Angeles Times Building!

Does labor feel that this is enough? Will the members of labor unions throughout the country, most of them law-abiding men, accept these expressions of their representative leaders as a fitting and sufficient comment upon the awful disclosures at Los Angeles? From the day when JAMES B. MCNAMARA'S bomb blew his twenty-one victims into eternity down to the present time no authoritative voice in the ranks of labor has been raised to express the hope that the murderers would be brought to justice, even though they should prove to be union men. Labor's talk has been of a gas explosion, of a "conspiracy" by the proprietors of the Los Angeles newspaper to blow up their own men and fix the crime on the unions. A great fund has been raised among the unions for the defense of these relentless savages, on the plea that employers of labor were banded against them to secure conviction whether they were guilty or innocent; and every effort was made to obstruct and discredit the remarkable work of Detective BURNS in securing the evidence that has driven them to confessions as a means of escaping the extreme penalty.

If the utterances and the acts of labor's leaders in respect to these criminals and their crimes are not representative of the temper and spirit of organized labor, it is time for the unions and federations to take action effectively to free themselves of the odium which they must inevitably share if they do not promptly disclaim all sympathy with false leaders who have put themselves in the attitude of tacitly approving the use of dynamite, the bludgeon, and the knife in labor's strifes. There have been too many such crimes and too many are unpunished. The murders committed during the construction of the Plaza Hotel are as yet unpunished, and the murder of WARREN, certainly known to have been perpetrated by union men during the express drivers' strike, has not been avenged. If organized labor disapproves of murder as a means of improving its condition, now, assuredly, is the time to make its condemnation publicly and unmistakably known.

THE MAYOR AND THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The public awaits with a little anxiety the action of the Mayor on the cuts in the appropriations made by the Aldermen. We are persuaded that the anxiety is without real foundation. We cannot doubt that when the Mayor has all the information necessary, and comes to weigh the needs of the city against the motives of the Aldermen, he will veto all, or nearly all, the reductions. His temper has been ruffled a little by the proposed action of his associates in the Board of Estimate requesting him to veto the reductions, but he has since listened to the statements of these gentlemen as to the interests of their respective departments, and it is not permissible to suppose that he will ignore them.

On the face of the matter, the Aldermen are in no sense qualified to form a better judgment of appropriations than are the members of the Board of Estimate. They have not the same means of getting information, they have not the same responsibility for their decisions; their intervention in the matter of expenditures is a remnant of an old, bad system which has seen its day. The Mayor was intrusted with the power of veto in these things precisely because, as the head of the City Government, and as a member of the Board of Estimate, he could have a wide and just view of the necessities and resources of the city. The cuts he is now called on to pass upon are most of them based on the most shallow reasoning. What earthly excuse can there be, for instance, in refusing one-half of the modest $10,000 voted for the Bureau of Weights and Measures when that bureau has already, with the insufficient means at its disposal, saved more than half a million dollars to the city in the single matter of snow removal? In the same way, and on a far larger scale, the Aldermen propose that the expenditure for the repair of asphalt pavements be cut down by $143,000 when the amount of repairs will be much larger in the coming year. Even though the cost per yard has been reduced, the total requirements will be inadequately met by the appropriation made by the Board of Estimate.

Most indefensible is the cut in the appropriation for the use of the Board of Estimate amounting to some $200,000. It is one of the chief merits of the board as at present constituted that it has undertaken very diligently and intelligently to ascertain the real needs of the city and the best means of satisfying them at the least cost. The money used for this purpose has been well used, and has yielded a rich return to the city. Of this the Mayor is well informed, for he has had a hand in the work. We are confident that in this, as in the other cuts proposed by the Aldermen, he will act finally for the best interests of the city.

SUBWAY BLUNDERS.

At a time when the city is hovering on the ragged edge of a subway blunder of unappreciated dimensions it is worth while to recall some other blunders in a list too long to be lengthened. Not to put too great a strain upon the recollections of anybody, two little blunders may be mentioned because of their intimate connection in the chain of causation of present conditions. There is a trifle of ten millions in a subway whose route hardly any one can place, and which has been made a free gift to a private corporation, with a large guarantee on a much larger investment of private capital. A subway which will carry nobody south of the City Hall, or north of Delancey Street, or east of the Bowery, is so obviously worthless, except as a switching device, that there was no other use to put it to, and it was presented to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company on its own terms, since there was no other possible operator on any terms. There is no suggestion of faultfinding in remarks whose application is intended to lie in the future.

To those ten millions it is necessary to add some sixteen or more millions now being spent on the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn. The operation of this subway also was given to the Brooklyn Company on its own terms, since otherwise it would forever have been devoted solely to its present use as a sewer. The Brooklyn road, in making the demand for the terms which it received in consideration of operating this link of a route which other private capital would not have on any terms, explicitly said that the extravagance of the construction of this route made it impossible for it to be worked on terms of preference for the city's investment. It is in this manner that we reached the proposal that the city should put up all the cash, and take all the risk, in consideration of getting any operator for lines which had been represented as gold mines. No engineer will say that these lines are well devised, or would advise their construction at this time. No capitalist would accept them as a gift.

This is a mere first glimpse into the chamber of subway horrors. Worse blunders are pending. It is not intended to blame anybody for the fact that the subways which arch under the river are now being routed across the bridges which arch over the river. The great difference of levels makes this economically disadvantageous forever, and produces operating conditions which may be permissible, but which are not desirable, certainly not when the care used are wooden. It will only require a few millions more to make the bridges strong enough, and the mention of bridges brings to mind the fact that their earnings are less than the interest on their cost, say, $100,000,000, and that there is no provision for amortization. If these facts are overlooked in consideration of the service the bridges are doing, it remains true that their service has been crippled seriously in one case after another, the bridge blunders being excellent rivals of the subway blunders.

The Appellate Division yesterday dismissed the taxpayers' suit designed to prevent the subway blunder about which some minds are not yet clear. The proposed arrangement is declared to be "unusual and extraordinary," but "there is no accusation that any defendant has been guilty of fraud or bad faith." Just so. The subway blunders so imperfectly narrated above surely are unusual and extraordinary, but they also have been committed without intention to prejudice the city to a total of expenditures approaching a quarter of a billion in the past, and involving commitments of another quarter of a billion on the future. It is freely admitted, or rather asserted, that these blunders have "just happened," without any punishable malfeasance by anybody. The thing is plain on its face. Nobody could have been guilty of such a ragbag collection of plans in the name of rapid transit. There is just one subway success, and the friends of the people procured legislation forbidding repetition of the outrage, and now fill the atmosphere with complaints against the criminal for not remedying the conditions the friends of the people have caused, and seem to be proud of their work.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Books are always the best gifts. The HOLIDAY BOOK NUMBER to be published with THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow will be the Christmas giver's best guide. Its descriptive list of 100 or more books treats wholly of current literature. The special "gift books" of the season, noteworthy for binding, presswork, and pictorial embellishment, will also be described. The array of reviews of new books will fill many pages. Two foremost figures in the discussions of the hour, SYNGE and BERNARD SHAW, will be subjects of entertaining articles. Novels by JEFFERY FARNOL, ROBERT HERRICK, and WILLIAM DE MORGAN will be reviewed. Besides these contributions, and all the accustomed features of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, including the latest book news of the world, there will be a selection of original essays on timely literary topics by writers of distinction.

This special book number has for many years held the first place among publications of its kind with book buyers and book sellers. Its circulation extends all over the country and in foreign lands. Accuracy, freshness of thought and expression, and thoroughness are observed in its production, and it serves invariably as the most comprehensive and useful review of current literature.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Christian Science Illustrated.

Diphtheria, though one of the most terrible diseases that afflict mankind, is also one which in the present state of sanitation and medicine can be described with almost complete accuracy as both preventable and curable. Nobody contracts it who takes, or in whose behalf is taken, all the precautionary measures that science has provided, and it is close to the truth to say that nobody dies of it to whom there has been administered betimes the specific remedy which is or ought to be in every doctor's hands.

These are the facts—and that they are facts is not open to reasonable question—which make it so particularly outrageous, so little less than deliberately criminal, when, as happened on Bainbridge Avenue, in the Bronx, this week, a child is allowed to die of diphtheria without any other efforts at either diagnosis or treatment than those which are made by Christian Science "healers." In such a case, as in every other not obviously surgical, their diagnosis consists, of course, in denial that anything is the matter except "error," while their treatment is limited to repetitions of the denial. Of what value is their often-asserted willingness to obey the law as to the reporting of contagious diseases, when the fundamental principle of their cult is that there is no such thing as a contagious disease?

Fortunately, a good many of the Eddyites have neither the courage nor the consistency of their convictions, and they are apt in cases of really serious illness to call in a real doctor. But now and then one, like the mother of this child, follows delusion to its bitter end, and not only sacrifices a life quite needlessly, but imperils the lives of a greater or less number of sane people. That is what the Bronx mother did. As the first result her little daughter is dead, and it will be indeed remarkable if the other children living in the same house and near by are not attacked by the same malady. Energetic action by the Health Board may save them all, but even to be cured of diphtheria is an experience sufficiently grave and painful to justify the bitterest of resentment on the part of any mother against the neighbor whose ignorant and superstitious fanaticism allows this hideous plague to spread.

This is why the Christian Scientists, despite the "something in it" of their form of suggestion, are public enemies and should be treated as such.

A Question of Relative Importance.

With what Mrs. S. J. KRAMER, who has just been made a member of the Board of Education by Mayor GAYNOR, says about the need of simplifying the curriculum of the public schools there will be much and enthusiastic agreement. It is not true, however, that with the present multiplicity of studies the children are taught anything which it would not be well for any children, or all children, to know.

Critics of the present elaborate courses of instruction often make a mistake that probably accounts for their failure, as yet, to curb the tendency they deplore. They denounce or ridicule as "fads" and useless such things as drawing, music, elementary science, and industrial or domestic training, whereas these are all very good and valuable things in their way and place. The objection to them is not that they are "fads," but that in the few school years of the great majority of the children in the public schools, the attempt to teach them all results in the acquisition of only the most superficial and fragmentary knowledge of any, and even this is at the cost of failure to get a thorough grounding in the fundamental branches usually, or formerly, described as "the three R's"—readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmetic.

What the would-be simplifiers should do is to say to the believers in a diversified and extensive curriculum, "Your ambitions are admirable. The things you want to teach are all right. Teach just as many of them as you can without slighting the things absolutely essential and necessary—the things which by themselves are enough to give the child, if not a good, at least a decent start in life." That exhortation, often enough repeated and enforced, might in time bring about such an improvement in teaching methods as to permit the gradual reintroduction, without doing any harm at all, of every one of the so-called fads.

Meanwhile it is a notable and rather amusing fact that even the enemies of the fads are very apt to have each a fad which he or she believes to be a proper part of school instruction, though he or she would sweep away all the rest. Mrs. KRAMER, for instance, is convinced that there should be manual training in the public schools—and a lot of it. But that opens a wide door—as big as those of a hay barn—for the entrance of literally innumerable rivals of the three R's, and while manual training is undoubtedly good, and very good, and very good for everybody, at that, if it interferes with learning to spell and to cipher and to know whether New York is east or west of San Francisco, instruction in it ought to be given elsewhere than in school.

Irresponsibility Claimed for Geniuses.

One of our readers expresses the opinion that as Mme. CURIE, the scientist, has done so much for the world by the discovery of radium, the world has no right to investigate Mme. CURIE, the woman, and still less right to criticise any little irregularities of conduct or opinion it may find in that private domain.

This is an old theory, and it is not without a certain plausibility. As our correspondent says, it has been advanced as a claim for immunity from reproach or denunciation in behalf of several other eminent women—and, he might have added, in behalf of innumerable men in one way or another great or useful or admirable.

Just as often, however, everybody has realized that there was something the matter with the argument, that a lurking sophistry tainted its conclusion, and that the spots on the sun shouldn't be ignored. At any rate, they never have been ignored, and probably they never will be. But the world does try to be fair—it balances the good and the evil, and to the faults of genius is much more than a little kind.

And when genius is not a variant of madness, there is some difficulty in seeing why its possession should not increase obligation and responsibility instead of decreasing them.

SUFFRAGE VOTERS MISLED.

Position on Ballot of California Amendment Changed at Last Moment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The opponents of woman suffrage are calling attention to the majority of only about 3,000 for the Constitutional amendment in California as evidence that it was not much desired. There is surprise generally that this majority should have been so small and that for the recall of the judiciary so large when during the campaign public sentiment seemed far more favorable to woman suffrage. The reason may unquestionably be found in the following facts:

From the beginning the suffragists were told that their amendment would be No. 8 on the ballot, and so for many months the voters were urged by every possible means to vote for Amendment 8. On big posters from one end of the State to the other, in tens of thousands of leaflets scattered broadcast, in the press and on the platform went forth the war cry, "Vote for the Eighth Amendment!" Then when the ballots were printed just before election and there was no time to notify the public generally, the recall amendment was shifted to the eighth place, and the suffrage amendment became No. 4, on which the recall forces had made their fight. The California people say that unquestionably thousands of persons, without reading the long list on the ticket, put a cross opposite No. 8, supposing they were voting for the suffrage amendment.

It would be a fruitless individual who did not believe the change was made for this express purpose. It recalls vividly to my mind a similar occurrence in the woman suffrage campaign of 1896 in California, in which I took part. I was instructed by the Central Committee to write Gov. James H. Budd and ask that on the ballot the suffrage amendment should not be either the first or the last, where it would be an easy target for those who could not read. The answer was sent by the Secretary of State, L. H. Brown, on his official letterhead, and is still in my possession. It reads as follows: "It shall be as you request, and the amendment third in order, as certified to me to the various County Clerks."

When the ballots were printed the woman suffrage amendment was the last on the list. Sample ballots were posted up in the saloons of San Francisco, and droves of voters who could not read were brought in, shown where to put the cross, and told that if the amendment carried they never could get another glass of beer in the State. This scene was described to me by the editor of the leading German paper in that city. On Election Day hundreds of ballots were cast with just that one cross on them—not even the Presidential Electors voted for! San Francisco County and Alameda County, across the bay, cast 695 votes more than the majority in the entire State against the amendment.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.
New York, Nov. 30, 1911.

ENGLAND'S SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Defense Against the "Insidious Poison of Political Womanhood."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Another half truth—or shall we say a quarter of one? Let us add its remaining fractions to Miss Blackwell's inadequate explanation of the rage of the suffragettes in England. They had hoped to put the Conciliation bill through, because it only enfranchised a few women (mostly spinsters,) and so could not bring about the logical consequences of woman suffrage in weakening the State. Now the Government proposes a real democracy of adult male suffrage, such as we have in this country, and the suffragette cry of horror is raised because no sane Parliament is likely to flirt with woman suffrage if the enfranchisement of women means an electorate composed—according to the figures of the Secretary of the Women's Freedom League—of 12,000,000 men and 13,000,000 women. England is not going in for petticoat government by its odd million of women, and the suffragettes know it.

No wonder they rage. It is bad enough that Parliament, like our own Legislatures, shows cheering majorities upon second readings, and then does not pass even the Conciliation bill; it is bad enough that the women householders, for whom the Conciliation bill provides votes, don't want votes, (the present figures from 67 districts are, electorate, 131,609; suffragist, 21,064; antis, 46,000, with all the rest neutral or indifferent;) but it is intolerable that the thin edge of the wedge should have been broken off short and the suffrage question put to the test of true democracy.

With all due sympathy for the disappointed ladies, who hoped the ostrich's head was so deep in the sand that he would not see the meaning of the entering wedge, we must rejoice in the possibility of real democracy for England, and believe for England and for ourselves that the best defense against the insidious poison of political womanhood is the plain fact that, where there are more women than men, the consequences will be too grave to be trifled with by the legislators, however anxious to "oblige the ladies."

MARGARET DOANE GARDINER.
Albany, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1911.

Not This John McDonough.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As executor of the estate of John McDonough, who in his lifetime resided at 340 West Thirtieth Street, and who died on the 6th day of July, 1911, I beg to state that there was no contest of any kind over his will, and that the John McDonough referred to in a news item in your paper of Nov. 28, 1911, was a different person.

WILLIAM MCDONOUGH, Executor.
Brooklyn, Dec. 1, 1911.

Ireland's Big Storm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the question of "S. M. H." as to the date of the "big wind" in Ireland, it took place on Jan. 6, 1839, on (as it was called) little Christmas Day. I have a clear recollection of it. GEORGE SPOTTISWOODE.
Orange, N. J., Nov. 30, 1911.

THE TOBACCO READJUSTMENT

Adrian H. Larkin Says the Independents Misstate Its Terms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article contained in this morning's issue of your paper, describing and quoting from a petition filed by Mr. Levy on behalf of independent interests, requesting the Supreme Court to bring up for review a decree of the Circuit Court in this district approving the plan for the readjustment of the American Tobacco Company, its affairs and properties, so many bald misstatements of fact exist that it would seem as though it would be of interest to point out some of these misstatements.

Assuming that your article correctly quotes the portions of the petition appearing in yesterday's issue, I would be greatly obliged if you would publish this letter, so that I may point out some of the inaccuracies appearing in the last-quoted paragraph from Mr. Levy's petition. I do not trespass on your space for the purpose of discussing other inaccuracies that are contained in the portions of your article purporting to quote from Mr. Levy's petition, but simply those affecting the question of voting rights—all contained in the last paragraph quoted from Mr. Levy's petition. Mr. Levy says: "The provision of the plan that the preferred stockholders of the American Tobacco Company shall be given a vote is illusory."

Whatever he means by "illusory" it is difficult to comprehend, but the use of the word is made perhaps with the purpose of casting some doubt as to whether the right to vote will actually be given or whether being given changes the status of the preferred stockholders.

Every one interested in the tobacco situation knows that, as formerly constituted, preferred stockholders of the American Tobacco Company had no right to vote for the election of Directors. The plan provides that the preferred stockholders shall have an absolute right to vote equal to that of the common stockholders, the result being that from the control of the Tobacco Company resting with the common stockholders, the control passes to the preferred stockholders, and not only that, but the control passes by a very large majority to stockholders other than the individual defendants.

Mr. Levy says further: "This will result in diminishing the control of the common stockholders only in so far as the (new) American Tobacco Company is concerned." This statement is not borne out by the facts.

Mr. Levy does not point out in his petition that the preferred stockholders of the new Liggett & Myers Company and of the new Lorillard Company and the snuff companies, and in fact all of the companies having preferred stock will be accorded this right to vote, which they have not heretofore had. By reason of this change in the corporate organization in the companies heretofore existing, and by reason of this provision existing in the corporations organized in pursuance of the plan—such as the Liggett & Myers and the Lorillard Companies—the control of these companies by a considerable majority passes into the hands of persons other than the individual defendants. All these facts are specifically set forth in the petition filed by the American Tobacco Company, and the percentages showing that the control will pass to the hands of others than the individual defendants is specifically pointed out, and was not and can not be controverted.

Mr. Levy's petition goes on and says: "The stock held by the American Tobacco Company in the 'accessory' and the 'subsidiary' companies (in so far as the same is required to be distributed at all) is to be distributed among only the common stockholders of the American Tobacco Company, so that they alone will have voting rights without any such rights or any stock therein being given to the preferred stockholders."

This confused statement is doubtless made with a motive. The American Tobacco Company preferred stockholders under the plan have no interest of any kind or nature in any of these distributed stocks. The plan specifically provides that the stocks of these companies are to be distributed to the common stockholders. This portion of the petition is then rounded out in the following language: "The result will be that the same control will continue to be exercised (except as to the new American Tobacco Company) by the common stockholders as in the past." The following table will show the percentages of voting stock in the various companies which will be owned by the individual defendants and which will be owned by others than the individual defendants under the operation of the plan as approved by the Circuit Court, demonstrating that the individual defendants will not control any of the companies which are to be formed or the stock of which is to be distributed—clearly showing the inaccuracy of the petition in this regard and enabling one intelligently to judge of the methods employed by the independents:

	P. C.
The American Tobacco Company—	
Voting stock owned by defendants	36.16
Voting stock owned by others	64.84
Liggett & Myers—	
Voting stock owned by defendants	40.76
Voting stock owned by others	59.24
P. Lorillard Company—	
Voting stock owned by defendants	40.76
Voting stock owned by others	59.24
American Snuff Company—	
Voting stock owned by defendants	38.05
Voting stock owned by others	61.95
George W. Helme Company—	
Voting stock owned by defendants	28.40
Voting stock owned by others	71.51
MacAndrews & Forbes—	
Voting stock owned by defendants	30.77
Voting stock owned by others	69.23
J. B. Young Company—	
Voting stock owned by defendants	43.87
Voting stock owned by others	56.13
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company—	
Voting stock owned by defendants	37.53
Voting stock owned by others	62.47
United Cigar Stores Company—	
Voting stock owned by defendants	37.52
Voting stock owned by others	62.52
British-American Tobacco Company—	
Voting stock owned by defendants	34.49
Voting stock owned by others	65.54
Porto Rican A. T. Company—	
Voting stock owned by defendants	45.21
Voting stock owned by others	54.66

ADRIAN H. LARKIN.
Joline, Larkin & Rathbone,
54 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 1.

HARLEM'S NEGRO INVASION.

Mr. Bottomley Never Believed the New York Central Aided It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While your article entitled "Invasion of Negroes Cut Harlem Values" is substantially correct, I wish to contradict one statement inadvertently made by your representative.

I distinctly said that, although there is a rumor that either real estate speculators or the New York Central was striving to depress values in Harlem, I did not believe the New York Central had anything to do with it, that the rumor to my mind was ridiculous.

Underlying the surface there is no doubt an organization which is trying to depress values of property in and about 135th Street and Lenox to Eighth Avenue. This matter can be readily obviated by property owners standing firm, refusing to sell, and signing a restrictive agreement. By this means property will be very much enhanced in value, owners will secure better tenants, and retain their homes for themselves in one of the best and most beautiful sections of the City of New York.

JOHN BOTTOMLEY,
President Protective [illegible]
132d Street.
New York, Dec. 1, 1911.

NO FAVORS TO ROBIN, DECLARES WHITMAN

His Answer to Story That the Bank Wrecker Dines Out When He Should Be in His Cell.

WRIGHT HELPED OUT CUMMINS

Needed Warden's Quarters for Exercise—Anyway, a Man of Standing Shouldn't Be Treated Like a Common Thug.

"If any investigation is to be held to inquire why William J. Cummins is assigned to the Warden's quarters instead of to a cell, why not investigate Joseph G. Robin," said Deputy Commissioner William J. Wright of the Department of Corrections, when asked yesterday if it were true that he had given an order transferring Cummins from a cell to the Warden's quarters.

"I am informed," he went on, referring to Robin, "that he is dining in Broadway restaurants and don't get in until 10 o'clock. I don't know who told me."

Mr. Wright said that the first he knew about Cummins being in the Tombs was through the newspapers. Speaking about his order transferring Cummins to the Warden's quarters, he said:

"I understood from Mrs. Cummins that her husband was ill and that confinement in narrow quarters was injurious to him. I saw Mr. Cummins and looked him over. He weighs more than 300 pounds and he told me that he had gone from 134 to 300 pounds in a short time and that lack of exercise at times caused him to have a cramped condition about the muscles of his stomach and chest which made it difficult for him to breathe, and that he must have exercise at such times. He could not get this in a cell, as he is only allowed one hour's exercise with the other prisoners.

"He must have quarters to move around in, and I therefore directed the Warden to move him to the shanty. It is not nearly as healthy there as in a cell, and frankly I would prefer to be in a cell myself, but you see it would be impossible to move about in a cell when taken with an attack.

"The trouble is the keepers have made a mystery out of the matter. I instructed them to tell the truth about Cummins. Why, only the other night I called up the Tombs and was told that he was in a cell. Later the keeper said he didn't know my voice."

Commissioner Wright said he had directed Dr. McGuire, the Tombs Physician, to make an examination of Cummins, and after Dr. McGuire had made the examination Cummins was moved to a cell by Warden Fallen, who said he had done so to avoid newspaper talk.

"I then gave Warden Fallen orders to move Cummins back to the Warden's quarters. I would give the same order in the case of any influential man like Cummins and believe that I have done right. I think a person of some standing should be treated better than a man who has black-hacked a person or committed some dastardly crime. Institutions are not made to punish persons, but to look after them and take care of them.

"I know Mr. Hyde casually, but he has never spoken to me about Mr. Cummins, and I say most emphatically that no outside influence has been brought to bear. I will allow Mr. Cummins to stay where he is until he gets a decision on his certificate of reasonable doubt. The shanty has been condemned by the Board of Health, but that is up to him and not to me, as I said before I would rather be in a cell myself."

In response to talk about Robin's privileges, District Attorney Whitman sent to THE TIMES this statement:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to some public comment as to the treatment of Joseph G. Robin, formerly President of the Washington Savings Bank and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Northern Bank, who pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny before Justice Seabury, and who has since been awaiting the sentence of the court in the Tombs.

Justice Seabury deferred sentence in order that Robin might render the people of the State such service as he could in furnishing evidence relative to other indictments against other defendants pending in the Supreme Court, and growing out of an investigation before the Grand Jury relative to the affairs of the Carnegie Trust Company. It was further agreed on the part of the defendant that counsel that he should assist the receivers, accountants, State banking officials, and counsel in the endeavor to disentangle the affairs of the Northern Bank, the Washington Savings Bank, the Bankers' Safety and Security Company, the Fourth Shore Traction Company, the Fidelity Development Company, and the Title and Guarantee Company of Rochester, with all of which he was connected, and all of which were bona fide corporations, and had been doing business in this State.

Of course, it was the desire of the court and the District Attorney that Robin might be instrumental (and to an extent he has been) in saving all that could be saved to the depositors of the banking institutions and the stockholders of the business corporations. In connection with those matters he has been constantly occupied since the time that he pleaded guilty. He also furnished, both by testimony to the Grand Jury and in interviews with Assistant District Attorneys, evidence and suggestions which were of material value on the trials of both Reichmann and Cummins of the Carnegie Trust Company, and the preparation for trial of the cases of eight or nine other bank officials, who were indicted as a result of the investigation made.

It is true that he has worked with those to whom I have referred in a room in the District Attorney's office. It is not true that he has been allowed to "roam at will" without police guard here. He is brought from the Tombs under police guard, and is constantly under police surveillance, and having finished his work, which occupies him, some hours every day, he has been taken back and locked in his cell. He has occupied a cell in the Tombs at all times since early in January, and I have never given any direction, nor have I had any knowledge, that he has had any special consideration in the Tombs. The entire matter has been within the personal knowledge of Justice Seabury of the Supreme Court, and I propose to continue treating Robin exactly as we have during the last months, unless otherwise directed by Justice Seabury.

CHARLES S. WHITMAN,
District Attorney.
New York, Dec. 1, 1911.

Robin was in the District Attorney's office yesterday, and while there was no policeman at his side one of Mr. Whitman's aides was present.

DISCOURAGED ABOUT CHRISTMAS

Cannot See Much Good in the Making of Gifts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The annual and pathetic appeals made by the "Topics of The Times," the Dry Goods Business Men's Association, and the Consumers' League to the women Christmas buyers to shop early, perhaps, may not be entirely in vain because a very few may be reformed. The fact is that as Christmas approaches the majority of females become slightly or more hysterical in the apprehension that the gifts they are to make may not be appreciated and those they are to receive may be unsuitable.

Right they are. The season or custom pleasantly conceived is one of general disappointment and bereavement. In relation to gifts to her own immediate family, when the mother head by dint of sacrificial economy in personal expenditure saves for the occasion, she is prone to purchase with the same disinterestedness to the satisfaction of her husband, the children, and herself.

When she appeals to her husband for funds and expends some of the proceeds for something that he neither needs nor wants, or he would have bought for himself in better taste, when she knows that some of his money is intended to be expended in gifts for friends of his wife whom he abhors then he is on the programme for hysterical exercise.

His ripens gradually toward the condition, as the experience of the spare is narrated by his sympathizing cousin, from which she returns without purchase, being bewildered and undecided by the richness and variety of the offerings, and while he simulates sympathy, he yearns for a change of subject because fearing another bleeding of his purse.

Like [illegible] intensely intense, so to speak, until all gifts are consigned, and then is still [illegible]

[illegible] DECEMBER.

IRISH PLAYERS GIVE THREE LITTLE DRAMAS

An Orderly Audience Finds Much Humor in the Lines of "The Building Fund."

THE ACTORS APPLAUDED

Miss Allgood Shows Skill in "Kathleen ni Houlihan"—Lady Gregory's "Workhouse Ward" is Novel.

THE BUILDING FUND, a comedy, in three acts, by William Boyle. Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
Mrs. Grogan ..... Sara Allgood
Shan Grogan ..... Arthur Sinclair
Sheila O'Dwyer ..... Eithne McGee
Michael O'Callaghan ..... J. A. O'Rourke
Dan Macsweeney ..... Fred O'Donovan

KATHLEEN NI HOULIHAN, a play, in one act, by William Butler Yeats.
Peter Gillane ..... J. A. O'Rourke
Patrick Gillane ..... U. Wright
Bridget Gillane ..... Maire ni Shiubhlaigh
Michael Gillane ..... J. M. Kerrigan
Kathleen ni Houlihan ..... Sara Allgood
Delia Cahel ..... Eileen O'Doherty

THE WORKHOUSE WARD, a comedy, in one act, by Lady Gregory. Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
Mike Macinerney ..... Arthur Sinclair
Michael Miskell ..... Fred O'Donovan
Mrs. Donohue ..... Eileen O'Doherty

The Irish Players found their audience in a receptive mood last night, when a change of bill was made at Maxine Elliott's Theatre. There was nothing but laughter and applause for the three plays given, and the small detail of detectives on duty in case of emergency had nothing to do but enjoy the performance.

"The Building Fund," William Boyle's three-act comedy, came first on the programme. Mrs. Grogan, approaching dissolution, is pestered by her son, Shan, to make a will in his favor, so that his sister and his niece may not share in the estate. Sheila O'Dwyer, the old lady's granddaughter, is in the house to see what influence she can have against Shan's persuasions. Mrs. Grogan is obstinate and miserly, and she gives neither of them satisfaction. However, she does agree to make a will and calls in Michael O'Callaghan, a collector for the chapel building fund, to write the document:

After the instrument is made and duly witnessed Mrs. Grogan dies. Shan, feeling sure of his position, assumes charge of the house and the farm. But O'Callaghan awakens him. Mrs. Grogan has left all her property in trust to the church, to be used for the care of the poor and the orphanage. When Shan realizes that he cannot hope to break the will he and Sheila walk away arm in arm to the priest to claim a share of the estate as being both poor and orphaned.

All of which gives no idea of the humor of the lines themselves nor of the added humor the performers gave them. Sara Allgood was the old woman, Eithne McGee played the granddaughter, Fred O'Donovan had the role of a young farmer with an eye to Sheila's possible wealth, Arthur Sinclair was the avaricious son, and J. A. O'Rourke the building fund collector.

William Butler Yeats's allegorical play, "Kathleen ni Houlihan," came next. This little drama of a symbol was played in New York several seasons ago by Margaret Wycherly, and the plot is probably familiar. Michael Gillane, about to be married, meets with a stranger, a woman who calls herself Kathleen ni Houlihan and who, of course, typifies Ireland. Michael, led away by her song, leaves his intended bride and goes to become one of her "lovers," as she suggests.

Miss Allgood, in the role of the strange woman, had an opportunity to show her acting skill, which appeared of no small quality in this part. She was successful, in spite of a bad make-up, in giving the suggestions of combined youth and age, and her reading—or, rather, singing—of the three native speeches was most impressive.

Lady Gregory's one-act piece, "The Workhouse Ward," introduced two old, bed-ridden men who spend their days in perpetual quarreling. When the opportunity is offered one to go away and leave the other, he refuses because he is fond of his companion, and the two start in their quarrel afresh.

The three roles in this were taken by Arthur Sinclair, Fred O'Donovan, and Eileen O'Doherty.

"OPERA BALL" ATTRACTIVE.

Viennese Opera Company Pleases at Irving Place Theatre.

Richard Heuberger's operetta, "Der Opera Ball," (The Opera Ball,) was given by the Viennese opera company at the Irving Place Theatre last night and proved to be one of the most attractive bills the company has presented so far. The quality of the music and the brilliancy of the book by Victor Leon and Hugo von Waldberg kept the audience in a good humor through the three acts. Perhaps an added interest came from the fact that Marie Cahill is to appear in an English version of the piece this season.

The plot is neither very complex nor very novel. Paul Aubrie and his wife Angele go to Paris on their annual visit to Angele's uncle Beaubuisson. Angele, with a provincial mind, is quite sure her husband could never be unfaithful, but Marguerite, her city cousin, warns her against putting too much trust in a man, and two make a bet on Paul's faithfulness. Uncle Beaubuisson and Marguerite's husband, George Dumenil, invite Paul to accompany them to the "opera ball," and Angele and Marguerite, unknown to their husbands, prepare to go to the same festivities. At the ball the two husbands make love to their respective wives and are discovered, but when Angele finds that her uncle has been more of a fool than her husband she agrees to forgive.

Fraulein Pirk appeared in the role of provincial wife, Fraulein Alberty had the part of Marguerite, and Fraulein Vilma Conti appeared as the lively servant girl Hortense. Other principal roles were taken by Herr Becker, Fraulein Grete Meyer, who played a boy; Herr Muraues, Fraulein Richter and Herr Vorhein.

"Der Opern Ball" will be repeated to-night and Monday and Tuesday nights.

Theatrical Managers Elect Officers.

At a meeting of the Theatrical Managers' Association held at the Empire Theatre Building yesterday afternoon the following officers were elected for the coming year: President—Charles Burnham; Vice Presidents—Alf Hayman and Henry B. Harris; Secretary—Leo Teller; Treasurer—Frank McKee; Board of Directors—Percy G. Williams, Giulio Gatti-Casazza, Marc Klaw, Daniel Frohman, Sam H. Harris, Joseph Brooks, William Harris, and E. D. Miner. A committee was appointed to confer with the Musical Union regarding a new scale of prices. George C. Tyler of the Century Theatre was elected a member of the association. It was decided to hold the annual dinner of the association on Jan. 8.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Martin Beck, general manager of the Orpheum Circuit, is a passenger on the Olympic, due here on Dec. 8. Mr. Beck has been abroad for three weeks in conference with Harry Rickards of Australia.

Members of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society have taken fifty seats for a special performance to be given at Wallack's Theatre on next Friday afternoon for the benefit of the restriction of vivisection. Among those who will appear in the performance are Lewis Waller, Beatrice Herford, Clifton Crawford, Ina Claire, George M. Cohan, Lawrence Rea, Thomas A. Wise, Raymond Hitchcock, Helen Ware, and George Arliss.

A meeting of the Stage Children's Fund will be held at the Hotel Astor next Tuesday afternoon to make arrangements for the Christmas festival, to be held on Dec. 21, and to plan for a special benefit, to be held before that time, for the purpose of raising more money with which to buy useful presents for the children.

The annual dinner of the Society of American Dramatists and Composers will be given at Delmonico's on Sunday evening, Dec. 10, when Mrs. Fiske will be the guest of honor. Augustus Thomas is the President and Charles Klein the Secretary of the society.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Dr. and Mrs. Preston Satterwhite are closing their country place at Great Neck, L. I., after this week-end, and will be at their town house, 803 Fifth Avenue, for the Winter.

Prince Pignatelli d'Aragon left yesterday for a shooting trip in the South.

Mrs. Peter Moller and her son and daughter will be at the Ritz-Carlton for the Winter. J. Barton Willing has also taken an apartment there for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Barklie at Wayne, Penn.

Lady Osler, who has been the guest of Mrs. Henry B. Chapin on Long Island, is at the Belmont, and will sail to-day for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackay are giving a luncheon at Harbor Hill to-morrow in honor of Prof. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University.

Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Sabin and Miss Harriet Sabin motored down from their country place at Williamstown, Mass., and will be at the Hotel Gotham until after the holidays.

Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, who is giving a tea this afternoon to introduce her second daughter, Miss Cornelia Van Auken Chapin, will give two luncheons for her later in the season.

Miss Eleanor K. Prentice, the débutante daughter of William S. Prentice, will have a theatre party and supper given for her on Dec. 26 by Mrs. Thornell. Miss Prentice is a sister of Bernon C. Prentice and of Mrs. Reeve Schley.

Miss Katharine Key of Boston, who is making her début in Boston this year, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Edward Renshawe Johes.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Benedict Cobb, who spent the Summer abroad, are at the Manhattan for the Winter.

Mrs. Samuel Riker, Jr., gave a theatre party last night, followed by a supper and informal dancing, at Sherry's for the Misses Margaret Strong and Mary Haskell, the débutante nieces of Mr. Riker. The guests numbered perhaps forty and included the Misses Betty Carson, Juanita Dixon, Constance Williams, also Horton Ijams, Howland Davis, Reginald Townsend, and Lomax Littlejohn.

The wedding of Miss Emily Frances Whitney and Capt. A. L. Briggs will take place at 5 o'clock this afternoon at 471 Park Avenue.

MISS INGERSOLL INTRODUCED.

Mrs. Robert T. Varnum Gives a Tea at Sherry's for Her Daughter.

Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum gave yesterday in the Louis Quinze suite at Sherry's a large tea to introduce her younger daughter, Miss Justine Ingersoll, a daughter by her first marriage. Mrs. Varnum, in a silver cloth gown, and Miss Ingersoll in white satin and chiffon, were assisted in receiving by the débutante's elder sister, a débutante and bride of last year, Mrs. Roger Medina Minton, in a blue frock, and the Misses Winifred Chisholm, Noel Johnston, Margaret Bowers, Urling Sibley, Marjorie Weeks, Louise Johnston, Eugenie Philbin, Elizabeth Thompson, Dorothy Manice, Cora Hennen Morris, Eleanor Lawrence, Josephine Nicoll, Sophie Mott, and Frances Breese. Mrs. James B. Taylor and Mrs. E. W. C. Arnold poured tea.

In the evening there was informal dancing, and among the additional guests asked in for it were the Misses Marjorie and Florence Blair, Maud Kennedy, Helen Huntington, Sybil Davis, Hope Warren, Jeannie Emmet, Katharine Miller, Agnes Claflin, Vieva Fisher, Sarah Manice, Margaret Knapp, Eleanor Mellon, and Jean Morris.

Also John Appleton, W. Bruce Brown, Clemence Barnewell, Mr. Gardiner, Shepard Kreck, Cooper Bryce, Heyward Cutting, de Courcey Fales, J. E. Fisher, Frederick Frelinghuysen, John Hodges, Charles Marshall, Jr., Reginald Auchincloss, Mr. Philbin, Percy and Taylor Fyne, Edward Shippen, Maurice and Francis Roche, Elliot Cowdin, Reginald Waterbury, Newton Rae, and Richard Duane.

Miss Diantha Fitch a Debutante.

Mrs. Allen Fitch gave yesterday at her residence, 38 West Fifty-sixth Street, a tea to formally present her daughter, Miss Diantha Fitch, for whom she will also give a dance on Jan. 1 at Sherry's.

Mrs. Fitch in white lace over satin, Miss Marion Fitch in pale blue gauze over blue satin, and the débutante in white satin and lace and wearing pearl ornaments had assisting them in receiving Miss Beatrice Rawle Geylin of Philadelphia and the Misses Harriette McAlpin, Mary Kane, Ella Carpenter, Elizabeth Ingraham Fry, Julia S. Gilbert, Caramal Carroll, Anne W. Glover, Gertrude Pardee, Elizabeth Sabin, Eugenie Bissell, Katharine Noble, Vera Van Buren, Katharine Rising, Marjorie Cleveland, Mildred Holmes, Eloise Ralcott, Gertrude Newcomb, and Mildred Holmes.

BENEFIT FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Society of Patriotic Women Gives Plays for Educational Work.

A special matinée for the benefit of the immigrant educational work of the National Society of the Patriotic Women of America was given at Cohan's Theatre yesterday afternoon. The audience almost filled the playhouse, that had been decorated with flags of various nations and organizations. The entertainment consisted of a new burlesque called "Some April Fools," written by Mme. Marie Cross-Newhaus, some songs and dances by Bonnie Maude, and the one-act play, "Op o' the Thumb."

In the first skit the principal roles were taken by Mme. Cross-Newhaus, Orrin W. Bastedo, Dr. G. Stoughton Richards, Miss Vivian May, and Miss Anna C. Byrne. In "'Op o' Me Thumb" Mrs. H. Bridgeman Smith played the title rôle, and other parts were taken by Mme. Marie de Laneaux, Mrs. William Griffith, Miss Jane Grey, Mrs. William Beers Crowell, and John Thompson Conover.

"Konigskinder" Repeated at Opera.

"Konigskinder" was repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening with the usual cast, including Miss Farrar, Mme. Wickham, and Messrs. Jadlowker and Goritz. Mr. Herts conducted.

Canadian Society Dinner on Dec. 8.

The Canadian Society of New York will hold its fifteenth annual banquet at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, next Friday evening, Dec. 8. The speakers will be the Hon. R. L. Borden, the Canadian Prime Minister; the Right Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington; Robert Cooper Smith, K. C.; the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, and Gov. Dix.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

JOHN S. BARNES died Nov. 22; left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty to his wife, Susan B. Barnes.

CAROLINE L. WEEKS died Jan. 1; left unknown realty and about $250 personalty equally to her sisters, Elizabeth W. and Julia A. Brown.

EDWARD LA MONTAGNE died Nov. 24; left more than $10,000 personalty to his wife, Alice W. La Montagne.

SOLOMON SCHWARZ died March 28; left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty, the income of his estate for life to his wife, Fannie Schwarz, to be divided equally on her death between his children, Abraham and Frida Schwarz.

ANNA SPIELMAN left her entire estate to her cousin, Mary Bowers of North Amboy.

JOSE AUGUSTIN ANIBAL ARANGO died Oct. 17 at the City of Mexico; left $25,000 realty and $4,000 personalty equally to his two children, Franklin P. Arango and Lila Arango Cuyas.

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MISS EDITH PULITZER TO WED W. S. MOORE

Daughter of Late Joseph Pulitzer and Son of Late Major C. C. Moore to Marry on Dec. 21.

TO BE A QUIET WEDDING

Mr. Moore and His Bride After Ceremony Will Sail for Europe—Bridegroom-to-Be a Member of Union Club.

Announcement has been made to relatives and a few intimate friends of the engagement of Miss Edith Pulitzer, daughter of the late Joseph Pulitzer, to William S. Moore, son of the late Major Clement C. Moore.

Their wedding will take place on Thursday, Dec. 21, at the home of Miss Pulitzer's mother, 7 East Seventy-third Street, and it will be a very quiet wedding on account of mourning. Mr. Moore and his bride directly after the wedding will sail for Europe, where they plan to spend the Winter.

Mrs. Clement C. Moore, who is in poor health, is sailing to-day for Europe, and will spend the Winter in Algiers. Her son, Benjamin Moore, will accompany her. Later it is probable that she will be joined in Algiers by her older son and his bride.

Miss Pulitzer made her début in society several years ago. She has three brothers—Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., who was married last year to Miss Eleanor Wickham of St. Louis; Ralph, who married Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb, daughter of W. Seward Webb, in 1905, and Herbert Pulitzer. She has a younger sister, Miss Constance Pulitzer.

Mr. Moore is a graduate of Yale, class of 1906, and is a member of the Union and Tuxedo Clubs. He has been living with his mother and younger brother at the Hotel Buckingham since they gave up their town house at 57 East Fifty-fourth Street. His father, who died last November at the Hotel Belmont, was named for his famous grandfather, Bishop Moore, author of "The Night Before Christmas," and was of the best Colonial stock. He served with distinction during the civil war, and on account of his social position in the old Knickerbocker set he was mentioned among the Ward McAllister list of 150 from New York's Four Hundred. Mrs. Moore was Miss Laura Williams. She was seriously ill last Winter, but recovered and went abroad, returning this Fall.

Miss Pulitzer's father, proprietor of The New York World and St. Louis Post-Dispatch, died aboard his yacht, the Liberty, at Charleston, S. C., on Oct. 29. Her mother was Miss Kate Davis of Washington, a niece of Jefferson Davis.

11TH THANKSGIVING WEDDING

All in Jedlicka Family in 25 Years and Performed by Same Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Dec. 1.—Eleven marriages in the same household, all performed on Thanksgiving Day, and all by the same pastor, is the record of the Jedlicka family, who live in a section of this place known as Bohemiaville. The eleventh wedding took place yesterday, and it was made a triple celebration. There was the wedding celebration itself, and there was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first of the eleven marriages, that of the parents of yesterday's bridegroom. Then, too, it was Thanksgiving Day, and that made the third event of importance in connection with the day.

For the eleventh time in a quarter of a century the services of the Rev. John H. Prescott were required. He is rector of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, in Sayville, and is known as the "marrying parson" of this section of Long Island.

The bridegroom was Harry T. J. Jedlicka. His bride was Miss Frances Polok, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Polok, also of Bohemiaville. Just twenty-five years ago Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jedlicka, the bridegroom's parents, were wed by Rector Prescott. Since the wedding of the parents many of their children and more distant relatives, all living in this neighborhood, have been wed, and the ceremony has always been arranged for the same holiday.

Yesterday's wedding took place in the chapel of St. John's-on-the-Plains, a mission of St. Ann's Church. After the nuptials a reception and feast were held in a public hall of Sayville. The dinner was a combined Thanksgiving feast, anniversary banquet and wedding collation, and it was attended by guests from far and near.

Miss Rosamond Sherman's Debut.

Miss Rosamond Sherman, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Sherman, was introduced to society yesterday afternoon at a tea Mrs. Sherman gave at her home, 127 East Fifty-fifth Street. Mrs. Sherman, in white satin with a tunic of black, and the débutante, in deep cream-colored satin with gold lace, were assisted by Miss Sherman, who came out last season, wearing a flowered pale pink frock, and the Misses Emily Sherman, a cousin, Cornelia McLoughlin, Mary Haskell, Edwina Whitehouse of Rye, Laura F. Wainwright, Harriet Bullock, Gertrude Townsend of Boston, Margaretta Beekman, Eleanor Taylor and Dorothy Taylor.

There was informal dancing in the evening, and a buffet supper. Some of the young men asked in for the dancing were William Codman of Boston, Morton Miller, William Remsen, Burgess and Frederick Woolley, Raymond Camprubi, Newton Rae, Gray Zabriskie, Musgrave Hyde, and débutante's brothers.

Miss Kendall Makes Her Debut.

Mrs. William Armstrong presented Miss Elizabeth Stillman Kendall, her daughter by a former marriage, at a reception yesterday afternoon at her home, 19 West Forty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Armstrong and Miss Kendall had in their receiving party the Misses Geraldine Frost, Charlotte Cram, Constance Williams, Adeline Townsend, Augusta Dixon, Vouletti Proctor, Cybil Davis, Vera Van Buren, and also Mary C. Edgar, Susan Colgate, and Dorothy Dennis.

Mrs. Armstrong will give for Miss Kendall a dinner of twenty-four covers on Tuesday evening, and after it will take her guests to the Junior Cotillion.

Luncheon for Miss Hardon, Debutante.

Mrs. Henry Winthrop Hardon entertained yesterday with a small luncheon for her débutante daughter, Miss Anne Hardon. The guests were the Misses Hazen Symington, Marion Whitman, Helen Stearns, Julia Swift Gilbert, Vieva Fisher, Mildred Holmes, Betty Carson, Virginia Townsend, Barbara Spofford, Natalie Slocum, Dorothy Warran of Flushing, Helen Damrosch, Geraldine Frost, and Mrs. Oswald Knauth. Mrs. Hardon will give another luncheon next week for her daughter, who will return to Bryn Mawr to resume her studies this first of the year.

First of Three Dances Given at Plaza.

The first of the series of dances known as the Three Dances was given last night at the Plaza. Van Baar's orchestra played. The second dance will be held on Dec. 28.

Among the patronesses of the dance are Mrs. William Henry Bischoff, Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mrs. William C. Fargo, Mrs. William W. Moalpin, Mrs. George T. Wilson, Mrs. Charles W. Ramsey, Mrs. Henry Dick, Mrs. James R. McKee, Mrs. Rowland A. Robbins, and Mrs. Frank Burton.

WHITE—ISAACS.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert White of this city, formerly of Troy, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Bessie White, to Archie Isaacs of this city.

SAILS WITHOUT HER CHILD.

Countess Moriarty Fails to Get Her from Husband She Is Suing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 1.—Countess Olga G. Moriarty of Hungary, accompanied by her father, Prof. Bowker, sailed for home last week. She came to Newport, hoping to get possession of her three-year-old daughter, who was in the custody of her husband, George Andrews Moriarty, Jr., Secretary to the United States Legation in Guatemala.

Since the Countess came here detectives have been watching the home of Mrs. George Andrews Moriarty, where the daughter is with her grandmother, to prevent her being taken by the Countess, who is suing her husband for divorce here.

Detectives trailed the Countess and her father from the moment she arrived until sailing on the steamer George Washington from New York last week. When the Countess visited Boston to consult her lawyer, detectives were not far away.

The daughter was brought here by her father late in October, and after a short visit with his mother Mr. Moriarty returned to Guatemala. Mr. Moriarty had intended to contest the suit, but it is said now he will not do so. He is said to have had detectives in Hungary and other European countries investigating the history of the Countess.

SINGER SUES F. C. WHITNEY.

German Says He Was Engaged to Come Here at $300 a Week.

Fritz Sturmfels, a German singer, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Fred C. Whitney for $42,000 damages for breach of contract. Whitney engaged him, Sturmfels said, for three years to sing for forty weeks each year, at a salary of $300 a week the first year, $350 a week the second year, and $400 a week the third year. Whitney agreed, he says, to pay his passage from Leipsig to New York and give him an advance of $1,200. The agreement called for beginning the performance of the contract on Aug. 15. At that time Sturmfels had not received the steamship ticket nor the $1,200.

Mr. Whitney's answer to the suit has not been filed.

D. W. BISHOP DIES IN PARIS.

Brother of Cortlandt F. Bishop and Member of Many New York Clubs.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Dec. 1.—Cortlandt Field Bishop, at his country place here, the Maples, received a cablegram of the sudden death of his brother, David Wolfe Bishop, in Paris to-night. The former had just received a letter from his brother informing him of his good health and of his intention to sail this week for New York to make an annual visit.

David Wolfe Bishop was 37 years old. He was born in New York, the second son of David Wolfe Bishop and Florence V. G. Field. He traveled extensively after receiving an education under private tutors in New York, and was one of the first men in New York to bring to this country an automobile of foreign build. The authorities of New York issued the first permit for him and his brother, Cortlandt Field Bishop, to operate an automobile in Central Park, New York. He was one of the organizers of the Automobile Club of America, and he did a great deal in popularizing the automobile in New York.

When Mr. Bishop's father died in 1900 he went to France and bought a beautiful chateau and estate at Jonchery-sur-Vesle, in the Department of Marne, near Rheims, and also bought a Paris residence. He had spent most of his time in France for eleven years. His country estate contained some of the best hunting in the republic, and he entertained extensively, both there and in Paris. He was especially hospitable to American friends, and kept large house parties about him. He paid a yearly visit to New York to visit his mother, Mrs. John E. Parsons. He annually chartered a yacht for a Mediterranean cruise, and last Winter he made an extensive cruise in Florida waters.

Mr. Bishop was a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Racquet, Meadow Brook, Country Club, Brook Club, New York Yacht Club, Aero Clubs of America and France, and Travelers' Club of Paris. He was unmarried.

Oldest Red Man is Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Dec. 1.—Hugh Armstrong, in years of membership the oldest Red Man and one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the United States, died at his home here to-day. He was a charter member and the first Junior Sagamore of Lenni Lennaphi Tribe of Burlington, organized in 1858, and one of the few lodges of that order in New Jersey that held together during the civil war. Although 84 years old at the time of his death, Mr. Armstrong remained active in the retail shoe business until a year ago. He was the oldest member of Phoenix Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., having joined the Odd Fellows Order nine years before he helped organize the Red Men. He was also a member of Burlington Lodge of Masons, Helena Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, and Lulu Temple, Mystic Shriners, of Philadelphia. His wife and two sons, City Assessor John Armstrong of Burlington, and George Armstrong of Chicago, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

JEREMIAH T. BROOKS, a retired police sergeant, died on Thursday at his home, 1,062 Park Avenue, at the age of 82. He helped to quell the draft riots of 1863.

Mrs. PROLLOPE HEATHERINGTON, 93, who was a maid-in-waiting to Queen Victoria and served at the Queen's coronation dinner, died Thursday at Amy, Mich. She had lived on the same farm for sixty-five years.

NATHAN HOLME HARPER, a retired business man, died on Thursday at his home, 823 East Twenty-eighth Street, Flatbush, at the age of 82. He had been suffering from the effects of a stroke of paralysis for some time. He is survived by Harry Harper, a son.

Mrs. MARY ANN BURDICK, probably the oldest woman in Allegany County, is dead of old age, aged 100 years, 11 months and 6 days. She was born in Rockville, R. I. She is survived by five children, whose combined ages are 423 years.

Mrs. SOPHIA KRECK, mother of United States Marshal William Henkel, died yesterday morning at her residence, 262 Avenue A. She was 78 years of age and had been in poor health for some time. The funeral will take place on Sunday from Marshal Henkel's home, 339 East Eighteenth Street.

Mrs. MARGARET ANNA DILTS, the oldest inhabitant of Washington, N. J., is dead at her home there, at the age of 92 years. In spite of her age, Mrs. Dilts kept her own home, and refused repeated invitations of her children to live with them. Her husband, the late Nathan Dilts, was Mayor of Washington from 1876 to 1876. Two sons and two daughters survive her.

THEODORE HOAGLAND died on Thursday night at his home, near Pequest, N. J., of pneumonia. He was 84 years old. His brother-in-law is Henry A. Butts, President of Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison. The Rev. Warren L. Hoagland, pastor of the Vincent Methodist Church at Nutley, is his brother. Three sons and two daughters survive him.

WILLIAM EMERSON DAMON, Superintendent of the credit department of Tiffany & Co., died yesterday at Windsor, Vt., at the age of 73 years. Mr. Damon was a member of the Scientific Alliance, New York, the New York Microscopical Society, the Royal Microscopical Society of London, the New York Naturalists' Club, and the New York Zoological Club. He was the author of "Ocean Wonders."

Mrs. ELIZABETH R. PETTIS, wife of Julian R. Pettis, died suddenly last Tuesday in the Runnells Sanitarium, Rensselaer, N. Y., in her sixty-seventh year. She was the daughter of Judge Rankin of Troy and a graduate of Emma Willard College. Mrs. Pettis was a member of the Old First Presbyterian Church and was Superintendent of the Home for Self-Supporting Women, and also a Treasurer of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Purity.

Baroness CATHARINE ROGNIAT died suddenly on Wednesday at the home of her brother, Thomas E. Russum, in Elizabeth, N. J., from apoplexy. She was 68 years old and was born in Philadelphia. She was the daughter of Thomas E. and Elizabeth Bell Russum, and married Baron Rogniat and made her residence in Paris many years ago. Baroness Rogniat returned to her brother's home in Elizabeth after the Baron's death.

JOHN PHELPS, a retired ship builder and once a volunteer fireman of old New York, died on Thursday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Fitzgerald, in Mosorole Avenue, Greenpoint, at the age of 86. He was born in this city and started life as a ship builder's apprentice. He owned ship building yards on both sides of the East River at the time of his retirement thirty years ago. He was a member of the New York Volunteer Firemen's Veteran Association for many years.

JOHN J. CAMPBELL died Thursday at his home in Cedarhurst, L. I., in his eighty-first year. A widow, a son and three grandchildren survive. He was a large property owner in the Rockaways and was a Director of the Bank of Long Island and of the Rockaway Bank. At the time of his death Mr. Campbell was a trustee of the village of Cedarhurst and President of St. Joachem's Men's Club. He was formerly President of the Broadway Journal Publishing Company.

NIGHT OF PRAYER ON THEATRE ROOF

Kneeling Arabs Observe the Feast of Arafa, Looking Over Central Park Toward Mecca.

FED REPORTERS KUN-KUN

While the Press Agent and Hassan Ben Ali Rejoiced—Then the Calliboy Arrived and Said Get Busy.

Last night at midnight, after nearly all the employes of the Century Theatre had scattered to their homes, the twenty-five Arabs who have crossed the water to be themselves in the "Garden of Allah" toiled up to the roof of the building, there to look out across Central Park beyond Blackwell's Island to Mecca and kneeling to pray until long after the sun has risen this morning. For these men are Mohammedans all, and they are trying as best they can in the alien and unsympathetic surroundings furnished by the upper west side to observe the day of Arafa, the ninth of the pilgrimage month. The night of prayer spent under the sky is the preparation for the sacrificial feast of which they will partake to-day at noon, and those occupying matinée seats to-day must not be surprised if parts of the caravan seem to suffer from repletion and drowsiness.

Whether the sheep to be eaten this noon has actually been killed as a sacrifice was impossible to learn yesterday. Even for religious purposes one must not violate the slaughter house laws a fact which has penetrated the Oriental mind sufficiently to make the subject distasteful, and if the reporters had pressed the question they might not have been welcomed to the brief breaking last evening before the curtain went up of the fast which began yesterday morning at 8 and otherwise lasts until noon to-day.

Under the protection of Sie Hassan Ben Ali, the reporters made their way to the tenth floor of the theatre building, where, in a bleak room used sometimes for rehearsal purposes, they found an Arabian encampment, with the sounds of the street below and the creaking of the elevator giving way to the thin twanging of a Moroccan lute. Ordinarily the Arabs are content with the fare of a Broadway restaurant, but heathen hands must not prepare the food that breaks such a fast, and they had waited to partake of their favorite kuss-kuss, which Ben Ali had cooked at his home—kuss-kuss, an oaten food, served in a mammoth bowl with a sauce that is deviously concocted of chicken, tomatoes, squash, onions, and olive oil.

As Ben Ali entered, there were profound salaams, for he is a peace-maker and much to be revered. Down went their heads, and even the most distinguished of their number kissed their hands that had stroked his. The music stopped, the chatter was dropped, and the Arabs gathered in cross-legged circles on the floor, while the kuss-kuss was placed in bowls before them. A heaping, still heated portion, was ceremoniously delivered to the group that was made up of Ben Ali, three reporters and one of the press agents, who was having the time of his life.

It was with something of dismay that the aliens learned that their fingers were to serve as spoons and forks, and it was some time before one particularly immaculate reporter could be placated after it became apparent that the hosts proposed to wash his for him. The four submitted, however, and tried to look highly gratified when two of the most impressive of the Arabs went around the circle with water and soap and a towel.

Eating kuss-kuss is an art in itself. You thrust your hand into the bowl, take a small handful, and half juggle, half caress it into something resembling a ball of cottage cheese. This you put in your mouth, and are rewarded, but your hands get ever so sticky. One American reached furtively for his handkerchief, but was checked by a scowl from Ben Ali, which convinced him that it was not a nice thing to do. After the kuss-kuss had been finished the two priests reappeared with the water and the towel, leaving a wake of clean hands to tackle the shebakia, an indescribably toothsome pretzel-shaped confection that is made of honey and flour and olive oil. The reporters were guzzling a strangely spiced tea when in bounced a call boy, shouting "First scene," and the meal was hastily concluded.

At the theatre it is said that the Arabs are quite content with their quarters, and after the trials of their first arrival they have been pleased with New York. Sie Hassan Ben Ali had a fearful time in the Subway the day they reached New York, for he lost his hold on them and they rode riotously in groups that scattered to the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Van Cortlandt Park. It took him twelve hours to reassemble them. Their most recent conflict with the Occident came day before yesterday, when two of them were wandering in the shrubbery of Central Park. A squirrel tempted them, and for lack of a stone they threw their sandals. They were in full pursuit when a large, rough-speaking heathen in blue clothes with buttons of gold leaped upon them and bade them begone from the garden.

When the prayers began last night it was Sie Hmad who led his brothers, for, though he is younger than Sie Abdussalam, the other priest, he does not smoke. The older priest has a weakness for cigarettes, and, though the Koran does not forbid the indulgence, a priest who smokes is considered most unorthodox.

CHARLES S. FRANCIS DEAD.

Ex-Ambassador to Austria-Hungary and Owner of The Troy Times.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Charles S. Francis, proprietor of The Troy Times, and ex-Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, died this morning. Mr. Francis had been suffering from an affection of the heart for several months, and there were indications of Bright's disease. He was prostrated most of the time for three weeks or more before his death.

Charles Spencer Francis was appointed Ambassador to Austria-Hungary in March, 1906, to succeed Bellamy Storer, after what was reported to have been a difference of opinion between President Roosevelt and Ambassador Storer on the subject of Mr. Storer's desire for diplomatic promotion led to the retirement of the latter. Mr. Storer, it was known, had been dissatisfied with his post, and credence was also given in Washington to the report that Mrs. Storer's devotion to the Catholic Church and to certain factions in the Vatican had, in the opinion of President Roosevelt, exercised an influence which hampered her husband's diplomatic service.

Mr. Francis was Ambassador until April, 1910, when he resigned and returned to this country. His father, John M. Francis, was also at one time Ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

Mr. Francis was born in Troy, N. Y., June 17, 1853, and was graduated at Cornell University in 1877. While in college he distinguished himself as an oarsman, and in 1876 won the intercollegiate single scull championship on Saratoga Lake, making a world's record for two miles, which still stands. After leaving college he became a reporter on The Troy Times, and in 1897, on the death of his father, succeeded to the editorship and sole ownership of the paper. He always actively identified himself with the Republican Party. His diplomatic service began with three years' residence at Athens, beginning in 1870, where he was secretary to his father, then United States Minister to Greece. He was appointed Minister to Greece, Roumania, and Servia in 1900 by President McKinley. After two years' service Mr. Francis resigned.

In 1878 Mr. Francis married Alice Evans, daughter of Prof. Evan Evans of Cornell, and his widow and five children survive him. He was twice elected Regent of the University of the State of New York, belonged to a number of clubs and societies, and was twice chosen Alumni Trustee of Cornell. He was Vice President of the New York Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and a Director in the Troy Trust Company and the Albany Trust Company.

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Born.

LEVY.—Mrs. Louis, daughter, Both well. 561 West 113th St. Salt Lake City papers please copy.

Married.

BOURNE—HAYS.—Nov. 30, Amalie Hays to Charles G. Bourne.

Died.

BENJAMIN.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., on Dec. 1, 1911, Elizabeth Lostus, wife of Fred C. Benjamin. Funeral services from the home of her brother, William H. Lostus, at 9

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Dealings Show Little Life and Most Net Changes Are Small.

TRADE REPORTS FAVORABLE

Some Growth in General Business—Mixed Railroad Returns—Banks' Cash Loss Estimated at Over $4,000,000.

There was no life to the trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The transactions dwindled to less than half of the total recorded on the eve of this week's holiday, and the net changes in the active stocks at the close of the day were expressed in fractions, and frequently in small fractions. There were few exceptions to these general statements, the market in no quarter being sufficiently animated to arouse any considerable degree of interest. The near approach of the convening of Congress was one of the restrictive influences, though the prolongation of the holiday by some traders may well in the present condition of the market account for part of the decline in activity which the day's record revealed.

For a number of weeks past the burden of the weekly trade reviews has been that despite a continuance of a good deal of hesitation on the part of merchants the volume of business was gradually increasing. This week's reviews repeated this general estimate of the situation, and again recorded an increase in the bank exchanges, which bespeaks larger business operations. Reviewing the past month as a whole Dun's Review says that taking everything into consideration November has been the best month of this year. The characteristic feature of general business for a long time past, the disinclination to do more than cover day to day requirements, is still making itself felt, however, although to a slightly diminished extent. Among other indications of the current volume of business there came to hand yesterday the October reports of the Pennsylvania system and of the New York Central lines. In the matter of gross earnings the two systems paralleled each other closely, the Pennsylvania reporting an increase of a little more than $10,000 in its gross receipts and the New York Central lines an increase of $20,000. This indicates in the important territory served by these two systems a stable volume of business as compared with the same season a year ago. It is in the matter of expenses that the reports of these two systems present the wider variation. Whereas the New York Central lines reduced their operating costs sufficiently to increase the gain of $20,000 in gross to a gain of $884,000 in net, the Pennsylvania's operating expenses for the month rose sufficiently to convert the $10,000 gross gain into a net loss for the entire system of $239,000. It should be noted, however, that this is a much better showing than the average for the previous months of this year, and to this extent the Pennsylvania statement for October is favorable despite the reported loss in net. The New York Central's net gain showed increased improvement, for it exceeded by a considerable sum the average net gain of the preceding months of 1911.

Call money again loaned as high as 6 per cent., to which figure it advanced on Wednesday. The estimates of the week's currency movements made up yesterday indicated a loss of from $4,000,000 to $5,500,000. A number of cross movements have been under way this week, which seem to make it altogether possible that not the full effect of this cash loss will be reflected in the surplus reserves in today's bank returns. Thursday's statements of the English and French banks made a mixed showing. While the Bank of England increased its gold holdings by about $2,500,000, decreased its loans slightly, and increased its proportion of reserve to liabilities from 51.04 to 51.31, the Bank of France reported a loss of about $700,000 in cash and increases of more than $40,000,000 in both circulation and discounts. The latter's showing was influenced presumably by adjustments in connection with the December settlements.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Alabama Great Southern Railway for dividend.
American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company for annual meeting.
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway for dividend on common.
General Electric Company for dividend.
Manufacturers' Light, Heat and Power Company for dividend.
Massachusetts Electric Company for dividend on preferred.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3½@6 per cent., with the last loan at 3½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 5 per cent.

Time money rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for forty-five days to six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four to six months' maturities.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 2 9-16 per cent., unchanged; Paris, 3¼ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 4⅛ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $446,904,020; balances, $22,154,857; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,208,279.

The local banks lost $6,854,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8665; demand, $4.8620.
Paris—Cable, $5.18⅛ plus 1-64; check, $5.18⅛ less 5-64.
Berlin—Cable, 95¼ plus 1-32; check, 95 1-16 less 1-64.
Switzerland—Cable, $5.19⅜ less 1-32; check, $5.20.
Holland—Cable, 40.31; check, 40.28.
Belgium—Cable, $5.20 less 1-32; check, $5.20⅜.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.8230; ninety days, $4.8145.
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.82⅝; ninety days, $4.81⅛.
Paris—Bankers', sixty days, $5.21¼; ninety days, $5.22⅜.
Paris—Commercial, sixty days, $5.21¾ less 1-32; ninety days, $5.23¼ less 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers', sixty days, 94 9-16; ninety days, 95¼ less 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, 5c premium; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 20c discount; St. Paul, 25c premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, 63⅛c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver, 1-16d lower in London, at 25 9-16d per ounce, and in New York ⅛c lower, at 55¾c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46½c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957, old	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝
4½s, Nov., 1957, new	107⅝	107⅜	107⅞	107⅝
4½s, May, 1917, old	103	102⅝	103⅛	102⅝
4½s, Nov., 1917, new	103	102⅝	103⅛	102⅝
4½s, Mar., 1930-60, old	102¼	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛
4½s, Sept., 1960, new	102⅞	102	103⅛	102
4s, May, 1959, Tchg	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	100
4s, Nov., 1959, Tchg	99¾	100	99⅝	100
4s, May, 1957, Tchg	99⅝	100	99⅛	100
4s, Nov., 1958-9, Tchg	98⅞	99	99	99⅛
4s, Mar., 1915, Tchg	99¾	100	97	97½
3½s, Nov., 1954, Tchg	87	87⅜	87	87⅜
3½s, May, 1954, coup	87	87⅜	86¾	87⅛
3½s, Nov., 1954, reg	87	87⅜	87	87⅜
3½s, Nov., 1954, coup	87	87⅜	87	87⅜
3½s, Nov., 1954, reg	87	87⅜	87	87⅜
3s, Nov., 1954, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1954, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1961, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1961, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1962, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1962, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1963, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1963, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1964, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1964, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1965, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1965, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1966, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1966, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1967, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1967, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1968, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1968, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1969, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1969, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1970, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1970, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1971, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1971, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1972, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1972, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1973, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1973, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1974, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1974, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1975, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1975, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1976, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1976, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1977, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1977, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1978, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1978, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
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3s, Nov., 1980, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1981, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1981, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1982, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1982, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1983, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1983, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1984, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1984, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1985, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1985, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1986, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1986, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1987, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1987, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1988, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1988, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1989, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1989, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1990, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1990, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1991, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1991, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1992, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1992, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1993, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1993, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1994, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1994, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1995, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1995, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1996, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1996, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1997, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1997, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1998, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1998, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1999, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 1999, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 2000, reg	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
3s, Nov., 2000, coup	78	78⅜	78	78⅜

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales Dec. 1, 1911 265,234
From Jan. 1, 1911 117,715,040
Same period last year 155,751,402

Sales.			First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
10,200		Amalgamated Copper	62¾	62¾	61½	62⅜	+ ⅜
1,400		Am. Beet Sugar	53⅞	53⅞	52⅞	53⅛	+ ⅛
900	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
2,900	12	Am. Can	12¾	12¾	12	12	- ¼
1,700	92	Am. Can pf	92⅝	93	92¼	92½	+ ⅛
500	58⅜	Am. Car & Foundry	58⅞	58⅞	58½	58⅞	+ ⅛
100	44⅞	Am. Cotton Oil	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	- ⅛
100	28	Am. Linseed pf	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	- ⅛
400	36⅞	Am. Locomotive	36	36	36	36	...
100	42	Am. Malt pf	42¼	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅜
2,600	72⅜	Am. Smelt. & Ref	72¾	73⅜	71¾	72	- ¼
100	104	Am. Snuff pf	104	104	104	104	+ 2
600	117	Am. Sugar Ref. x d	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¾	+ ⅜
2,200	139	Am. Tel. & Tel	138⅝	139⅛	138⅝	138⅞	+ ⅜
1,000	100	Am. Tobacco pf. x d	99½	100	99	99½	+ ½
900	100	Am. Tobacco pf. t. r	99½	99⅝	99¼	99⅜	+ ⅛
2,100	38⅞	Anaconda Copppr Co	38¾	39⅛	38	38⅞	+ ⅛
2,600	105⅞	Atch., Top. & S. F	106	106	105½	105⅞	+ ⅛
100	103⅜	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜	+ ⅛
600	136	Atlantic Coast Line	135	135½	135	135⅞	+ ⅞
550	102⅜	Baltimore & Ohio	102	102½	102	102½	+ ⅛
45		Bank of Commerce	196	196	196	196	...
400	1⅜	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	...
1,900	77¾	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	77¼	77¾	76¾	77¼	+ ⅛
100	144	Brooklyn Union Gas	142½	142⅝	142½	142⅝	+ ⅛
125	30¼	Butterick Co	29½	29½	29½	29½	...
5,200	241	Canadian Pacific x d	240	241	239½	241	+ ⅞
200	21¼	Central Leather Co	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
700	74⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	74⅜	74⅝	74⅛	74⅝	+ ⅜
100	20½	Chicago Gt. Western	20	20	20	20	- ⅛
200	38	Chi. Gt. Western pf	37⅝	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
5,600	110¾	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	110	110¾	109⅝	110	+ ⅛
140	145	Chi. & North'w. pf	145	145	145	145	+ ¼
100	150	Chi. St. P., M. & O. pf	150	150	150	150	...
2,000	23½	Chino Copper	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	• ⅛
100	112	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	108	108	108	108	...
1,100	139	Consolidated Gas	139	139	138½	138⅝	- 1¼
400	11	Corn Products Ref	11	11	11	11	- ⅛
400	75¾	Corn Products Ref. pf	76	76	75	75	- ⅛
200	167	Delaware & Hudson	167	167	167	167	- 1½
40	9⅛	Duluth, S. S. & A	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	...
100	20	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	- ⅛
1,700	31⅜	Erie	31⅛	31½	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
100	52¼	Erie 1st pf	52⅛	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	+ ⅜
50	43¾	Erie 2d pf	42⅝	43⅜	42⅝	43⅜	+ ⅝
150	15	Federal M. & S	15½	15½	15½	15½	- ⅛
8,200	4¾	Goldfield Consol	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	- ⅛
1,900	126¾	Great Northern pf	126⅛	126⅝	125⅞	126⅛	- ⅛
200	43	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	43	43	42⅝	42⅝	- ⅜
400	142½	Illinois Central	142½	142½	142½	142½	+ ½
925	15½	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	15½	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
100	47¼	Inter.-Met. pf	47	47	47	47	...
100		Int.-Met. pf. v. tr. ctfs	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	- ¼
1,200	105	Int. Harvester	105	105	104½	105	+ ⅛
300	46¼	Int. Paper pf	46¼	46½	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
100	17⅞	Iowa Central	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	...
200	29¼	Kansas City Southern	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
600	31	Lackawanna Steel	30	30	30	30	...
100	104½	Laclede Gas x d	102	102	102	102	- 1⅜
6,400	176¾	Lehigh Valley	176¼	176⅜	175⅝	176⅛	+ ⅛
1,700	155⅞	Louisville & Nash	155¾	155⅞	154⅞	154⅞	- ⅞
400	4⅞	Mercantile Marine	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	...
900	17⅞	Mercantile Marine pf	18¼	18¼	17½	17⅝	- ⅛
900	22⅞	Miami Copper	22⅝	22⅝	22	22⅛	- ⅛
100	134⅞	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M.	134⅞	134⅞	134⅜	134⅜	- ⅜
1,900	31⅛	Mo., Kansas & Texas	30⅞	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	...
100	68	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	66½	66½	66½	66½	...
1,500	39¼	Missouri Pacific	39¼	39½	38¾	38⅞	...
100	140	Nat. Biscuit Co	140	140	140	140	- ½
100	50	Nat. Lead Co	50	50	50	50	...
750	18⅝	Nev. Consol. Copper	18½	18⅝	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
150	105¾	New York Central	105¼	105⅝	105⅛	105⅜	+ ⅛
100	85	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	84	84	84	84	...
75	140	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	138⅝	140	140	140	...
100	40	N. Y., Ont. & West	40	40	40	40	- ⅛
700	108¾	Norfolk & Western	108⅜	108⅝	108¼	108¾	+ ⅛
100	74	North American	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ⅛
8,000	116⅝	Northern Pacific	117	117½	115⅞	116⅝	- 1⅜
200	31⅝	Pacific Mail	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31½	...
200	47⅞	Pacific Tel. & Tel	47½	47½	47½	47½	...
1,089	132	Pennsylvania R. R	122	122	121⅞	121⅞	- ⅛
100	97	P., C., C. & St. L	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	- ⅛
100	18⅛	Pittsburgh Coal	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	...
100	84	Pressed Steel Car	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	- ⅛
200	15	Ray Consol. Copper	15	15	15	15	...
120	32	R'way Steel Spring	32	32	32	32	...
100	105	R'way Steel Sp. pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	...
60,000	140¾	Reading	140¾	140¾	140¾	140⅝	+ ⅛
200	22⅝	Rep. Iron & Steel	22	22	22	22	+ ⅜
600	26	Rock Island Co	25⅞	26	25⅝	26	...
400	50	Rock Island Co. pf	49¼	49¾	49	49⅜	...
200	41¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	41	41	41	41	...
1,900	111¾	Southern Pac., ex div	111⅜	111⅝	110⅞	111¼	- ⅜
1,000	29⅞	Southern R'way ext	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
1,000	70¾	Southern R'way pf., ext	71	71	70¾	71	+ ⅛
900	37	Tennessee Copper	37	37	37	37	- ⅛
100	82	Texas Co	81	81	81	81	+ 1
100	91	Texas Pac. Land Tr	89	89	89	89	...
1,900	5⅝	Third Avenue	5½	6	5½	5⅝	...
11,023	87½	Third Avenue, w. i	86¾	87½	86	87½	+ ⅝
200	44⅞	Tol. R'way & Light	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	...
100	15¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	...
800	42¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	42⅜	42⅝	41⅞	41⅞	- ⅛
100	112	Underw'd Typew'r pf	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¼	- ⅜
82,800	173	Union Pacific, ex div	173⅛	173⅝	172¾	172⅞	- ⅛
200	34	United Rys. Inv	33	33	33	33	- 1
600	61	United Rys. Inv. pf	61⅛	61⅜	60¾	61⅛	- ⅛
150	14⅝	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	...
1,000	46	U. S. Rubber	45⅞	46	45⅝	45⅝	- ⅛
80,500	62¾	U. S. Steel, ex div	62⅜	63	62½	62⅝	- ⅛
200	109	U. S. Steel pf	109	109	109	109	- ⅛
5,840	50¼	Utah Copper	50⅛	50⅝	49⅞	50¼	+ ⅛
500	53	Va.-Caro. Chemical	53½	53½	52⅝	52⅝	- ¼
900	10	Wabash	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	...
2,000	20¾	Wabash pf	20⅜	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	- ⅛
150	77¼	Western Union Tel	77½	77½	77¼	77¼	- ⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, reg., 1930	100⅜	100⅝
2s, c., 1930	100⅜	100⅝
3s, reg., 1918	101⅜	102½
3s, c., 1918	101⅜	...
4s, reg., 1925	113⅜	114½
4s, c., 1925	113⅜	114½
Pan. 2s, reg., 1936	100⅛	...
Pan. 2s, c., 1936	100⅛	100⅜
Panama 3s, 1961	102	102⅜
D. C. 3-65s, reg.	105	...
Adams Exp.	195	205
Alb. & Sus.	270	...
Allis-Chalm. pf	2⅝	3
Allis-Chalm. pf.	12	14
Am. Ag. C.	54	66
Am. Ag. C. pf	101	...
A. B. S. & Fdy.	87½	90
A. B. S. & Fdy. pf	127½	135½
A. C. & P. pf	116	119¾
Am. Cot.	75	85
Am. Cot. pf	90	95
Am. Exp.	210	215
A. H. & L.	3⅝	4
A. H. & L. pf	21	23½
Am. L. Sec.	19½	20½
Am. Lo. Co.	6¼	9¼
Am. Locom. pf	103¼	104½
Am. Malt	4	5
Am. S. pf.	85¾	88
Am. S. R.	3	5
A. S. & R. pf	108	104
Am. Snuff. ex div	250	325
Am. St. Fd.	33½	34
Am. S. R.	11	15
A. S. R. pf. ex d.	114	116½
Am. Thread pf	61	67
Am. W. Co.	26½	27
Am. W. Pa. pf	86¼	90
Am. W. Pa. pf	27	27¾
Ann Arbor	30	40
Ann Arbor pf	40	80
Asso. Oil	...	40
B. & O. pf.	89	89½
Beth. Steel	20½	30
Beth. Steel pf	57½	62
Brun. Ter.	8	9
Bkn. R. & P.	100	103
Bkn. R. & P. pf	129	130
Canada So.	64	72¾
Cent. Leath. pf	89¼	94
C. R. R. of N. J.	200	220
C. & S. A. Tel.	114	116
Chi. & Alt.	24	30
Chi. & Alt. pf	37	43
C. & E. Ill. pf.	105	120
C. I. & L. pf.	60	80
C. M. & St. P.	79	80
Chi. Pneu. pf	147	148
C. & N. W. pf., ex div.	139	143
Chi. St. P. M. & Om.	127	141
Chi. Un. T. ctfs. stmp.	2	2¼
Chi. Un. T. pf. ctfs. st.	5	8
C. C. C. & St. L.	81	83
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	92	110
Col. F. & I.	27	27½
Col. & So.	45	49
Col. & So. 1st pf.	70½	77½
Col. & So. 2d pf.	67¼	75
Consol. Carpet	60	80
Cub.-Am. S.	...	37
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	85	97
D., L. & W. ex div.	310	370
D. & R. G.	33½	33¾
D. & R. G. pf.	45½	46½
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	11½
Det. & M.	110	...
Det. & M. pf.	100	...
Det. U. R.	65	...
Dist. Sec.	31½	32½
Du. P. de N. Pow. pf.	80	95
Erie & T. H. pf.	95	105
F. M. & S. pf.	47	48
Gen. C. Co.	121	125
Gen. C. Co. pf.	103	107
Gen. Elect. ex div.	182¼	183
Gen. Motors	37	37½
Gen. Motors pf	70½	72
Granby Con.	28	30
H. B. Claf.	...	90
Hav. E. R.	93½	...
Hock. Val.	125	128
Homestake	85	87½
Ill. C. L.	90	...
Inger.-Rand	105	...
Inger.-Rand pf	100	...
Int. H. pf.	103	120
Int. Nav.	34½	38
Int. St.	23½	28
Int. St. pf.	81¾	82½
Iowa C. pf.	51	54
Kan. C., Pt. S. & Mem.	...	...
Kan. C., So.	79	80
Kan. C., So. pf.	64	67
K. & D. M.	5¾	8
K. & D. M. pf.	35	50
Kn. L. Chl. pf.	71	73½
L. E. & W.	11¾	14½
L. E. &

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Not Watching Independents.

When the Circuit Court approved the reorganization plan of the American Tobacco Company the brokers, who had been dealing in the securities of the old company, prepared to handle the new issues, and promptly lost all interest in court proceedings. They regarded the matter as finally settled and they have since refused to display even a passing interest in the threats of the independents to carry the case back to the Supreme Court. When it was definitely learned yesterday that the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade had made arrangements to file a petition with the Supreme Court to-day asking that body to review the disintegration plan Wall Street still failed to take the independents seriously. Inasmuch as the petitioners were not a party to the original proceedings, it was thought that the court was not likely to grant Mr. Levy's request. Wall Street is easily alarmed, but it regards the tobacco reorganization as a dead issue.

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The Rise in Third Avenue Stock.

Third Avenue Railroad stock, which a few days ago sold down to 2% on the confirmation of the plan of reorganization which calls for a payment of $45 a share on this stock as a prerequisite for participation in the reorganization, has since risen several points. Yesterday it sold up to 6, making a gain of 100 per cent. in the brief space of three days. Support extended to the securities of the reorganized property may have accounted in part for this improvement, but some importance was attached to the suggestion that the rise was due principally to covering by those who had sold the stock short when it was made plain that the shareholders would have to make the $45 cash payment. The market has frequently demonstrated that short sales of a stock selling at a very low price are very often a precarious undertaking. This may not, however, have deterred a good deal of short selling of Third Avenue, despite the fact that at its low price of 2% the other day the stock was selling for less than one-fourth of the price quoted for it no longer than a week ago last Monday.

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Decline in Earnings.

It is a great railroad system that can stand a decrease of more than $1,000,000 a month in the revenues and still show fixed charges and dividends earned. The magnitude of the Pennsylvania System's business, however, makes this loss a relatively small one. In the ten months of this calenar year to Nov. 1 the Pennsylvania Lines had total gross revenues of $277,559,000, a decrease of $10,188,000, as compared with the similar period of last year. The loss in net earnings was more than half this amount, or $5,418,000. In October the system had a small gain in operating revenues over that month of 1910, but its expenses were considerably larger and net earnings showed a loss of $260,000.

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Bank Views of Business.

The National City and the Fourth National Banks, which are the two large New York institutions which regularly issue monthly bulletins, both give attention in their December numbers to business. The latter's circular is always devoted to consideration of "The business and financial outlook," as its title indicates, but the older circular of the National City Bank usually is given over to specific topics of a banking nature. The issue just out considers, however, the prospects for 1912 as seen in the light of Government statistics. It says: "To measure commercial prospects there is usually considered, especially at this season of the year, the crops, prices, prospective demands from abroad, activities of the manufacturers, as indicated by the coal and iron production and importation of manufacturers' materials, and finally the exportation of manufactures. Ordinarily a careful consideration of these conditions is looked upon as supplying sufficient material upon which to base an estimate for the coming year. At this moment, however, even if all were favorable, there would still exist an uncertainty with reference to prospective legislation and the attitude of the Administrations regarding the great producing and distributing organizations." Before going into an analysis of the material at hand, the circular makes this discouraging comment: "These various factors chance to be at this moment so varying that a definite opinion as to industrial and commercial prospects for the near future is difficult to formulate with any degree of accuracy." The Fourth National Bank's summary of its views states: "General business is better than it was a month ago, and public sentiment is unquestionably more hopeful than it was then."

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Further Decrease in Copper.

Visible supplies of copper in Europe, as cabled from London yesterday, for the end of November show another decrease. There was an increase in supplies afloat which, deducted from the decrease in stocks in Europe, showed a net decrease in visible supply amounting to 1,704,640 pounds. The actual visible supply at the end of the month being 131,831,760 pounds, which compares with 133,536,400 on Nov. 15, and 198,200,000 on Nov. 30 last year. The total decrease in visible supply abroad during November amounted to 7,064,000 pounds, the supply being now at the lowest point since May, 1909, when the total was 127,358,000 pounds.

Big Grain Firm Passes Out.

L. G. Quinlin & Co., one of the oldest New York and Chicago grain houses, dissolved yesterday and the business was taken over by the new firm of H. H. Sevier & Co. Originally the firm was organized in 1857 in St. Louis, the business being moved subsequently to Chicago and New York. For long periods at a time its business on the Chicago Board of Trade has amounted to from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels of grain a day. The new firm is composed of James A. Maguire and Albert W. Pear, who were the members of the old firm, since the death of its founder about seven years ago, with the addition of H. H. Sevier.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Treasury statement, issued to-day, gives receipts and expenditures for Wednesday and the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Nov. 29.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,843,001	$24,704,345	$128,276,699
Internal rev.	1,707,943	26,648,892	152,697,937
Corp. tax	46,950	1,752,385	
Miscellaneous	447,285	5,189,174	22,138,297
Total receipts	$3,707,052	$58,588,831	$278,067,340
Expenditures	1,001,381	57,049,335	296,908,497
Surplus	2,615,671	*460,493	*28,041,157

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was: Working balance in Treasury offices, $76,-819,626. In banks and Philippine Treasury, $35,322,215. The total balance in general fund was $112,342,622.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Subscription books for the $5,000,000 M. Stumely Company 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock have been opened by Hallgarten & Co. and William Salomon & Co. announce that the issue has been largely oversubscribed.

Stockholders of the American Tobacco Company will vote at a special meeting on Dec. 20 on a resolution to amend the charter so that the holders of preferred stock will have the right to vote. This was one of the provisions of the disintegration plan.

Arnold B. Hansen and Fred V. E. Didrichsen, formerly with Blake & Reeves, have formed a partnership under the firm name of Hansen & Didrichsen, to transact a general brokerage business in bonds and miscellaneous securities, at 34 Pine Street.

Waterman & Co., a Stock Exchange firm, will be dissolved on Dec. 29, and the business will be taken over by Chas. D. Carpender and Alfred McClave, two of the partners associated with Joel L. Carpender. The new firm, under the title Carpender, Clemons & McClave, will continue at the old address, 67 Exchange Place. J. D. Morgan Waterman, the Stock Exchange broker, is the retiring partner. The new board member will be Mr. Carpender.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Local Issues Inclined to be Heavy in the Principal Markets of Other Cities.

PRICE MOVEMENTS NARROW

Where Weakness Shows, Declines Are in Most Instances Limited—Coppers Heavy in Boston.

Trading in the principal out-of-town markets yesterday was marked by listlessness, and, although the tone was generally heavy, declines were small.

The market was quiet and featureless in Baltimore.

In Boston there was a fair amount of activity. Most of the coppers were heavy. Copper Range was sold freely and dropped 4 points, to 50. This stock has paid dividends lately at the rate of 8 per cent. a year, and the report on the Street is that the rate will be cut to 2. Inspiration and Hancock were active.

On trading in Chicago only a few issues displayed more than fractional changes in price. Among the most conspicuous were the common and preferred shares of Booth Fisheries. The former, which closed previously at 54½, sold down to 52 to-day, though recovering a point before the end of the session. The preferred stock was one of the day's strong features, however, and rose to 77½, compared with 75¾ at the preceding close. A decline of a point in Kansas City Railway and Light preferred, to 51, was another of the larger price changes. A fractional declines in Sears-Roebuck common and advances of a similar degree in the Can shares, Chicago Telephone, Diamond Match, and Chicago Railways, Series 2, were among the other changes.

The general tone of the Philadelphia market was rather heavy, with the exception of a point drop in Philadelphia Rapid Transit, which was partly recovered before the close, however. Price changes were so slight in the case of purely local issues as to be scarcely worthy of comment. Arbitrage shares, on the other hand, followed the lead of the New York list, receding somewhat sharply, but even in the case of United States Steel the volume of transactions was lighter than usual.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70..	Augusta & Aiken pf.	77	77	77
15..	Cons. Coal	100	99¾	99¾
20..	Cons. Power	94½	94½	94½
20..	Fairmont & Cl. Tr. pf.	82	82	82
190..	Houston Oil pf. ctfs..	71	71	71
10..	Northern Central	132½	132½	132½
238..	Watertown Pike	8	8	8
10..	Seaboard Air Line pf.	49	49	49
45..	Seaboard Co. 2d pf...	64	64	64
50..	Union Bank	185	185	185

BONDS.

$1,000..	Atl. C. Line cons. 4s.	96	96	96
5,000..	Cons. Gas 4½s	97½	97½	97½
44,000..	Cons. Power 4½s...	85½	85½	85½
3,000..	Fairmont & Cl. T. 5s.	100	100	100
2,000..	Maryland Elect. 5s...	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000..	Seaboard adj. 5s....	82	82	82
5,000..	Seab'd & Roanoke 5s..	105½	105½	105½
6,000..	United Rys. fdg. 5s..	87½	87½	87½
4,000..	United Rys. notes....	99½	99½	99½
16,000..	United Rys. inc.....	62½	62½	62½
6,000..	United Rys. 4s.....	84½	84½	84½

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
93..	Atchison	106¾	106	106
1..	*Boston & Albany	220	220	220
3..	Boston & Maine	99	99	99
870..	Mass. Elec.	22½	21¾	22½
165..	*Mass. Elec. pf.	96	95	95½
21..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	159¾	159¾	159¾
195..	Union Pacific	173½	173½	173½
25..	Union Pacific pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾
61..	West End	87½	86	87½

TELEPHONES.

420..	American	153¾	153¼	153¾
4..	American rets.	59	59	59
453..	Cumberland	156	155¾	156
10..	Mexican	3½	3½	3½
5..	Mexican pf.	6½	6½	6½
1..	New England	100¾	100¾	100¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

4..	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾
14..	Am. Pneu. Serv.	4½	4½	4½
100..	Am. Pneu. Sv. 1st pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾
65..	Amoskeag	79¾	79¾	79¾
20..	Amoskeag pf.	100	100	100
25..	Am. Sugar Rfg.	116¼	116¼	116¼
44..	Am. Sugar Rfg. pf.	115¼	115	115¼
15..	Am. Woolen pf.	87½	87½	87½
25..	East Boston Land	3¾	3¾	3¾
5..	Edison	290	290	290
25..	Georgia Ry. & E.	159	159	159
10..	Georgia Ry. & E. pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾
620..	Mass. Gas	90	89¾	89¾
125..	Mass. Gas pf.	95	95	95
10..	N. E. Cotton Y.	105	105	105
6..	Pullman	159	159	159
5..	Reece Buttonhole	13¾	13¾	13¾
83..	Swift & Co.	101¼	101	101¼
290..	United Fruit	136¾	135¾	135¾
1,109..	United S. M. rights.	18	17¾	17¾
1,717..	United Shoe M.	47¾	47¼	47¾
54..	United Shoe M. pf.	29	27¾	27¾
1,000..	U. S. Steel	63	62¾	63¾
20..	U. S. Steel pf.	103¾	103½	103¾

MINING.

210..	Algomah	3¾	3¼	3¾
20..	Allouez	34	32	33½
625..	Amalgamated	61¾	61¾	62¼
108..	American Zinc	25	25	25
250..	Arizona Com'l	35c.	30c.	35c.
355..	Boston & Corbin	6¼	6¼	6¼
25..	Butte Balaklala	3	3	3¼
630..	Butte Coalition	17	16¾	16¾
1,150..	Calumet & Arizona	63¾	64¼	64¼
3..	Calumet & Hecla	525	525	525
10..	Centennial	11¾	11¾	11¾
620..	Chino	23¾	23¼	23½
2,305..	Copper Range	51	50	51¼
1,290..	Davis Daly	11¾	11	11¾
240..	Franklin	9¾	9¾	9¾
175..	Glroux	44	44	44
75..	Granby Con.	31	30	30
1,170..	Greene-Cananea	8	8	8
2,885..	Hancock	25¾	24	25¼
45..	Hedley	14½	14½	14½
5..	Helvetia	27	27	27
240..	Indiana	11	10¾	11
3,235..	Inspiration	9¼	9 5-16	9⅜
744..	Island Creek	41	40	40½
20..	Island Creek pf.	87	87	87
370..	Isle Royale	19¼	18¾	19
50..	Kerr Lake	3 13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16
637..	Lake	33¾	32½	33¾
100..	La Salle	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,300..	Live Oak	31	30½	30¾
30..	Mass. Con.	7¾	7	7
10..	Mason Valley	9¼	9¼	9¼
160..	Mayflower	1¾	1¾	1¾
50..	Mohawk	45¾	44½	44¾
215..	Nevada Con.	18¾	18¼	18¾
10..	North Butte	32¾	32¾	32¾
525..	Nipissing	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,271..	North Butte	32¾	32¼	32½
17..	North Lake	6¾	5¾	6¼
130..	Old Dominion	45¾	44¾	44¾
100..	Osceola	99	99	99
25..	Ray Con.	15	15	15
350..	Shannon	9¾	9¼	9¾
120..	Shattuck & Arizona	19¾	18¾	18¾
20..	St. Mary's Land	53	52	52
100..	Superior & Boston	1¾	1¾	1¾
75..	Trinity	44¾	44¾	44¾
270..	U. S. Smelting	25	24¾	24¾
85..	U. S. Smelting pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾
100..	Utah Apex	2½	2½	2½
25..	Utah Con.	15¾	15¾	15¾
205..	Utah Copper	49	48¾	49
100..	Wyandotte	40c.	40c.	40c.

BONDS.

$11,000..	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s...	90¾	90¾	90¾
5,000..	Arizona Com'l 5s...	44	44	44
1,000..	Boston & L. F. 4s...	89	89	89
*3,000..	C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s...	96¾	96¼	96¾
7,000..	C. J. & S. 4s.....	101¼	101¼	101¼
5,000..	K. C., Fort S. & M. Co. 6s.....	117¼	117¼	117¼
1,000..	N. E. Cot. Y. 5s....	89½	89½	89½
2,000..	United F. 4½s, 1925.	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000..	U. S. Steel 5s, reg..	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000..	Western T. & T. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70..	Am. Can	25	24¾	25
110..	Am. Can pf.	93	92¾	92¾
230..	Am. Shipbuilding	48	48	48
40..	Am. Tel.	138½	138½	138½
100..	Booth Fisheries	53	52	53
605..	Booth Fisheries pf.	77½	76	77½
25..	Chi. Ry. Series 1	83½	83½	83½
100..	Chicago Subway	20	20	20
250..	Chicago Tel.	137½	137½	137½
80..	Com. Edison	134	134	134
40..	Diamond Match	110	108½	110
44..	K. C. Ry. & Lt. pf.	51	51	51
135..	Sears-Roebuck	140½	140	140¼
130..	Swift & Co.	101¼	101¼	101¼
100..	United Bordoard	1¼	1¼	1¼
225..	U. S. Steel ex div.	62¾	62½	62¾
60..	Western Stone	15	15	15

BONDS

$1,000..	Chi. Rys. 4s, A.....	86	86	86
5,000..	Chi. Rys. 4s, B.....	90	90	90
500..	Chi. Rys. 4s, B.....	89½	89½	89½
3,600..	Chi. Rys. 4s, B.....	90	90	90
28,000..	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s.....	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000..	Chi. City Rys. 5s....	102½	102½	102½
5,000..	Morris & Co. 4½s....	99½	99½	99½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100..	Am. Milling	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
7..	Am. Railways	46	46	46
79..	Cambria Steel	44	43¾	44
125..	Elec. Storage Battery.	53¼	53¼	53¼
1..	Fourth Street Bank..	300	300	300
2..	General Asphalt	32¼	32¼	32¼
3..	Hadding Passenger	60	60	60
7..	Heston Passenger	60	60	60
20..	Lehigh Navigation	90	90	90
203..	Lehigh Nav. trust ctfs.	90	89½	89½
114..	Lehigh Valley	89¾	88	89¼
100..	North Central	127	127	127
225..	Phila. Rapid Tran.	23¼	23	23
1,445..	Phila. R. T. trust ctfs.	23¼	22¾	23¼
10..	Penn. Steel pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾
170..	Penn. Railroad	61¼	61	61¼
150..	Phila. Electric	16½	16	16½
145..	Phila. Traction	84¾	84½	84½
105..	Reading	74¾	74½	74½
10..	Reading 2d pf.	46½	46½	46½
100..	Southern Railway	20¾	20¾	20¾
220..	Tonopah-Belmont	8¾	8¾	8¾
120..	Tonopah Mining	7	7	7
200..	U. G. I.	86¼	86	86¼
2,405..	U. S. Steel	62¾	62¾	62¾
221..	Union Traction	52¼	52	52
11..	Warwick I. & S.	10¼	10¼	10¼

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	Crucible Steel pf.	80½	80½	80½
120..	Fireproofing pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼
50..	Independent Brew.	4	4	4
200..	Independent Brew. pf.	22¼	22¼	22¼
887..	Mfrs. L. & H.	25½	25¼	25½
110..	Ohio Fuel Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾
45..	Ohio Fuel Supply	44½	44½	44½
10..	Pittsburgh Brew	9¾	9¾	9¾
70..	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	83¾	83¾	83¾
10..	Pittsburgh P. G.	106	106	106
200..	Tonopah Extension	1.15	1.15	1.15
70..	Union Switch	85	85	85
40..	U. S. Glass	83	82¾	83
281..	Westinghouse A. E.	154	153¾	154
20..	Westinghouse E.	32¾	32¾	32¾
100..	Westinghouse E. pf.	58	58	58

BONDS.

$1,000..	Pittsburgh C. deb. 6s	88	88	88

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.02	Julia	.25
Alpha Con.	.07	Justice	.05
Andes	.11	Kentucky Con.	.07
Belcher	.30	Mexican	8.87½
Best & Belcher	.12	Occidental Con.	.50
Bullion	.04	Ophir	1.05
Caledonia	.56	Overman	.17
Challenge Con.	.18	Potosi	.15
Chollar	.11	Savage	.27
Confidence	.55	Sag Belcher	.21
Con. Cal. & Va.	.66	Sierra Nevada	.41
Con. Imperial	.03	Union Con.	1.42½
Crown Point	.75	Utah Con.	.07
Gould & Curry	.17	Yellow Jacket	.55
Hale & Norcross	.15		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.10	Florence	.60
Jim Butler	.22	Goldfield Con. M.	4.55
McNamara	.09	Goldfield Merger	.20
Midway	.22	Great Bend	.01
Montana	.89	Jumbo Extension	.22
North Star	.31	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Exten.	1.12½	Red Hills	.01
West End	.70	Sandstorm Kendall	.03
GOLDFIELD.		St. Ives	.35
Adams	.01	Silver Pick	.07
Atlanta	.16	Nevada Hills	2.45
Blue Bell	.01	BULLFROG.	
Comb. Fraction	.14	Bullfrog Mining	.01
Booth	.06	Bullfrog Nat. B.	.01
C. O. D.	.15	Homestake King	.01
		Montgomery Mtn.	.01

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6¾	7¼	Jackpot	6¼	7
Elkton	73	73½	McKinney	48	55
El Paso	74	75	Old Gold	3¾	4½
Findlay	6¼	7¼	Portland	94	98½
Isabella	13¾	14	Vindicator	71	72
Gold Dollar	16½	17	Jen. Samp.	7½	10

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
3d week Nov.	$65,242	$57,109	$8,132
July 1-Nov. 21.	1,291,371	1,080,918	210,459

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—

2d week Nov.	34,930	39,525	*4,595
July 1-Nov. 21.	737,063	850,713	*113,045

INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—

2d week Nov.	155,735	164,514	*8,779
July 1-Nov. 21.	8,224,573	8,295,514	*71,142

IOWA CENTRAL—

3d week Nov.	69,393	76,183	*6,789
July 1-Nov. 25.	1,442,400	1,424,209	18,191

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

3d week Nov.	96,639	93,170	3,469
July 1-Nov. 23.	1,910,880	2,285,846	*854,966

NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO—

2d week Nov.	1,117,885	1,219,727	*102,842
July 1-Nov. 21.	24,704,349	24,908,319	*203,970

SEABOARD AIR LINE—

3d week Nov.	462,264	447,822	14,442
July 1-Nov. 22.	8,571,540	7,864,808	706,746

*Decrease.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for October—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross earnings	2,782,164	2,557,354	2,503,770
Exp. and taxes	1,903,954	1,756,309	1,417,095
Net earnings	878,209	801,045	886,681
4 months gross	9,854,142	9,021,643	8,354,509
Exp. and taxes	7,190,716	6,730,028	6,134,614
4 months net	2,663,426	2,291,617	2,209,894

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for October—

Mileage	1,915	1,915	1,915
Gross earnings	1,440,537	1,344,300	1,261,257
Exp. and taxes	901,244	810,818	757,108
Net earnings	539,293	533,482	494,077
4 months gross	4,750,907	4,268,951	4,056,892
Exp. and taxes	3,381,804	3,094,010	2,793,583
4 months net	1,368,918	1,201,941	1,263,309

GEORGIA RAILROAD for October—

Gross earn.	345,332	316,283	313,130
Expenses	221,206	205,749	210,354
Net earn.	113,485	110,534	102,776
Other inc.	9,441	7,900	7,950
Total inc.	122,997	118,343	118,577
Chgs., tax, &c.	76,023	62,186	61,421
Sur. earn.	46,973	55,157	57,156
4 mos. gross	1,351,023	1,042,308	1,015,060
Expenses	818,618	726,016	740,878
4 mos. net	527,405	343,191	275,112
Other inc.	35,281	23,850	25,083
Total inc.	372,726	277,042	310,195
Chgs., tax, &c.	265,464	226,128	242,015
Sur. surp.	107,262	*49,086	68,179

IOWA CENTRAL for October—

Gross earn.	368,062	334,160	327,562
Exp. and tax.	253,228	256,470	229,317
Net earn.	105,434	77,690	98,245
Other inc.	22,994	12,461	11,900
Total inc.	130,308	109,801	222,624
4 mos. gross	1,422,302	1,225,443	1,226,009
Exp. and tax.	1,216,407	1,322,998	1,167,903
4 mos. net	405,895	*97,555	58,106
Other inc.	98,367	94,181	73,290
Total inc.	442,562	616,936	731,984

NEW YORK CENTRAL and its controlled and affiliated lines for October—

New York Central & Hudson River:

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Oper. rev.	9,553,581	8,166,922	8,880,062
Oper. exp.	6,672,526	6,676,708	5,961,805
Net oper. rev.	2,880,022	2,500,230	3,057,229
Outside op. net	11,464	12,760	28,451
Net revenue	2,891,487	2,487,470	3,085,680
Taxes	637,427	592,943	435,881
Oper. income	2,264,060	2,194,527	2,869,799
10 mos. op. rev.	96,457,565	82,941,964	76,538,451
Oper. exp.	61,737,190	61,019,794	53,165,749
Net oper. rev.	34,720,366	21,922,169	23,372,702
Outside op. net	315,771	*180,527	107,961
Net revenue	24,916,189	21,741,272	22,970,663
Taxes	4,888,023	3,847,810	3,897,818
10 mos. op. inc.	20,528,141	17,893,462	19,072,845

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern:

Oper. rev.	3,420,648	3,360,008	4,307,480
Oper. exp.	2,415,448	2,146,682	2,225,371
Net oper. rev.	1,005,198	1,252,326	1,782,108
Outside op. net	1,823	4,471	73,792
Net revenue	1,027,035	1,251,853	1,775,900
Taxes	170,009	147,956	125,000
Oper. income	1,767,405	1,103,898	1,650,900
10 mos. op. rev.	40,261,849	41,209,287	37,038,562
Oper. exp.	26,206,762	28,705,396	23,942,786
Net oper. rev.	14,052,586	12,503,891	14,095,776
Outside op. net	18,464	*85,906	*82,181
Net revenue	14,074,105	12,353,062	14,013,614
Taxes	2,335,000	1,401,226	1,260,000
10 mos. op. inc.	12,649,105	11,156,355	12,753,614

Michigan Central:

Oper. rev.	2,868,021	2,708,510	2,700,718
Oper. exp.	1,822,291	2,072,133	1,619,357
Net oper. rev.	1,042,729	634,376	1,081,361
Outside op. net	34,304	5,453	15,769
Net revenue	1,043,033	629,180	1,078,972
Taxes	110,000	95,000	94,000
Oper. income	933,033	534,180	984,972
10 mos. op. rev.	24,881,790	24,009,485	22,543,634
Oper. exp.	17,228,430	17,844,040	14,217,277
Net oper. rev.	7,653,360	6,764,445	7,326,357
Outside op. net	1,337	*46,047	*44,497
Net revenue	7,904,577	6,718,715	7,281,860
Taxes	1,100,000	1,096,450	942,000
10 mos. op. inc.	6,494,877	5,622,265	6,339,860

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis:

Oper. rev.	2,497,279	2,686,002	2,585,574
Oper. exp.	1,852,248	2,143,262	1,774,296
Net oper. rev.	909,031	734,628	811,278
Outside op. deb.	1,547	1,747	1,946
Net revenue	907,547	717,794	807,327
Taxes	100,000	82,000	74,000
Oper. income	707,547	635,794	733,327
10 mos. op. rev.	29,276,891	28,009,728	23,934,631
Oper. exp.	18,452,377	19,314,512	16,079,196
Net oper. rev.	6,824,513	8,735,216	6,851,765
Outside op., deb.	42,264	50,516	36,620
Net revenue	6,782,249	5,644,997	6,815,135
Taxes	870,000	764,000	740,000
10 mos. op. inc.	5,912,248	4,880,997	6,775,135

New York, Chicago & St. Louis:

Oper. rev.	1,201,351	1,059,571	994,127
Oper. exp.	686,454	725,290	551,446
Net oper. rev.	515,917	333,280	442,683
Outside op., deb.	1,338	1,004	1,073
Net revenue	514,579	332,276	431,610
Taxes	44,000	34,000	33,000
Oper. income	270,598	232,276	398,610
10 mos. op. rev.	9,220,748	9,339,424	8,209,747
Oper. exp.	6,731,067	6,451,716	5,570,700
Net oper. rev.	2,489,681	2,874,708	2,639,047
Outside op., deb.	18,199	10,760	11,073
Net revenue	2,504,515	2,856,734	2,615,980
Taxes	333,597	299,160	276,902
10 mos. op. inc.	2,171,116	2,557,974	2,338,468

Chicago, Indiana & Southern:

Oper. rev.	326,532	327,011	324,804
Oper. exp.	260,453	249,011	226,995
Net oper. rev.	107,676	78,000	95,809
Outside op., deb.	185	*1,162	*195
Net revenue	107,861	79,148	96,000
Taxes	12,000	12,375	12,780
Oper. income	95,761	65,883	83,220
10 mos. op. rev.	3,120,736	3,032,345	2,971,125
Oper. exp.	2,332,183	2,211,564	1,996,473
Net oper. rev.	756,581	720,781	974,652
Outside op., deb.	1,337	*1,100	*1,497
Net revenue	755,634	721,881	973,084
Taxes	120,000	132,300	125,000
10 mos. op. inc.	868,634	589,581	850,084

THE METROPOLITAN PLAN.

Pamphlet Shows $1,171,000 Annually Available for Income Bonds.

The amended reorganization plan of the Metropolitan Street Railway, which was agreed upon Wednesday by the joint committee and the Interborough Metropolitan Company, was issued in pamphlet form yesterday. The reorganizers estimate the earnings of the system, based upon existing conditions, as follows: Gross operating revenue, $42,810,000; operating expenses, taxes, and depreciation, $9,725,000; net, $4,185,000. The rentals and interest on underlying bonds call for $2,-903,000 per annum, and 4 per cent. on $16,768,100 of new 4 per cent. bonds, $671,724, leaving a probable balance of $1,171,000. This sum is equivalent to 2.6 per cent. on the $31,933,000 of new income bonds which will be issued to carry out the reorganization.

As already outlined, the holders of the general and collateral 5 per cent. bonds are to receive in exchange 50 per cent. in new 4 per cent. mortgage bonds and 100 per cent. in new adjustment or income bonds. Holders of the old 4 per cent. refunding mortgage bonds get 25 per cent. in the new 4s and 75 per cent. in the adjustments. Accrued interest to Jan. 1, 1912, will be added to the par value of the bonds exchanged.

The reorganized Metropolitan will have total securities of $97,855,000 outstanding, of which $31,454,000 consists of old securities remaining undisturbed, $16,768,000 of the new 4s to be issued, and $31,933,000 of the new adjustments.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.—Wheat developed a little steadier tone after some early irregularity due to the deliveries, which amounted to about 800,000 bushels at New York and 2,900,000 bushels at Chicago. The deliveries at Minneapolis and Winnipeg were small. December was weak on the deliveries, declining locally to 6¼c under May, and Chicago was 5¾c under. Later the Western market showed a narrowing of the difference. General trade was small and without interest. Receipts continue of heavy volume, and there was an increase in Minneapolis stocks for the week of 975,000 bushels. The Price Current reported very little change in crop conditions. The Modern Miller report covering the conditions of Winter wheat from Ohio to Texas made losses of from 4 to 6 points in two States and gains from 2 to 27 points in nine States. Kansas showing a gain of 20 points, Oklahoma 27, and Texas 22. Bradstreet's exports were large, the heaviest in two years, amounting to 4,858,000 bushels, largely Manitoba wheat, against 4,002,000 bushels the previous week. Australian exports were 464,000 bushels, against 504,000 bushels; Indian, 944,000 bushels, against 744,000 bushels, and Argentine, 880,000 bushels, against 388,000 bushels. Estimated world's exports were 10,-888,000 bushels, against 10,800,000 bushels the previous week and 11,968,000 bushels last year. Argentine reports were of some delay in harvest, due to the weather conditions. The Oklahoma State report made condition of wheat 77 against 88 last December. Cash wheat was dull, with exporters reporting six cents of low grade Manitoba. No. 2 red winter, No. 1 Northern, No. 2 Northern, No. 3 Northern, No. 1 Manitoba, No. 2 Manitoba, all 1c lower.

CORN.—Dealings in corn were light, with prices showing considerable irregularity. Trade was confined to December at the West. There were no contract deliveries and Eastern shorts were good buyers. Weather conditions were favorable, however, and the movement continues liberal at interior points, while shipments from interior points are of very moderate proportions. The week's exports were 1,196,600 bushels, against 1,090,000 bushels the previous week. Cash corn was firmer, with No. 2 quoted at 70c, free on board, January to March loading.

OATS.—The market was quiet and steady. Deliveries at Chicago were quite liberal—about 1,500,000 bushels—and these liberal deliveries tended to bring some pressure on the market. Later there was a better feeling, but the close was practically unchanged for the day. Cash oats were quiet, with standards and No. 3 white, 54c; No. 2 white, 54½c.

PROVISIONS.—Prices worked off slowly, with final prices at about the lowest. Lard showed pressure for December and developed wide carrying charge, although deliveries were only 5,000 tierces. Receipts of hogs were quite liberal. Packers were 15@20c at opening points.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	97	95¾	96¾	97
May	$1.00¾	$1.02¾	$1.00¾	$1.02¾
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	9.35@9.40	9.35
December	..	..	9.25@9.27	9.25
January	..	..	9.25@9.30	9.30
March	..	..	9.50@9.60	9.50

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
December	94	92¾	93¾	93¾
May	99¾	98¾	99¼	99
July	94½	93¾	94⅜	94⅜
Corn—				
December	64¼	62¾	63¾	63
May	64¾	64¼	64¼	64¾
July	64⅞	64¼	64½	64⅝
Oats—				
December	47¾	47	47¾	47¾
May	49¾	49¼	49⅝	49¾
July	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	46¼
Lard—				
December	9.05	9.00	9.00	9.07½
January	9.22½	9.22½	9.22½	9.27½
May	9.52½	9.45	9.45	9.52½
Ribs—				
January	8.47½	8.35	8.35	8.47½
May	8.77½	8.65	8.67½	8.77½
July	8.67½	8.62½	8.62½	8.72½
Pork—				
January	16.17½	16.00	16.05	16.15
May	16.60	16.47½	16.50	16.60
July	..	..	16.60	16.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

But little interest was manifested in the day's operation. Sentiment continues extremely bearish, but it is apparent that there is considerable short covering and some investment buying as prices recede, which in the aggregate is sufficient to absorb pressure of hedge sales. The inquiry from consuming sources is limited, while bearish cotton advices continue, but the effect of these features is more noticeable in sentiment rather than on the market. Tenders on December contracts were light. Crude was steady, quoted at 4.27 to 4.32. Prev.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. close.
Spot	..	..	5.47	5.46
December	5.46	5.45	5.47	5.45
January	5.46	5.46	5.47	5.46
February	..	..	5.50	5.47
March	5.54	5.53	5.53	5.52
April	5.56	5.53	5.53	5.53
May	5.62	5.61	5.61	5.60
June	..	..	5.62	5.60
July	5.69	5.69	5.68	5.67

COTTON.

Depression was in evidence during almost the entire session, the final figures representing the low prices of the season. Practically unchanged quotations prevailed at the opening of the market, but immediately liquidation, for the account of Wall Street interests and others who purchased recently, discouraged important new buying, which is seemingly attracted by prevailing levels. The South was also a seller, and the fact that further pressure was reported from Memphis interests was thought to be indicative of a bearish report by the National Ginners' Association to-day. Many rumors circulated as to the probable showing, some interests claiming 12,900,000 bales, but these were without verification and the trade seems inclined to anticipate a report of from 12,750,000 bales to 12,-850,000 bales generally.

Crop estimates continue bearish in the main. Dick Brothers & Co. predict that the outturn this season, inclusive of linters, will be 12,650,-000 bales. Against their estimate last season of 12,100,000 bales Clement Curtis & Co. estimated the crop at 14,871,000 bales, against their estimate, including linters, of 12,600,000 bales a year ago. On the other hand Haberkorn & Ding expected the belief that the crop of 13,750,000 would be decidedly nearer than the 13,000,000 and 16,000,000 bale estimates. He also asserted that statements to the effect that fields are still white represent only occasional instances rather than general conditions.

The cut in the Fruit-of-the-Loom quotations by Marshall Field & Co. was not wholly unexpected, reflecting the course of cotton values, although prices now for the division are lower than for four years. The mail advices from China the first received since the rebellion, also contributed to the day's depression. It was claimed that business was very much disturbed and that goods were arriving at the Far Eastern treaty ports, causing congestion, while the financial situation is still distressing. Furthermore, it was practically admitted that some dealers were seeking an opportunity to cancel goods on positions declined so far as can be learned from local authorities their efforts have met with very unimportant success. There were private advices stating that 35,000 to 50,000 bales of Chinese goods were being held up on the coast, which claims were without confirmation. On the other hand, G. M. Reynolds, President of the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago, emphasized the financial strength of the South and its ability to hold, also expressing the belief that business was showing improvement.

Liverpool advices contained little feature. Weather conditions at the American South were more favorable. The into-sight figures were smaller than expected, due to a smaller movement than looked for over the holiday. The total being 340,000 bales against 668,000 bales last week; 694,000 last year; since September 1 7,940,000 bales, against 8,501,000 in 1910, and 6,146,000 in 1909. Southern spot markets were generally unchanged with private dispatches contradictory but mostly rather bearish. New York spot cotton was slightly lower; middlings, 9.25c.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	9.00	8.97	8.96@8.99	9.00
January	8.84	8.87	8.87@8.89	8.81
February	8.80	8.80	8.72@8.74	8.86
March	8.81	8.78	8.74@8.77	8.80
April	..	..	8.77@8.79	8.83
May	8.66	8.60	8.81@8.82	8.85
June	..	..	8.85@8.87	8.88
July	9.07	8.93	8.89@8.90	9.02
August	9.05	9.00	8.93@8.95	9.07
September	9.09	9.00	8.97@8.99	9.11
October	9.17	9.04	9.04@9.05	9.17
November	9.19	9.13	9.05@9.08	..

COFFEE.

Coffee trade was small, total sales being 42,-750 bags. Price changes were narrow, but the close showed a firm undertone, at 1 to 7 points net higher. Havre closed unchanged to ⅛c lower, while Hamburg was unchanged to ⅛ pfennig higher. Rio was 25 reis lower, while Santos was unchanged to 100 reis decline. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were generally unchanged.

Spot quiet, steady; 15c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	14.09	14.04	14.09@14.10	14.04
January	13.95	13.95	13.96@14.00	13.95
February	..	..	13.95@13.90	13.85
March	13.64	13.60	13.64@13.66	13.61
April	..	..	13.58@13.60	13.54
May	13.50	13.50	13.52@13.53	13.48
June	..	..	13.51@13.53	13.46
July	13.50	13.48	13.50@13.51	13.45
August	..	..	13.50@13.51	13.44
September	13.48	13.46	13.50@13.51	13.43
October	..	..	13.48@13.50	13.45
November	..	..	13.48@13.50	..

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER—Creamery, specials, 15 pounds, 27½c; extras, 26½c; firsts, 23½@25c; seconds, 27½c; extras, 26½c; firsts, 23½@25c; seconds, 22@23c; firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 29@30c; thirds, 27@28c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 23@24c; good to prime, 22@23c; common to fair, 20@22c; process, specials, 26@26½c; extras, 25c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 22@23½c; factory, current make, firsts, 23@23c; seconds, 22c; thirds, 20@21½c; packing stock, June make, 22c; current make, No. 2, 19½@21c; No. 3, 18½@20c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, September and earlier, specials, 16¾c.; average fancy, 15¾c.@16¼c.; current make, specials, 15c.@15¾c.; average fancy, 14½c.@14¾c.; undergrades, 13c.@14¾c.; daisies, September and earlier, best, 15¾c.; current make, best, 15c.@15½c.; State, skims, September and earlier, specials, 12½c.; current make, specials, 12¼c.@12½c.; current make, specials, 12¼c.; choice, 11¾c.@11¾c.; all makes, good to prime, 9½c.@10¼c.; common, 5c.@8c.; Sard skims, 2c.@3c.

EGGS.—Fresh, gathered, extras, dozen, 42@44c.; extra, firsts, 38@40c.; firsts, 34@37c.; seconds, 29@33c.; thirds, 25@28c.; held, fresh, poor to fair, 21@28c.; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 22@23c.; No. 2, 19@21c.; checks, prime, poor to fair, 16@19c.; refrigerators, special marks, June, 23c.; local storage, charges paid, 25c.; firsts, 22@23c.; seconds, 21c.; refrigerators, special marks, June, 23c.; local storage, charges paid, 25c.; firsts, 22@23c.; seconds, 21c.; refrigerators, firsts, 20c.; thirds and poorer, 17@19c.; local storage, firsts, 22@23c.; seconds, 21c.; refrigerators, firsts, 20c.; thirds and poorer, 17@19c.; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery white, fancy, large, new laid, 46@47c.; selected whites, fair to good, 45@53c.; nearby whites, badly mixed, 35c.; hennery brown, 43@44c.; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@41c.; Western, gathered whites, 33@45c.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on general trade conditions, Dun's Review says:

Not only has the recent increased activity in the leading industries and trades been maintained, but there is a distinct improvement in business confidence both East and West, while in the South the largest cotton crop ever harvested is a favorable factor. There are signs, moreover, of some disposition to anticipate the future, instead of confining purchases to immediate necessities, taking everything into consideration. November has been the best month of the year. The large business in iron and steel emphatically the best of the year, due to extensive buying by railroads of locomotives, cars, and rails; purchases by large users of structural materials, is, in its influence on general business sentiment, the most important development.

The copper market continues strong. In the dry goods trade the reports are scarcely less encouraging than those in iron and steel, and, notwithstanding the temporarily disturbing effect of the declines this week in raw cotton, large orders have been received by the cotton mills, while the Fall and Winter jobbers' has transacted the biggest week's business of the year. The wool trade is strong and fairly active. Though leather is advancing sharply, the New Hampshire shoe factories are generally working to full capacity.

The November betterment of conditions is reflected in bank clearings, which for the month are 8.1 per cent. better than a year ago. Railroad earnings for three weeks of November show a trifling decline, as compared with last year. The foreign trade continues auspicious. During the most recent week at New York exports were $19,-775,172, an increase of $9,603,735 over 1910, and of $6,290,141 over 1909; and imports were $20,064,867, an increase of $4,390,786 over 1910 and of $1,005,201 over 1909.

Bradstreet's says:

Weather and holiday influences have dominated distributive trade this week. Cold weather throughout a wide area, the cool wave penetrating far to the south, has helped seasonable trade in Winter-wear goods, especially clothing and footwear, at retail; favored the distribution of groceries, and also measurably helped demands upon jobbers for goods for immediate shipment, while Spring trade has tended to conservatism similar to that hitherto noted. Still a few markets note an increased number of orders received for Spring, and recent revisions of cotton goods prices are expected to evoke more business in this line. Perhaps the best reports have come from the larger cities and industrial centres, while reports from country districts have testified to continued, even cautious, buying on the part of country merchants.

There is also noticeable a slightly more cheerful tone in reports from some leading Western centres hitherto reporting rather quiet trade. Holiday exhibits and demand have also been more in evidence, and the prospects of that particular branch of trade are classed as fair to good. Fancy groceries and kindred lines have been in good demand, and an encouraging volume of trade in this line has already been booked. The influence of the low price of cotton upon Southern trade is still perceptible in the reports of repressed trade and rather slow collections and the advices of widespread holding of cotton by farmers.

In line with the past and present relatively low prices of cotton are the revisions of prices of bleached goods and sheetings reported this week, but the print-cloth market was held firm, and sales at leading points of production are reported large. New export orders from China for cotton goods are scarce, but goods previously ordered are being taken, and no cancellations are expected.

Among the industries there is evident a rather fuller volume of production than for some time past. Still the feeling in that trade is more optimistic, and the feeling has grown that prices are on bottom. The coal trade is quite active, but prices are low. Fairly good reports come from the woolen goods manufacturing and kindred trades. Buying activity in raw wool has shifted to fleece wools.

HOME TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Further information regarding the following home trade opportunities may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

861. NAVY DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES.—The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., will receive bids until Dec. 5, 1911, for furnishing the following supplies. Firms interested therein should make application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts giving the schedules desired by number: Schedule 4,104—Ingot aluminium, window frames, round iron, maple nails, washers, &c. Virginia pine, yellow pine, corrugated galvanized sheet steel, sheet zinc. Tenders are invited until Dec. 12, 1911, for supplying the following: Schedule 4,116—Aluminium paint, rubber squilgee blades, corn brooms, metallic brown, galvanized iron fire can buckets, fire hose and grenades, American hemp, coat and hat hooks, belting leather, Douglas linen, bar steel. Schedule 4,119—Portland cement, toilet paper, glass salt and pepper shakers, plate steel. Schedule 4,106—Repairing of lancottes. Schedule 4,108—Hospital furniture. Schedule 4,105—Flat work and dry-room ironer. Schedule 4,107—Navigational sounding machines. Schedule 4,111—Scoop shovels, wiping solder, pig tin. Schedule 4,109—Mahogany, white pine, yellow pine, spruce. Proposals will be received until Dec. 19, 1911, for the following: Schedule 4,115—Iron pipe fittings, brass pipe, iron or steel pipe. Schedule 4,118—Moulder machine, double surfacer machine. Schedule 4,117—Wear Coast spruce. Bids will be received until Dec. 26, 1911, for the following supplies: Schedule 4,120—Leather belting, corn brooms, candles, plate glass, garden hose, rubber mats, oakum. Schedule 4,121—Fire brick, fire clay, magnesia pipe covering, asbestos felting, rubber gaskets, sheet lead, asbestos plaster. Schedule 4,122—Composition pipe fittings, black pipe, composition valves, brass bolts and nuts, iron bolts and nuts, steel bolts and nuts. Schedule 4,113—Sheet steel shapes. Schedule 4,123—Twist drills, breast drills, fire gauges, handles, hammers and sledges, hardware, cylinder chest locks, steel wire nails, steel cap screws, machine brass screws, hand and machine taps, screw wrenches. Schedule 4,112—White and mahogany white, sugar pine. Schedule 4,114—Nitric acid, aluminium paint, brown glue, petrolatum, turpentine substitute, tallow, white zinc. Quotations will be received until Jan. 23, 1912, for supplying 30,000 packniwire. Schedule 4,122.

862. STEEL, CONCRETE FLOOR, IRON BALCONY, STAIRS &c.—Proposals for a steel concrete floor, iron balcony, stairs, railings, &c., at the United States Naval Magazine, Fort Lafayette, N. Y., will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until Dec. 22, 1911. Plans and specifications can be obtained on application to the Bureau of Yards and Docks or to the Inspector of Ordnance in charge Naval Magazines, New York District, Isaac Island, N. Y.

VALUE OF POSTAL BONDS

No Better Than 92½ Here Yet, but Government Redeems Them at Par.

Another inquiry regarding the market value of the new postal savings 2½ per cent. bonds reached New York dealers in Government bonds yesterday from out-of-town. The bank to which the inquiry came, replying to this inquiry, pointed out that the Trustees of the postal savings funds had undertaken to purchase at par any of these bonds that might be offered for sale, and added that the best market value put on the bonds in New York was only about 92¼.

It is understood here that the $200 lot of these bonds whose offer for sale in this market revealed just what value the bond market here put upon this 2½ per cent. issue has lately been offered to the postal savings Trustees and presumably has been or will be purchased by them. In this connection it is interesting to note that following the postponement of the execution of the original order for the sale of these bonds, because of the low price which the market put upon them, the broker who received the original order received renewed instructions to sell them at the best bid he had been able to obtain for them, namely, 92½. In the interval, however, the broker here had obtained the information that the postal Trustees would pay par for the bonds, and this information was communicated to the broker's customer. Thus, it was pointed out yesterday, the intervention of the postal Trustees was all that prevented the holder of this particular lot of bonds accepting a loss of 7½ per cent on Government bonds which had been purchased at par last July.

FEDERAL DEFICIT GROWS.

Year's Disbursements Exceed Receipts by $20,641,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The deficit of the Federal Government continues to grow. Up to date the disbursements of the current fiscal year have exceeded the receipts by $20,641,000, while a month ago the deficit was $20,181,000. The Government collected during November $56,589,000 and expended a total of $37,050,000. The receipts for the previous month were $56,054,000 and the disbursements $60,-188,000.

The total amount in the Treasury's general fund at the opening of business to-day was $182,244,000, as compared with $188,522,000 a month ago. To-day's total working balance in the Treasury was $75,320,000.

The work on the Panama Canal during November cost $2,875,000, as compared with $2,900,000 during October. A total of $14,947,000 has been expended on the canal during the current fiscal year.

The total number of National banks in existence to-day is 7,334, an increase of three during November. The total amount of individual bank circulation outstanding is $739,764,000, as against $739,-175,000 a month ago.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following Foreign Trade Opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to.

7,687. SKINS OF ALL KINDS.—An American residing in Mexico, where he is connected with an agricultural college, writes that he will have about a carload of skins of all kinds each month, such as goat, bear, skunk, deer, wild cat, &c., and he wises to ship direct to manufacturers or tanners, avoiding commission houses and middlemen.

7,688. MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC POWER STATION.—The American Vice Consul General at Bangkok, Siam, has forwarded two copies of specifications and form of tender for the municipal electric power station for Bangkok City by Easter as early as 7 o'clock next morning—later if you like.

Fare to Boston..... $3

City Ticket Office-171 B'way-Phone 5121 Cort.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO'S

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

"The Popular Searchlight Route."

PEOPLES LINE — Str. C. W. Morse and Adirondack. Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted.)

CITIZENS LINE — New York, Irving and Remsen. Pier 32, N. R., 6 P. M. daily (Saturday excepted.) Stops at Albany in both directions. Excellent cuisine and service.

To Albany & Troy — Rooms Warm and Comfortable. ROUND TRIP $2.50

JOY LINE 240 BOSTON via ROAD & RAIL

Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40 Daily, Including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 18, East River.

New Management. Improved Service. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

"The Public Be Pleased."

COLONIAL LINE. Boston via Boat and Rail, $3.50; Providence direct $1.60 Weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 29, N.R., foot of West Houston St. Berths free. 'Phones Spring 9493 and 9494.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

"CHRISTMAS SHIPS" OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

Take you to Nuremberg, where you can see Santa Claus making toys for the whole world.

SAILINGS FOR

LONDON — PARIS — BREMEN

Prinz Fried. Wilhelm, December 9, at 10 A. M. The last "Christmas Ship" is the Kronprinz Wilhelm, leaving New York December 14, at 10 A. M.

Mediterranean Christmas Ships

Are the Koenig Albert, December 2, and Berlin, December 9, at 11 A. M., stopping at Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa.

Cruise to Black Sea and Caucasus. From Genoa April 28 to May 29, 1912—$200 up.

Cruise to Polar Regions. From Bremen July 18 to Aug. 15, 1912—$125 up.

OELRICHS & CO., General Agents 5 Broadway, New York

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique

Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France.)

Sailing Every Thursday, 10 A. M.

From Pier 57, North River, foot West 14th St.

*La Lorraine.....Dec. 7 | *La Savoie.....Dec. 14
*La Touraine.....Dec. 14 | *La Lorraine.....Jan. 4
*La Provence.....Dec. 21 | *La Touraine.....Jan. 11
*Twin Screw Steamers.

SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 8:00 P. M.

One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.

*Chicago.....Dec. 9

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A NEW IDEA & A NEW SHIP

Three short yachting Cruises to the West Indies on the

Red Cross Line S. S. STEPHANO

Sail Dec. 29, Jan. 10 and Jan. 27.

12 DAYS, $75 up; 19 DAYS, $100 up. To Bermuda, Nassau and Havana, and to Nassau, Havana, Kingston, and Colon. Electric fans, sea sports, swimming pool, excellent cuisine, orchestra. Limited to 150 passengers. Early booking advised. Send for Booklet 52.

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FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA

ADRIES LISBON NAPLES NICE MARSEILLES

Weekly Sailings (express steamer) Direct to Villefranche. AAA Steamer T.S.S. "Canada" 12,000 tons, Dec. 9, 4 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

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ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD

NEW S.S. OLYMPIC SAILS FROM NEW YORK DEC. 9

St. Louis, Dec. 2, 9:30 A. M. | Finland, Dec. 2, 10:00 A. M.
Minneapolis, Dec. 2, 7:30 A. M. | Adriatic, Dec. 2, 12 noon

American Line Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A. M.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.

St. Louis.....Dec. 7 | *New York (Frl.) Dec. 15
†Olympic (new) Dec. 9, n'n | Oceanic.....Dec. 16
†White Star Line Steamer.

Atlantic Transport Line Pier 14, N. R.

NEW YORK—LONDON Direct

*Minneapolis Dec. 2, 2 PM | Minnehaha...Dec. 16
Minnetonka Dec. 9, 10:30 AM | Minneapolis Dec. 23
*Pier 61 North River.

Red Star Line Pier 61, N. R., 9 A. M.

†Finland.....Dec. 2 | Lapland (new)...Dec. 20
Zeeland.....Dec. 13 | Kroonland.....Dec. 27
†Pier 51 North River.

White Star Pier 59, N. R., 10 A. M.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.

*St. Louis, Dec. 2, 9:30 AM | Oceanic.....Dec. 16
Olympic (new), Dec. 9, n'n | *Philadelphia...Dec. 20
*American Line Steamer.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cedric....Dec. 7, noon | Laurentic.....Dec. 20
Baltic....Dec. 14, noon | Celtic.....Dec. 28

NEW YORK & BOSTON RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT

Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria.

Adriatic....Dec. 2, noon | Canopic....Dec. 13
Cretic....Dec. 9, noon | Adriatic....Jan. 10

CRUISES. 31 DAYS

WEST INDIES $150 Upward PANAMA CANAL SOUTH AMERICA Jan. 20 Feb. 24

White Star Line's New S. S. "Laurentic" Largest and Finest in the Trade.

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To THE RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT

Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers and Villefranche

The Largest British Mediterranean Steamers

"ADRIATIC" ☆ "CEDRIC"

Dec. 2—Jan. 10—Jan. 24—Feb. 21—Mar. 6

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CRUISES DE LUXE

South America

10,000 MILE CRUISE by the S. S. "BLUECHER" (12,500 tons).

Leaving New York Jan. 20, 1912

Ports of call PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, RIO DE JANEIRO, BUENOS AIRES, Across the Andes, PUNTA ARENAS, (through the STRAITS of MAGELLAN,) VALPARAISO, RIO DE JANEIRO, BAHIA, PARA, BRIDGETOWN, and a visit to the

PANAMA CANAL

Optional side trips everywhere.

Duration of Cruise 80 DAYS cost $350 and up. Also Cruises to the Orient, West Indies, Around the World, Italy and Egypt, etc.

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS

To HAMBURG via PLYMOUTH and CHERBOURG.

S.S. KAISERIN AUG. VIC. (25,000 TONS)

SAILS DEC. 12, 11 A. M.

LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

†PENNSYLVANIA.....Dec. 2, 2 P. M.
†PATRICIA.....Dec. 7, 11 A. M.
†KAISERIN AUG. VIC..Dec. 12, 11 A. M.
*PRES. LINCOLN.....Dec. 12, 9 A. M.
†Unexcelled. Ritz-Carlton à la Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden. †Hamburg direct. Second cabin only. *Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

SPECIAL THROUGH TICKETS TO SCANDINAVIAN POINTS.

DIRECT Service PHILADELPHIA-HAMBURG. Tourist Department for Trips Everywhere.

Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa

The Ideal Way to the Playground of the World by

S. S. CINCINNATI DEC. 7, JAN. 25, MARCH 7.

S. S. HAMBURG JANUARY 4.

Special Trip to Italy and EGYPT S. S. Kaiserin Aug. Vic. February 14

Calling at FUNCHAL (12 P'ss), GIBRALTAR (1 P'ss), ALGIERS (2 P'ss), VILLEFRANCHE, (24 P'ss), GENOA, (20 P'ss), NAPLES (5 P'ss), PORT SAID (5 days), Returning to New York via MADEIRA and GIBRALTAR.

Passengers carried to any of these ports. Ample time for sightseeing. Write for Booklets of All Cruises.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINES

Fastest, Finest, Largest Quadruple-Screw Turbine Steamships in the World

MAURETANIA DEC. 16, 4 P. M. JAN. 10, 9 A. M. LUSITANIA DEC. 27, 9 A. M. FEB. 7, 9 A. M.

Special Christmas Sailing of the S. S. MAURETANIA, DEC. 16, at 4 P. M.

CAMPANIA DEC. 6, 10 A. M. JAN. 3, 10 A. M. CARMANIA DEC. 13, 10 A. M. JAN. 17, 10 A. M.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD.

Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, east-bound

CANADIAN SERVICE—PORTLAND, LONDON

Regular sailings of Steamers Carrying One Class Cabin (II) and Third Class Passengers only.

CRUISES to EGYPT

CALLING AT MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, VILLEFRANCHE or GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE, FIUME, ALEXANDRIA

Write for itinerary. Sailing hour noon.

PANNONIA Dec. 16 | FRANCONIA Jan. 20 | CARONIA Feb. 10
CARONIA Jan. 6 | LACONIA Feb. 3 | CARMANIA Mar. 2

A la carte service without extra charge. Stopovers permitted.

PIERS FOOT W. 14TH ST., NORTH RIVER. OFFICES, 14 STATE ST., OPPOSITE BATTERY.

The only direct ocean route to TEXAS The land of opportunity

TEXAS is a great big wonderful land of "out doors," a land of "opportunity," where American energy is building beautiful cities and developing commerce; it is the goal of health, wealth, home and happiness.

THE only direct steamship line carrying both passengers and freight between New York and Texas is the Mallory Line, with the big, magnificent fast flying steamers Brazos, San Jacinto and Denver, holders of all coastwise records, offering incomparable accommodations and faultless table service.

CLYDE LINE — Exclusive "One class Ships" from New York daily except Sunday; connecting at Charleston for Carolina Resorts; at Brunswick for Georgia and Alabama Points; and at Jacksonville for all Florida East and West Coast Resorts.

MALLORY LINE — Every Wednesday and Saturday from New York; for west and Pacific Coast; for Texas, all points Southeast and Southwest. Also for Key West, Miami, Palm Beach, etc.; and every Saturday for Tampa, St. Petersburg, Mobile, etc.

"Circle Tours," going by steamer and returning by rail with liberal stop-over privileges

CITY TICKET OFFICES, 290 BROADWAY, GENERAL OFFICES, Pier 36, NORTH RIVER } New York

BERMUDA

A PARADISE ON EARTH

Every outdoor recreation. Excellent golf, yachting, boating, tennis; golf, cycling, &c.

Avoid Sensickness by Travelling on THE MAGNIFICENT, FAST, TWIN-SCREW Transatlantic Liner "OCEANA"

14,000 Tons. 535 Feet Long.

Largest, Fastest, Most Luxurious and only Exclusive Cruising Steamer to Bermuda. Steam heated when necessary. Orchestra. Promenade Deck. Enclosed Promenade Deck on the World. Only Steamer on Long Island Sound to Sail from Pier within Metropolitan Limits. Largest Pleasure Steamer at Hamilton or St. George's. Electric Passenger Elevator. Palm Garden. Hamburg direct. Second cabin only. *Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

TOURS, including Shore Excursions, Hotels &c., at Lowest Rates. Itineraries, Tickets, &c., of Bermuda-Atlantic Line, 290 B'way, N. Y.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

RIO DE JANEIRO via CITY BEAUTIFUL

BAHIA, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES and ROSARIO.

By the Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers of the LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

Sailing from New York 8th and 23th of each Month.

For rates, etc., apply local Ticket Agents, or

RUSK & DANIELS, General Agents, 183 Produce Exchange, New York.

BERMUDA

Most Special Tours sails by Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.'s S.S. "ESQUIRE," Dec. 7. A delightful 8-day trip, including first-class hotel, drives, transfers, etc.

INCLUSIVE FARE $27.50 AND UP

Weekly Tours. Next departure October 14. Co.'s Twin-Screw S. S. BERMUDIAN, Dec. 14.

Tickets and Tours Everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON

245 Broadway, 264 and 353 Fifth Av., 3,000 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE

GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY

Caledonia...Dec. 2, 8 PM | Cameronia, Dec. 16, 8 PM
Columbia...Dec. 9, 10 AM | California, Dec. 27, 10 AM

FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $45.
THIRD CLASS, $27.50.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Virginia Beach, Pinehurst, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and all points South and West.

Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., 5 P. M. daily. Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., 5 P. M. daily. W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To...

Sun rises...7:05 | Sun sets...4:54 | Moon ...

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:39	4:20	10:51	11:02
Governors Island	3:25	4:55	11:37	..
Hell Gate	6:15	6:36	1:57	2:08

Arrived—Friday, Dec. 1.

SS Cedric, Liverpool, Nov. 22.
SS Patricia, Hamburg, Nov. 24.
SS Nordhavat, Lisbon, Nov. 19.
SS Cristobal, Havana, Nov. 27.
SS Monterey, Vera

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plots Purchased for Big Structures in the Midtown Loft Zone — The Rutland and Clarendon Leased for Long Terms—Bronx and Brooklyn Sales.

Midtown loft zone property continued active in yesterday's market, the feature being the sale of 112 and 114 Madison Avenue, two old four-story dwellings, on a plot 49.4 by 95, adjoining the southwest corner of Thirtieth Street.

The parcel, which has been held for about a year by the United States Realty and Improvement Company at $225,000, was purchased by Lee Holstein. The buyer will erect a twelve-story commercial building on the site at once. Hell & Stern negotiated the sale.

Another important development in the same vicinity was foreshadowed by the announcement that the recently organized Gloucester Realty Company, composed of Eastern capitalists, was the purchaser of the group of private dwellings on West Thirty-ninth Street, reported sold Wednesday.

The property purchased by the company includes No. 3, from Hezekiah Kohn; 7 and 9, from the Lincoln National Bank, and 11 from James Gordon Bennett. On Nos. 7 to 11, comprising a frontage of 65 feet, the company will erect a twelve-story store and office structure. The site at No. 3 will be improved with a low business building and leased to one tenant for a term of years, thus preserving the side light of the taller structure. Work on the new structures, which are just west of the famous Wendel house at the northwest corner of Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, will begin at once. Tucker, Speyers & Co. negotiated the sales.

It was also reported yesterday that the residence of Gen. Howard Carroll, at 12 West Thirty-ninth Street, directly opposite the proposed structures, had been sold to Daniel B. Freedman. The dwelling is a five-story structure, on a lot 22 by 100.

The Rutland and Clarendon Leased.

Klein & Jackson, operators, have leased, with an option to buy, the Rutland Apartments comprising three nine-story buildings at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street. The property, which has a frontage of 64 feet on Broadway and 150 feet on Fifty-seventh Street, will be remodeled by the lessees. Stores will be added to the ground floor.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the lease for Alexander Smith Cochran.

Another important lease was that of the Hotel Clarendon, a ten-story structure at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, which was leased for a period of ten years by the owner, David H. King, Jr., to Mme. Caroline Jenet.

Buys Beekman Street Loft.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold, for the Irving Judis Construction Company, the five-story basement and sub-cellar building at 83 Beekman Street, on a lot 31 by 100, to John Crawford. The buyer, after alterations, will occupy the upper part for his business.

Heath Estate Sells Parcel.

The Heath estate has sold through the Charles F. Noyes Company 117 and 119 Leonard Street, two three-story buildings, on plot 45 by 50. The buyer is Theodore Burt Sayre, the playwright. Mr. Sayre recently bought several downtown properties.

Buying West Harlem Property.

Two deals were reported in Harlem. On the west side the Standard Holding Company sold to Mary Probst the six-story apartment house 55 West 140th Street, on a plot 41.8 by 100. Emanuel Simon was the broker. In the restricted section on the west side Joseph F. Day sold to a client the three-story private dwelling 253 West 123rd Street, on a lot 16.8 by 99.11. Mrs. Elizabeth O'Reilly has held title to the property for a number of years.

Two Fort George Deals.

John D. Walton has sold through Joseph P. Day 92 Wadsworth Avenue, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 40 by 100. The property is located 25 feet south of 178th Street, the buyer being an investor.

Another transaction in the same locality was the sale by Mrs. Francis L. Lee of 365 West 171st Street, a three-story frame building, on lot 25 by 95, adjoining the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue.

Bronx.

An investor has purchased from Christian Werner a vacant plot, 75 by 100, on the east side of Byron Avenue, 50 feet south of 235th Street, Wakefield. Kurz & Uren were the brokers.

Two sales in the East Bronx were reported by Hugo Wabst, who sold to a builder, for improvement with apartments, a plot 50 by 100 on 207th Street, near Barnes Avenue; also, a plot 75 by 100 on Crugar Avenue, south of Post Street, for H. Huestin to builders, who will improve the plot with two-family brick dwellings.

Leon S. Altmayer has sold for Patrick F. Goff a lot on the south side of Clarke Place, about 214.51 feet east of Jerome Avenue. The size of the lot is approximately 25 by 95 feet.

Shaw & Co. have leased for a term of years the building 219 West 125th Street, 25 by 110, to Joseph L. Rose. After alterations the premises will be opened as the College Inn.

The real estate firm of Arnold, Byrne & Baumann, which has been for many years at 41 Liberty Street, has removed to the twelfth floor of 115 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Samuel Levy has sold to William C. Cahn and De Witt H. Stern 647 and 649 Prospect Place, two four-story apartment houses. In payment they gave a plot on the west side of Ocean Avenue, 150 feet south of Avenue L, 150 by 151.

Joseph P. Day has sold for the Manhattan Beach Estates a plot 60 by 100 on the east side of West End Avenue, 220 feet south of Oriental Boulevard, to Egbert R. Weiner.

Long Island.

William P. Jones has sold for Samuel C. Brooks to a private investor, sixty-two acres having a frontage of 1,250 feet on the South Country, Pine Neck, East Quogue, Suffolk County. For Anna Kearney to Charles J. Randall five acres near head of the Swan River, North Patchogue, and for Henry M. O'Neill to Michael Hanse, thirteen and a half acres on the Jericho Turnpike, near Park Avenue, Greenlawn.

Staten Island.

The St. George Realty and Construction Company has sold to Mrs. Otelia E. Alessio, Lots 26 and 27, Block 2, Fingerboard Terrace, Grasmere. The firm of Cuozzo and Gogliane negotiated the deal.

Suburban.

P. W. Mackenzie has sold for Mrs. H. A. Fenix to a client of G. Brettel & Son the frame dwelling with garage 31 Woodland Avenue, Residence Park, New Rochelle. The purchaser will occupy same.

Dudley P. Power has sold to Miss M. Grimm of New York City the Smith property at West Nyack, consisting of about two acres.

Recent Buyers.

Mark L. Abrahams and Solomon H. Abrahams are the buyers of the two five-story and basement apartment houses 1,064 and 1,066 Park Avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Streets.

Notes.

Justice Seabury has appointed Albert F. Scharr, receiver of the rents of 1,449 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement, pending a suit brought by Rudolph Weil to foreclose a fourth mortgage of $1,500. The prior mortgages amount to $28,250.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the lease of the Kingsland house at 721 Fifth Avenue to F. Grand d'Hauteville.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$250,000 first mortgage, 5%, new brick [illegible]

The Duff & Brown Company have leased for Susan M. Tuthill the three-story residence at 450 West 145th Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

17th St, 230 to 234 West, s s, 388 ft e of 8th Av, 75x84, vacant; foreclosure, to G. H. Olsen, $57,270.

171st St, 510 West, s s, 85 ft e of Audubon Av, 42.9x76, five-story flat; foreclosure, adjourned to Dec. 8.

AT 3,135 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Walton Av, 2,393, w s, 160.6 ft n of 184th St, 19.10x96.6, three-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William Ollendorff, $2,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans were filed for new structures in the Bronx. The following were filed in Manhattan:

MADISON AV, n e corner of 52d St, for a ten-story and basement apartment, 85.6x85; Alpha Construction Co., 2,225 Broadway, owner; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost.. $100,000

WATT ST, n s, 80 ft w of Greenwich St, for a six-story storage house, 60x56.2; H. Kroger, 455 Greenwich St., owner; A. Bayles, architect; cost $40,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

54TH ST, 419 West, to a one-story stable; M. Black, 400 West 57th St, owner; J. A. Cole, architect; cost $5,000

81ST ST, n s, 180 ft e of Park Av, to a three-story dwelling; Bernhard Felfer, 109 East 81st St, owner; V. H. Koehler, architect; cost $6,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 80.11 ft s of 114th St, 80x100; Alfred V. Amy to Gertrude R. Keller, 295 West 102d St, Dec. 1, (mtg $85,000;) attorneys, Myers & G., 200 Broadway $100

AVENUE A, 1,413, w s, 25.6x100; Margaret Weiss to Ernest N. Adler, 1,509 1st Av, (mtg $20,000,) Nov. 27 ..... $100

AVENUE A, 1,741, w s, 25x94; Avenue A, 1,743, w s, 25x94; John Volz to Amilenta Rush, 533 Lexington Av, (mtg $31,900,) Nov. 29; attorney, Samuel Bittermann, 320 Broadway ..... Exchange

BROOME ST, 537, s w s, 30x—; Charles Klingelhoffer to Mary A. Thornton, R,439 White Plains Av, Nov. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

CLINTON ST, 22, e s, 25x100.3; Charles Bleiberg and others to Pierre A. Siegelstein, 220 East 12th St; (mtg $36,000,) Nov. 28; attorney, E. E. Siegelstein, 60 Nassau St $1

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 68th St, 50.8x100; Herman King and others to Circlet Realty Co., 900 6th Av, (mtg $95,000,) Nov. 28; attorneys, Myers & G., 100 Broadway $100

GREENWICH ST, s w corner of Park Place, 49.9x70.8x77.11x79.4; Elias L. Edgar to George H. Hegs, 186 Howes St, Brooklyn, all liens, Nov. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

JANE ST, 41, n s, 26.8x87.6; Lorin B. Huse to William H. Bogert, at Leonia, N. J., all title, Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

LEXINGTON AV, 6, w s, 16x irregular; Elias S. Bliss to Annie E. Cowles, at Ansonia, Conn., Nov. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

MANHATTAN AV, 411 to 421, n w corner of 117th St, 201.10x50x irregular; Richard C. Kipp to American Realty Corp., 135 Broadway, (mtg $92,000,) Nov. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Ambrose Realty Co. to Richard C. Kipp, 1,904 Avenue I, Brooklyn, (mtg $102,500,) Nov. 28; attorney, same.. $100

READE ST, 84, n e corner of Church St, 58.3x96.4; Reade St., n s, 30 ft e of Church St, 30x—; George H. Siege to Elisa L. Edgar, Newport, R. I., Nov. 29, (mtg $155,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 64, w s, 21.6x105.2; Emma L. Spencer to Frederick F. Graham, 59 East 76th St, (mtg $60,000,) Nov. 28; attorney, Betty $100

WEST END AV, s e corner of 104 St, 102.2x100; Leicestershire Realty Co. to Zealie Van Raalte, 4 East 75th St, (mtg $265,000,) Dec. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

2D AV, 1,823, e s, 25x91; Abr. (suspicion) to Emma Wiener, 1,521 3d Av, (mtg $10,000,) Nov. 29; attorney, William Hauser, 100 William St $100

47TH AV, 261 to 265, s e corner of 21st St, 60x90; Edward Coyne Hotel Co. to J. H. & C. C. Engle, 454 Bronome St, (mtg $205,000,) Dec. 1; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 135 Broadway $100

67TH AV, s e corner of 51st St, 100.8x25; Herman King and others to Circlet Realty Co., 900 6th Av, all liens, Nov. 28; attorneys, Myers & G., 100 Broadway $100

67TH AV, 603, w s, 24.1x80; same to same, Nov. 28; same attorneys $100

14TH ST, 249 West, n s, 24.2x103.1; Magdalena Waldenberger to Martha Schaefer, 249 West 14th St, Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

23D ST, 154 and 156 West, 50x81.1; Abr. Mann to Realty and Commercial Co., 50 Church St, Dec. 1; attorneys, Hillquit & L., 320 Broadway $100

27TH ST, n s, 166.8 ft e of 4th Av, 83.4x98.9; William S. B. White to Virginia L. White, at Englewood, N. J., Nov. 29; attorney, George H. Hege, 186 Howes St, Brooklyn, all liens, Nov. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

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73D ST, 102 East, 18x102.2; Robert J. Levy to George E. Brewer, 61 West 46th St, (mtg $35,000,) Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

91ST ST, 162 East, s s, 83.4x100.8; Anaiesta Rush to John Volz, 121 East 86th St, (mtg $33,000,) Dec. 1; attorneys, A. & H. Block, 68 Nassau St $100

163D ST, 446 West, s s, 37.6x112.6; Louisa R. Holly and others, executors, to Levi S. Tenney, at Montclair, N. J., (mtg $36,500,) Dec. 1; attorney, E. A. Isaacs, 27 William St $39.00

SAME PROPERTY; Levi S. Tenney to Jennie Kurotsky, 1,903 Intervale Av, (mtg $35,000,) Dec. 1; same attorney $100

111TH ST, 106 East, n s, 15.11x100.11; Arthur B. Tuttle to Tilmil Realty Co., 309 Broadway, quitclaim, Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

111TH ST, 112 East, n s, 15.11x100.11; same to same, quitclaim, Nov. 16; same attorney $1

118TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x100.11; Pauline Sherman to Alfred Freund and another, 157 East 81st St, Nov. 29, (mtg $18,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

123D ST, 41 and 43 East, n s, 84.6x100.11; Max Kohre to Max W. Frauenthal, 783 Lexington Av, (mtg $16,000,) Nov. 28; attorneys, Saxe & P., 51 Chambers St $100

SAME PROPERTY; Hy. W. Frauenthal to Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 1,919 Madison Av, (mtg $16,000,) Dec. 1; same attorneys $100

125TH ST, 242 West, s s, 25x150.11; Minnie Helfer to Phelan Building Co., 46 Broadway, Dec. 1, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,470, e s, 81x97.6; Katherine F. Williams and others to Antonio Cimillo, 2,438 Hoffman St, quitclaim, Nov. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

FOX ST, 1,075 and 1,075, s w s, 75x100; Realizable Construction Co. to L. Estelle Corner, 11 Boulevard Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., (mtg $36,000,) Nov. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

FREEMAN ST, n e corner of Commonwealth, 70.5x—; Thomas Farley to Edward G. Williams, 1,264 Boston Road, Nov. 27; attorneys, Todd & St. John, 258 Broadway $1

JACKSON AV, e s, 176.3 ft s of 166th St, 20x87.6; Elizabeth Cramer to Philip S. Hoffman, 401 East 140th St, Nov. 29, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOT 8, Map 1,362 of subdivision of Block 3,266; Sigmund Ernst to Edmondson Construction Co., 109 East 107th St, (mtg $8,500,) Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

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Walton Av, 2,393, w s, 160.6 ft n of 184th St, 19.10x96.6, three-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William Ollendorff, $2,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans were filed for new structures in the Bronx. The following were filed in Manhattan:

MADISON AV, n e corner of 52d St, for a ten-story and basement apartment, 85.6x85; Alpha Construction Co., 2,225 Broadway, owner; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost.. $100,000

WATT ST, n s, 80 ft w of Greenwich St, for a six-story storage house, 60x56.2; H. Kroger, 455 Greenwich St., owner; A. Bayles, architect; cost $40,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

54TH ST, 419 West, to a one-story stable; M. Black, 400 West 57th St, owner; J. A. Cole, architect; cost $5,000

81ST ST, n s, 180 ft e of Park Av, to a three-story dwelling; Bernhard Felfer, 109 East 81st St, owner; V. H. Koehler, architect; cost $6,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 80.11 ft s of 114th St, 80x100; Alfred V. Amy to Gertrude R. Keller, 295 West 102d St, Dec. 1, (mtg $85,000;) attorneys, Myers & G., 200 Broadway $100

AVENUE A, 1,413, w s, 25.6x100; Margaret Weiss to Ernest N. Adler, 1,509 1st Av, (mtg $20,000,) Nov. 27 ..... $100

AVENUE A, 1,741, w s, 25x94; Avenue A, 1,743, w s, 25x94; John Volz to Amilenta Rush, 533 Lexington Av, (mtg $31,900,) Nov. 29; attorney, Samuel Bittermann, 320 Broadway ..... Exchange

BROOME ST, 537, s w s, 30x—; Charles Klingelhoffer to Mary A. Thornton, R,439 White Plains Av, Nov. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

CLINTON ST, 22, e s, 25x100.3; Charles Bleiberg and others to Pierre A. Siegelstein, 220 East 12th St; (mtg $36,000,) Nov. 28; attorney, E. E. Siegelstein, 60 Nassau St $1

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 68th St, 50.8x100; Herman King and others to Circlet Realty Co., 900 6th Av, (mtg $95,000,) Nov. 28; attorneys, Myers & G., 100 Broadway $100

GREENWICH ST, s w corner of Park Place, 49.9x70.8x77.11x79.4; Elias L. Edgar to George H. Hegs, 186 Howes St, Brooklyn, all liens, Nov. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

JANE ST, 41, n s, 26.8x87.6; Lorin B. Huse to William H. Bogert, at Leonia, N. J., all title, Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

LEXINGTON AV, 6, w s, 16x irregular; Elias S. Bliss to Annie E. Cowles, at Ansonia, Conn., Nov. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Annie E. Cowles to Annette Pascal, 6 Lexington Av, Nov. 22; same attorney $100

MANHATTAN AV, 411 to 421, n w corner of 117th St, 201.10x50x irregular; Richard C. Kipp to American Realty Corp., 135 Broadway, (mtg $92,000,) Nov. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Ambrose Realty Co. to Richard C. Kipp, 1,904 Avenue I, Brooklyn, (mtg $102,500,) Nov. 28; attorney, same.. $100

READE ST, 84, n e corner of Church St, 58.3x96.4; Reade St., n s, 30 ft e of Church St, 30x—; George H. Siege to Elisa L. Edgar, Newport, R. I., Nov. 29, (mtg $155,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

73D ST, 102 East, 18x102.2; Robert J. Levy to George E. Brewer, 61 West 46th St, (mtg $35,000,) Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

91ST ST, 162 East, s s, 83.4x100.8; Anaiesta Rush to John Volz, 121 East 86th St, (mtg $33,000,) Dec. 1; attorneys, A. & H. Block, 68 Nassau St $100

163D ST, 446 West, s s, 37.6x112.6; Louisa R. Holly and others, executors, to Levi S. Tenney, at Montclair, N. J., (mtg $36,500,) Dec. 1; attorney, E. A. Isaacs, 27 William St $39.00

SAME PROPERTY; Levi S. Tenney to Jennie Kurotsky, 1,903 Intervale Av, (mtg $35,000,) Dec. 1; same attorney $100

111TH ST, 106 East, n s, 15.11x100.11; Arthur B. Tuttle to Tilmil Realty Co., 309 Broadway, quitclaim, Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

111TH ST, 112 East, n s, 15.11x100.11; same to same, quitclaim, Nov. 16; same attorney $1

118TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x100.11; Pauline Sherman to Alfred Freund and another, 157 East 81st St, Nov. 29, (mtg $18,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

123D ST, 41 and 43 East, n s, 84.6x100.11; Max Kohre to Max W. Frauenthal, 783 Lexington Av, (mtg $16,000,) Nov. 28; attorneys, Saxe & P., 51 Chambers St $100

SAME PROPERTY; Hy. W. Frauenthal to Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 1,919 Madison Av, (mtg $16,000,) Dec. 1; same attorneys $100

125TH ST, 242 West, s s, 25x150.11; Minnie Helfer to Phelan Building Co., 46 Broadway, Dec. 1, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,470, e s, 81x97.6; Katherine F. Williams and others to Antonio Cimillo, 2,438 Hoffman St, quitclaim, Nov. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

ORCHARD AV, n e corner of 162d St, 150x—; John H. Deeves to William C. Evans, 94 Bickien Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $18,500

FOX ST, 1,075 and 1,075, s w s, 75x100; Realizable Construction Co. to L. Estelle Corner, 11 Boulevard Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., (mtg $36,000,) Nov. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

FREEMAN ST, n e corner of Commonwealth, 70.5x—; Thomas Farley to Edward G. Williams, 1,264 Boston Road, Nov. 27; attorneys, Todd & St. John, 258 Broadway $1

JACKSON AV, e s, 176.3 ft s of 166th St, 20x87.6; Elizabeth Cramer to Philip S. Hoffman, 401 East 140th St, Nov. 29, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOT 8, Map 1,362 of subdivision of Block 3,266; Sigmund Ernst to Edmondson Construction Co., 109 East 107th St, (mtg $8,500,) Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 249, map of Tract estate; Josephine Adams and another to Henry J. Semke, 1,718 Southern Boulevard, Dec. 1; attorneys, Dterhart & G., 10 Wall St $100

LOTS 1, 4, and 24 to 26, map of David B. Cocks, at Fordham; Central Holding Co. to Henry F. Kiel, 2,628 Creston Av, (mtg $15,510,) Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MORRIS AV, 567, w s, 25x100; Bridget O'Connor to Bernadino Colasacco and Antonio Santini, both at 206 East 149th St, (mtg $6,500,) Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

NELSON AV, w s, 150 ft n of Boscobel Av, 16.8x95.6; Edwin F. J. Carpenter to Harry Cahn, 2,340 Grand Av, and another, (mtg $3,500,) Nov. 29; same attorney $100

PLOT begins at centre line of Plot 5, Map 965 of Taylor, Peek, and others which point is 120.6 ft s of 184th St, at s e corner of land of C. A. Golderman, runs s 50 x w 165 x n e 56.3 x e 155 to beginning, except that part of 184th or 183d St, or Hampden St, and Loring Place; William G. Appleton to George V. Mullan, 2,219 Andrews Av, Nov. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SUMMIT AV, e s, 125 ft n of 162d St, 50x95; Cornelius J. Reilly to Fifth National Bank of the City of New York, 300 51 Av, Nov. 23, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, R. B. Kelly, 170 Broadway $100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w s, 185 ft s w of Tiffany St, 100x100; James F. Meehan Co. to Hyman Allds and another, 72 Market St, (mtg $25,000,) Dec. 1; attorneys, Manheim & M., 302 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,000, e s, 50x125.10; Christine M. Brandt and others to Sarah M. Brandt and another, 1,000 Washington Av, 1 part, all title, Oct. 14; attorney, S. Williamson, 364 Alexander Av $1

158TH ST, s s, 117 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x96.9; Louis Hubner to Beneneon Realty Co., 407 East 155d St, Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

175TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Walton Av, 17.1x100, release mtg; George O. Buckbee to Edmondson Construction Co., 109 East 175th St, Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Edmondson Construction Co. to Christopher O'Soole, 1,411 Nelson Av, (mtg $4,000,) Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

NELSON AV, w s, 153.4 ft n of Boscobel Av, 16.8x95.6; Irwin F. J. Carpenter to Harry Cahn, 2,340 Grand Av, and another, (mtg $3,500,) Nov. 29; same attorney $100

PLOT begins at centre line of Plot 5, Map 965 of Taylor, Peek, and others which point is 120.6 ft s of 184th St, at s e corner of land of C. A. Golderman, runs s 50 x w 165 x n e 56.3 x e 155 to beginning, except that part of 184th or 183d St, or Hampden St, and Loring Place; William G. Appleton to George V. Mullan, 2,219 Andrews Av, Nov. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SUMMIT AV, e s, 125 ft n of 162d St, 50x95; Cornelius J. Reilly to Fifth National Bank of the City of New York, 300 51 Av, Nov. 23, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, R. B. Kelly, 170 Broadway $100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w s, 185 ft s w of Tiffany St, 100x100; James F. Meehan Co. to Hyman Allds and another, 72 Market St, (mtg $25,000,) Dec. 1; attorneys, Manheim & M., 302 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,000, e s, 50x125.10; Christine M. Brandt and others to Sarah M. Brandt and another, 1,000 Washington Av, 1 part, all title, Oct. 14; attorney, S. Williamson, 364 Alexander Av $1

158TH ST, s s, 117 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x96.9; Louis Hubner to Beneneon Realty Co., 407 East 155d St, Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

175TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Walton Av, 17.1x100, release mtg; George O. Buckbee to Edmondson Construction Co., 109 East 175th St, Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Edmondson Construction Co. to Christopher O'Soole, 1,411 Nelson Av, (mtg $4,000,) Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SCHAEFER, Martha, to Magdalena Waldenberger, 49 East 90th St; 14th St, 249 West, 24.2x103.1, Nov. 29, due Dec. 1, 1916, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $18,500

SAME to Louis Bertot, 245 East 90th St; same property, prior mtg $18,500, Nov. 30, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,270

SCHMIDT, Kate, to F. Armory Clarke, 200 West 140th St; Lot 122, map of partition sale Lott G. Hunt estate, Nov. 27, due as per bond; attorneys, Clarke, K. & R., 301 East 149th St $1,200

SOLOW CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to William Mortgage Company, 26 Cortlandt St; 191th Street Av, 4 s e cor of 190th St, 16.7 111.2, Dec. 1, due as per bond; attorneys, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

STARBUCK, Charles A., to Herbert E. Starbuck, 115 West 80th St, and others, executors; 80th St, 204 West, s s, 20x irregular, Nov. 29, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $24,000

STEELE, Thomas W., to Sarah E. Slawson, White Plains, N. Y.; 180th St, 207 West, 19.10x197.5, 5 yrs, Dec. 1; atty, Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $7,000

THORNTON, Mary A., to Mary A. Blum, 23 Saratoga Av, Yonkers, N. Y.; Broome St, 537, s w s, 30x—, Dec. 1, 3 years; attorney, Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

TORREGROSSA, Giuseppa, and others to American Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St; Oak St, 29, s s, 25.6x62, Dec. 1, 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & C., 31 Nassau St $12,000

TUTTLE, Alfred H., to George Fearn, Washington Av, Brooklyn; Broadway, n e corner of 30th St, 105.8x180.6; Macomb's Road, s e corner of 176th St, —x—; Jerome Av, n e corner of Clifford Place, —x—; Jerome Av, s e corner of Clifford Place, —x—; Jerome Av, s w corner of Featherbed Lane, —x—; Dec. 1, prior mtg $355,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Fred Ingraham, 702 Broadway $2,500

TUTTLE, Alfred H., to Thomas Farley, 1,264 Boston Road, Nov. 27; attorneys, Todd & St. John, 258 Broadway $1

VILLARET, Gustave E., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St; 183d St, s s, 287.6 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18.9x104.11, Dec. 1, 5 years; attorney, E. & H. J. O'Gorman, 31 Chambers St $7,000

WAGNER, Mary T., to Title Insurance Co. of N. Y., 135 Broadway; Chrystie St, 97, w s, Dec. 1, 3 years; attorney, Title In-

surance Co., 135 Broadway $10,000

WALLACE, Robert, to Joseph Hamershlag, 29 West 69th St., Broadway, s e corner of 149th St, 74.11x100, Nov. 28, prior mtg $178,000, due as per bond; atty, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.. $10,000

WIENER, Emma, to Abra

TO-MORROW'S BOOK REVIEW.

Contents of the Review of Books Published with The New York Times Dec. 3.

Synge, the Firebrand.
Three Plays by the Irish Writer Whose "Playboy of the Western World" Provoked a Riot in a New York Theatre.

Shaw and His Boswell.
He and Mr. Henderson Had a Rare Tilt Over the Biography, but Shaw Says the Errors Don't Really Matter.

One Hundred Christmas Books.
Representative List of One Hundred Best Books for Holiday Reading—Fiction, Travel, Sport, Adventure, and Gift Books for Old and Young—Essays and Reviews by Notable Writers on Literary Topics.

Girl of the Period in Fiction.
Exaggerated Importance Given to Her Place in the Practical Scheme of Life.

Storytelling as a Fine Art.
The Tales One Should Select and What One Must Do to Command Attention.

Novel Writing, a Comparison.
The Difference Between the Work of English Novelists and Those of This Country.—By Hildegarde Hawthorne.

Pages of Delight for Children.
A Treasure of Tales from Which the Littlest Ones May Draw Golden Hours.

Presto! And the Fairies Appear.
Many Volumes Which Will Conjure Them Up Instanter Before Juvenile Eyes.

Books as Friendship's Ambassadors.
Latest and Most Desirable Gift Volumes Which the Holiday Season Has to Offer. They Range the Widest Field of Literature.

Where to Note the Passing Days.
As "Noiseless Falls the Foot of Time," We Must Therefore Have Calendars.

Tuneful Verse for Little Ears.
Rhyme, With Reason and Without, and Happy Pictures to Enchant the Diminutives.

De Morgan Digs Into the Psychic.
In "A Likely Story" an Old Italian Portrait Seems Endowed with Speech.

When Girlhood Seeks Romance.
Here Are Many Books in Which It May Be Found in Wholesome Measure.

A Millionaire "Fairy Prince."
He's Jeffery Farnol's New American Hero Who "Plants a Pot of Gold."

In the Daring Days of Youth.
Books of Adventure Which Will Serve as Wholesome Guides to Head and Heart.

A New Book Boy Has Been Born!
He is Puritan and Philosopher and is the Child of Edmund Lester Pearson.

Treasure Seekers, Here's a Guide!
It Tells You All About Pirate Gold and Other Sought but Unfound Wealth.

Mr. Herrick's Hero with a Fine Ideal.
In "The Healer" It is Dragged Miserably Down to Earth by a Woman.

Quite Neglected is the Blue Danube.
It Far Outshines the Castled Rhine in All That Makes That River Famous.

Romance in a Vessel's Sails.
The Modern Cup Defender's Descent from a Craft of the Ancient Nile.

After Big Game in the Himalayas.
A Book Which Shows That Killing is Not the Finest Part of Stalking.

Dr. van Dyke in His Many Keys.
The First Completed Collection of His Verse, with Many Poems Hitherto Unpublished.

First Footprints in Upper Yukon.
Hunting Mountain Sheep with a Sportsman-Naturalist in an Untrodden Land.

Using the Sun as a Cook Stove.
Soldiers' Rations of Meat and Vegetables Prepared in India by Solar Heat Alone.

Around the World on Book Wings.
Volumes Which Will Carry the Reader to Many Climes and Many Peoples.

Belief in Life Beyond the Grave.
It is Made Possible, Dr. Jefferson Says, by the Established Facts of Science.

Goethe Loved—and Rode Away.
In This Biographer's Belief He Fled from Temptation, Although He Was No Saint.

Sex Control is a Sealed Book.
Although Scattered Facts Are Known, the Results of Scientific Study Are Negative.

The Warning is a Nation's Waste.
Conservation, That Is, Intelligent Use of Resources, Has Become a Necessity.

BOOKS REVIEWED

Among the books which will be reviewed in to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS are the following:

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW. His Life and Works. A Critical Biography. (Authorized.) By Archibald Henderson, M. A., Ph. D., of the University of North Carolina. With thirty-three illustrations, including two plates in color, from an autochrome by Langdon Coburn, the rest from a water color by Bernard Partridge, two photogravures, (Coburn and Stoichen,) and numerous facsimiles in the text. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Company. $4.

RIDERS OF THE SEA. "The Shadow of the Glen" and "The Tinker's Wedding." By John Synge. Boston: John W. Luce & Co.

THE HEALER. By Robert Herrick. 12mo. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE BOOK OF BURIED TREASURE. By Ralph D. Paine. Illustrated. Sturgis & Walton Company. $2.50.

THE DECORATIVE ARTS. By Cecil C. Chesé. Boston: Small, Maynard Company. $1.25.

OLD MAN GREENNUT AND HIS FRIENDS. By David Cushman Coyle. Cincinnati: R. & C. $1.25.

THE COURAGE OF THE COMMONPLACE. By Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.

LOVE IN A LITTLE TOWN. By Mrs. J. H. Buckrose. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

THE BOSS OF THE WIND RIVER. By A. W. Chisholm. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

THE MYSTERY OF THE RAVENSPURS. By Fred M. White. New York: Ogilvie. $1.25.

THE FAMILY. By Robert Hobart Davis. New York: G. P. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

ACROSS THE LATITUDES. By John Fleming Wilson. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

THE KING OF THE PEACEFUL HERD. By Clarence Hawkes. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs. $1.25.

A LIKELY STORY. By William De Morgan. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

THE PRINCESS PASSES. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.30.

THE FORTUNE HUNTER. By Jeffery Farnol. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.30.

THE DAUNTLESS. By Walter Jerrold. With thirty illustrations by Louis Weirter, R. B. A., of which twelve are in color. Frederick A. Stokes & Co.

FORE AND AFT. The Story of the Fore and Aft Rig. By E. Keble Chatterton, with over 150 illustrations and plans and frontispiece in color from the painting by Charles Dixon. Boston: John W. Luce & Co. $6.50.

STALKS IN THE HIMALAYA. By E. P. Stebbing, F. R. G. S., F. Z. S. Illustrated. John Lane Company. $4.

THE POEMS OF HENRY VAN DYKE. New First; Collected and Revised, with Many Hitherto Unpublished. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE WILDERNESS OF THE UPPER YUKON: A Hunter's Explorations for Wild Sheep in the Sub-Arctic Mountains. By Charles Sheldon. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

THE SUN. By Charles G. Abbot, S. M. With numerous illustrations. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

THE BELIEVING YEARS. By Edmund Lester Pearson. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

MEREDITH IN RELATION TO EVOLUTION AND ANIMAL BREEDING. By William R. Castle, Professor of Biology, Harvard University. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

GOETHE AND HIS WOMAN FRIENDS. By Mary Caroline Crawford. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.

WHY WE MAY BELIEVE IN LIFE AFTER DEATH. Raymond P. West Memorial Lectures on Immortality. By Charles Edward Jefferson. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

THE GREATEST STREET IN THE WORLD—BROADWAY. By Stephen Jenkins. 100 illustrations and six maps. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.50.

SHEARING THE WASTE. By Mary Heaton Gregory, Bobbs-Merrill Company. Indianapolis. $1.25.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

STATE.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

Henry C. Strahan, plaintiff, vs. Yorkville Bank, defendant.—Judgment ordered for defendant as stated in opinion. Opinons by Laughlin, J. and Ingraham, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Emma V. Hein, respondent, vs. Isa W. Hein, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Frame vs. same.—Appeal dismissed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Elizabeth McGovern, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Richard Fitzpatrick, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Francis C. Neale, Inc., respondent, vs. New York Steam Company, et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Miller, J. Order filed.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company, respondent, vs. Wilbur A. Marshall, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J. Order filed.

Hyman Kaplan, appellant, vs. Friedman Construction Company, respondent.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Samuel Appel, respondent, vs. People's Surety Company, appellant.—Determination and judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs in all courts to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Miller, J. Order filed.

Oscar Bergstrom, appellant, vs. Commercial Advertiser Association, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

George Lesak et al., respondents, vs. Mary E. McCarty, appellant. Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Clarke, J., (Clarke and Scott, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

George H. Sunderman, respondent, vs. The People, &c., Sound Realty Company, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Miller, J. Order filed.

Irving L. Ernst et al., respondents, vs. Barthaldi Levi, appellant.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Clarke, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Richard Barry.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $50 costs. Opinions by Scott, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

People ex rel. Leslie G. Holleran, respondent, vs. James Creelman et al., appellants.; People ex rel. Frederick R. Baltaute vs. the same.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motions denied, with $50 costs. Opinion by Miller, J. Orders filed.

In the matter of William R. Allen.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

People ex rel. Peter J. Garver, repondant, vs. William A. Prendergast, as Controller, appellant.—Order reversed, with costs, and proceedings dismissed, with $50 costs. Opinion by Miller, J. Order filed.

Amelia Salomon, respondent, vs. Joseph Salomon, appellant.—Judgment so far as appealed from reversed and referee's report confirmed. Alimony allowed to plaintiff at the rate of $75 per week. No costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Phillip Chernick, respondent, vs. Independent American Ice Cream Company, appellant.—Order of Appellate Term reversed, with costs, and order of Municipal Court affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J., and Ingraham, P. J. Order filed.

C. B. Goss & Co., respondent, vs. Clayton B. Goss, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered before another referee, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Frank C. Hermes, respondent, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Miller, J. Order filed.

Metropolitan Printing Company, respondent, vs. James O'Neill, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Emil R. Haase, respondent, vs. Samuel Ullman, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

John R. Binns, appellant, vs. Vitagraph Company of America, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, and verdict reinstated. Opinion by Laughlin, J., (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Laura Daintrey, as administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. Alfred G. Evans et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Mary Ryan, respondent, vs. John H. Edwards, as receiver, &c., appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Kline Brothers & Co., respondents, vs. German Union Fire Insurance Co. of Baltimore, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J., (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

George B. Francis, Jr., respondent, vs. Alice G. Sycrett, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Miller, J. Order filed.

William H. Tese, appellant, vs. Charles W. Hogan et al., respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Belle Wooding, appellant, vs. William B. Thom et al., respondents; same, respondent, vs. William B. Thom, unpleaded, appellant.—On defendant Thom's appeal, order in so far as it denies motion to set aside verdict unconditionally, affirmed; on plaintiff's appeal, order in so far as it sets aside verdict unless she stipulates, reversed, and verdict restored; on plaintiff's appeal, order in so far as it denies her motion to set aside verdict in favor of defendant Scudder affirmed; costs to plaintiff against defendant Thom; costs to defendant Scudder against plaintiff. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

W. Stebbins Smith, respondent, vs. Joseph W. Masters, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William Strianese, respondent, vs. Barnard Realty Co., impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Admiral Realty Co., appellant, vs. Wilhelmina Meyer et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Nathan W. Condiet, respondent, vs. Onward Construction Co. et al., appellants. Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Werner Schelling, respondent, vs. Western Electric Co., appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Nicola Dippolito as administrator, plaintiff, vs. George A. Brown, defendant.—Exceptions sustained and new trial granted, with costs to plaintiff to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Donato Cassana, plaintiff, vs. George L. Brown, defendant.—Exceptions sustained and new trial granted, with costs to plaintiff to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Emma E. Lehrbach, as administratrix of Elsa Sexauer, deceased.—Decree reversed and proceedings remitted to Surrogate's Court for action in accordance with opinion. Opinion by Miller and Clarke, JJ. Order filed.

George Backer, respondent, vs. Bernard Rehkopf, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Empire Engraving, Printing and Refining Company, appellant, vs. Maurice Loeb, respondent. —Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Jacob De Jong, appellant, vs. B. G. Behrman Company et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer and amend complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Hyman Schechter, an infant, &c., appellant, vs. Berger Manufacturing Company, respondent.—Order reversed and verdict reinstated, with costs to appellant. Opinion by Clarke, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Adrian H. Joline et al., as receivers, &c., respondents, vs. The City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Morris Littmann, appellant, vs. Frahete A. Harris, respondent.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Emanuel Feilman, appellant, vs. Edward Outwater, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. William H. Schott, appellant, vs. William A. Prendergast, as Controller, &c., respondent.—Order reversed, without costs, and an order directed to be entered in accordance with views expressed in opinion. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Susanne D. Provost et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted as indicated in opinion. Opinions by Laughlin and Scott, JJ., (Scott, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Fred Schultz, respondent, vs. Hudson Valley Railway Company et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs, to appellant railroad company. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Estelle Werner, respondent, vs. Louis Peltier, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for leave to serve amended answer granted on payment by defendant of taxable costs and $10 motion costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Maximilian Mascher, respondent, vs. Frank J. Rodes et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Max Fleishman, an infant, appellant, vs. Henry W. Palmer et al., respondents.—Order modified by striking out the items of particulars required to be given, numbered from 4 to 8, inclusive, and as modified affirmed without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Tom Frusher, respondent, vs. Vacuum Dozing Machine Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Miller, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Anna M. Rockmagel et al., as executors.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and proceeding remitted to Surrogates' Court for action in accordance with opinion. Opinions by Dowling, J., and Ingraham, P. J. Order filed.

Peerless Pattern Co., respondents, vs. Pictorial Review Co., impleaded, &c., appellant.—Order granting injunction reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs; appeal from order denying motion to resettle dismissed. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Ray E. Brill, respondent, vs. Abraham Brill, appellant.—Order reversed and motion denied, without costs. Opinion by Miller, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Seabury, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Guy, J. General calendar. 3805—Van Postan vs. Van Postan.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Chambers.—Schmuck, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—George L. Hill Co. v. Mutual Apartment—Maurice Goodman.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Powers v. Mulcahy—Herbert R. Stockton.

SUPLEME COURT—Gott, J.—Thumert v. Goodman—Lewis J. Conlan.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Ross v. Palmer—Robert A. Maddox.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, S.—Jackson v. Townsend—Sumner Gerard. Ellis v. Treanor—Mathew P. Doyle. John Bell Co v. Friedman—Alphonse G. Koelble. Crankshink v. McSweeney Realty—James T. Donnelly. In re Night and Day Safe Deposit Co—Phoenix Ingrahani.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—Rudolph Well v. Max Werthaimer—Albert P. Sharp.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, S.—Thomas L. Field v. Alfred H Post—Bernhard Rabbino. William Schaenum v. Max Mischke—Samuel Ginsberg.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
Wednesday, Dec. 6th, 1911,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
6 shares Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
14 shares Firth Sterling Steel Co.
$1,500 Merchants' Heat, Light & Power Co. of Canton, Ohio, bonds.
10 shares Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
20 shares First National Bank of Jamaica.
$3,520.83 judgment recovered in City Court of N. Y., May 8, 1906, by Isaac Bell Brennan, assignee, against Ciriaco Vindere.
15 shares Apollinaris Agency Co.
40 shares American Type Founders Co. pretd.
15 shares Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
$5,000 Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 1st and cons. 5s, 1926.
$2,000 Illinois Central Traction Co. 1st 5s, 1933.
$10,000 Chattanooga Station Co. 1st 4s, 1957.
$5,000 New Orleans Ry. & Light Co. gen'l mtg. 4½% Bds., 1935.
$6,000 United States Motor Co. 6% Serial Const. bds.

GENUINE ORIENTAL
RUGS, CARPETS
at auction Dec. 2d, 1911, at 11 A. M.
in our wholesale Auction Department,
by order of the importers,
223 Choice Rugs
comprising Mahals, Gandahar, Tabriz, Iran, Kermanshah, Silk Carpets, in all sizes from 5x5 to 14x20; also Hall Runners.
Owing to the large number of fine quality Sarooks and Kermanshahs contained in this collection, every piece will be sold separately.
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NATHAN ZULVER, Alleged Bankrupt.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Lesser Brothers and the affidavit of Joseph A. Wittstein, hereto annexed, that a petition was filed in this court on November 14th, 1911, praying that the above-named Nathan Zulver be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this court, returnable before the Referee in this district, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that the alleged bankrupt is not now within this district, so that personal service can be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that he is not now within the jurisdiction of this court,

Now, on motion of Lesser Brothers, attorneys for petitioning creditors herein, it is

Ordered, That Nathan Zulver, the above-named alleged bankrupt, plead, answer or demur to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on November 14th, 1911, to have him adjudged a bankrupt, and in case of his failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of the petitioners; and it is further

Ordered, That this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 2d day of December, 1911, and that a copy of the petition mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known place of residence on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated November 28th, 1911.

GEO. C. HOLT, U. S. D. J.

LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Petitioners, 290 Broadway, New York City.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—NO. 14,502.—KALMAN SPERBER and DAVID DAVIDSON, individually and as members of the firm of the SPERBER PRINTING CO., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Kalman Sperber, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 22, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Tuesday, January 2d, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 27th, 1911.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS ROTH and ADOLPH ROTH, partners under the name of ROTH ORTHOPEDIC INSTITUTE, Bankrupts.—No. 15,389.

To the creditors of Louis Roth and Adolph Roth, partners under the name of Roth Orthopedic Institute, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1911, the said Louis Roth and Adolph Roth were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated December 1st, 1911.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,388.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW E. PUCKRIN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Andrew E. Puckrin of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1911, the said Andrew E. Puckrin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that a second first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
December 1, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CITY AND SUBURBAN DELIVERY COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shonger, U. S. Auctioneer, for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1911, by order of the court, at 3 P. M., at Webster Av. and Mosholu Parkway, south of Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 36 horses, 13 mules, 27 wagons and trucks, harness, horse collars, truck automobile, safe, desk, fixtures, &c. Take Bronx Park elevated train to last station, walk about three blocks north.

WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Receiver.
CHESTER H. LAMB, Attorney for Receiver, 31 Nassau St., New York.

The owners of rooming and boarding houses seeking the most desirable patrons advertise in The New York Times.

Church Services To-morrow

Baptist.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 52d and Amsterdam. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. 11, "Walking With God." 3, "A Cry for Bread." Everybody welcome.

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, West 23d St., between 5th and 6th Aves., Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor.—Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 WEST 46TH STREET.
9:40 A. M., Sunday School and Bible Classes. Young Women: Mr. Wm. Towart. Young Men: Edward M. Foote, M. D., Leader.

Public Worship. Sermons by THE REV ADDISON MOORE, D. D.
11 A. M., "The Failure of Religion to Save an Ancient Civilization."
MR. HARRY PHILLIPS, Ex-Alderman of London, England.
8 P. M., "International and Industrial Peace."

HOPE CHURCH, Broadway, 104th St., Rev. R. HOLLOWAY. 11—"Victory of Faith." 8—"Experience the Best Test."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. 11—The Rev. C. W. Petty. 8—The Rev. Mr. Simmons.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
G. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
will preach Sunday morning and evening.
11 A. M.—"A Communion Meditation."
8 P. M.—"A Most Surprising Character and What it Means for Us."

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, corner 124th St.
J. HERMAN RANDALL, Pastor.
Morning, 11.—"Our Consciousness of God."
Evening, 8.—"The Mastery of the Affections," 6th in series on the "Culture of Personality."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 and 8. Wed., 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

MADISON C. PETERS, Pilgrim Church, Madison Av. and 121st.—11—"The 20th Century City." 8—"The Spider in the King's Palace."

MANHATTAN CHURCH, BROADWAY, 76TH ST. HENRY A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

THE BEDFORD PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, East 50ist St. Rev. Albert T. Tamblyn, Minister, speaks at 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian.)

FIRST CHURCH, 142 WEST 81ST ST. WILLIAM L. FISHER, Minister. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Ethical Culture.

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Meeting House, Central Park West and 64th St. 11 A. M.
DR. FELIX ADLER will speak on "THE PROBLEM OF MORAL SUFFERING."
The Public Is Welcome.

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CARNEGIE HALL.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11.
DR. CHAPPELL OF ROCHESTER.
"SOCIAL WAR."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—Sunday morning Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman will preach on "THE PROGRESSIVE AND THE CONSERVATIVE BOTH DO GOD'S WORK."
Services begin at 11 o'clock. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

Latter Day Saints.

Reorganized Church. Meets Sunday afternoons in Gymnasium Hall, 220 West 58th Street. Bible Study, 2:30; Preaching, 3:30. WILLIAM EARL LA RUE, Minister.
Subject to-morrow: "Joseph Smith, What Had He to Do with Utah Mormonism?"
Visitors and strangers always welcome.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West at 65th St. The Rev. Charles F. Smith, Pastor. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Choral Service at 11 o'clock. Vespers at 5 P. M.

EVANGEL

Lost

LOST—[illegible] pearls from Waldorf to Garrick Theatre, via Hotel Astor, lady's three-stone diamond ring and diamond necklace, set in platinum, with pewknot of diamonds supporting pendant, containing several diamonds and one large one in centre. Address F. B. M., [illegible].

LOST—Saturday night, Maxim's, College Inn, or St. Louis Martin's, gold watch, initials C. H.; gold gold purse, small emerald and ruby; small chain attached to watch, long chain attached to purse; liberal reward, no questions asked. C. F. Bidwell, 31 West 44th St., third floor.

LOST—Union Pacific R. R. Co.'s stock certificate Number B-858010 for ten shares in the name of Oscar F. Karlein; notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Signed, Oscar F. Karlein.

LOST, between West 106th St. and East 125th St., black velvet handbag containing gold watch, purse, and a nurse's gold medal and commission (name on medal). Reward, Miss Chapman, 134 Manhattan Av.

LOST, Thursday, between 79th and 84th Sts., Central Park West and West End Av., gold bar bracelet, about seven light green stones; three pearls in clasp; reward. Return to A. H., 225 West End Av.

LOST—Small pocketbook on Riverside bus between 116th and 62d Sts., Nov. 27, 6 o'clock; containing amethyst ring. Reward if returned to W. Goss, Everybody's Magazine, Spring and Mulberry Sts.

LOST, between Murray's Restaurant and Flatbush via subway, diamond pendant, mounted on platinum with platinum chain; handsome reward. Best, 61 Diane St., New York.

LOST—Solid gold Maltese Masonic charm, Wednesday night, Nov. 29. Grand Central Station, or 5:20 train to Mount Vernon; reward. 231 West 57th St. Tapley.

LOST—In or about Waldorf, lady's gold ring, platinum setting, with large pearl in centre and four diamonds surrounding; liberal reward. Address W. R. G., Times.

LOST—$25 reward for diamond horseshoe scarf pin lost Nov. 30 in vicinity Central Park West and 62d St. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av., 37th St.

LOST—Blue leather handbag, containing $18 and letters addressed 20 East 30th St. Liberal reward to finder. Mrs. Attwater, Plaza Hotel.

LOST, Wednesday night, fob, gold locket; initials, "A. H."; heirloom; reward. Heinrich, 149 East 30th St.

LOST, Tuesday evening, pearl glasses and purse in Hudson tubes or Subway; reward. O. H. Leaman, 457 5th Av.

LOST, while shopping on Nov. 28, gold lorgnette, blue enamel. Return Taylor, 18 Central Park West; reward.

LOST—Gold fob with initials "C. M. D." Please return to C. N. Dreshfeld, 448 Broadway, city.

LOST, Thursday, pearl necklace in taxi, from 39 Thomas Garden; reward. Waldman, 54 East 59th St.

LOST, in or near Metropolitan Opera House, black fur tippet, Thursday. Bentley, 29 West 10th St.

LOST—5th Av., between 42d and 59th Sts., diamond and emerald drop; reward. K 17 Times.

LOST—Gold barette set with pearls; reward. L 250 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

$5c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST, WEDNESDAY.—Boston Terrier, female, about four months; white spot forehead; reward. 251 West 81st St.

Found

$5c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND—Nov. 20, INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT, SECOND AV. "L": Umbrella, money, check, mail, shoes, shirt, underwear, collars, shirt, &c.; brass, tobacco. THIRD AV. "L": Cane, umbrella, purse, bag, purses, tea, books, bills, check, gloves, knife, kitchen, rubbers, cap, shirts, skirt, jacket, trousers, scarf, cutter, tobacco. SIXTH AV. "L": Bag, cane, umbrella, purse, gloves, music, fur, coat, trousers, stockings, fixtures, handkerchief, knife, ball, pin. NINTH AV. "L": Cane, cigars, gloves, bag, book, waste roll, wire, eyeglasses. SUBWAY: Lunch basket, fob, eyeglasses, pocketbook, purse, cash bag, purse, gloves, check, six keys, bag, cap, necklace, satchel, badge, [illegible], apron, shirt, gas mantle, muzzle [illegible].

FOUND, Nov. 20.—BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT, Nov. 20, BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT: Apply 168 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. SURFACE AND ELEVATED: Towels, silk, paper, gold paper, rubber tube, glove, coat, strap, fur boa, clothing, order book, book of views to cards, girl's shoes, dress and package of music, overalls, shirt, photo, pair of spats, match safe, small copper lamp, [illegible], insurance book, kid glove, hat and umbrella, fishing rod, dry goods, muff, clothing, dress goods, pieces of pipe, apron, rubber, shawl, books, pocketbooks, handbags, [illegible].

FOUND, Nov. 29 and 30.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO. HUDSON TUBES. Apply 127 Christopher St.: Neckpiece, ribbon, [illegible], coat, overshoes, veil, purse, railroad ticket, package, jumper, handbag, 2 umbrellas.

FOUND—Nov. 30, NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION: Apply Baggage Room, 224 St. and 7th Av.: On train: Package, 2 umbrellas, rubber, package of books, umbrella. Long Island Division: Two umbrellas, package, eyeglasses.

FOUND—Nov. 30, HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO. (Hudson Tubes.) Apply 127 Christopher St.: Money, box shoes, handkerchiefs, gloves, music roll, shirt, cardboard, handbag, [illegible].

FOUND—Nov. 30, NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Umbrella, 4 packages, eyeglasses, mileage book, 2 veils.

FOUND, Nov. 30, LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau Hoboken N. J.: Five umbrellas, coat, 5 packages, pair gloves, [illegible].

FOUND—Nov. 30, PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: One [illegible], suits, small dress suit case, coat case. Jersey City Station: Vest, package, coat.

FOUND—Nov. 30, Erie R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Handbag, letter file, piece of iron, 2 pairs gloves, umbrella, shawl, package, shoes, key, vest, roll.

Business Opportunities

$5c. a line 1 time; $1c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

A rare opportunity, honest proposition, for active man with capital to enter established corporation manufacturing article of necessity, having no competitor in United States; particulars cheerfully given. Call 1 to 5, 253 4d Av. F. [illegible].

GRANTS WILL SUBLET HANDSOME SUITE OFFICES ON 57TH AV., NEAR WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL; MIGHT DIVIDE; FINE CONDITION; POSSESSION NOW. ROOM 811, 334 57TH AV.

[illegible]: excellent opportunity to step right into old-established light manufacturing business always doing steady cash trade; pays good income; experience unnecessary. Inquire [illegible] 47 Ann St.

[illegible] (American) would consider partnership in profitable manufacturing or mercantile business; would invest up to $5,000 if satisfactory after trial. Address L 223 Times Downtown.

LIFE INSURANCE.
[illegible] consult me; costs nothing unless [illegible]. V. N., 286 Times, Harlem.

[illegible] secured for sound, reliable enterprises; loans and businesses bought and sold; honest my lists. P. Rothenstein, 150 Nassau St.

Help Wanted, Female

$5c. a line 1 time; $6c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

NURSE.—Young German or Hungarian; must have city references. Apply 136 West 81st St.

CORSET MAKERS, also benders; steady work; extra pay; experience unnecessary. Martina, 349 West 36th St.

SALESLADIES for well-known commercial school; one who can speak Hebrew; excellent opportunity; steady employment. Box Y 51 Times.

WANTED—A Jewish lady of experience, single or widow, without children, as housekeeper in children's home outside of New York; apply in writing. Y 53 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

$5c. a line 1 time; $6c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED—First assistant, in electric railway power station in Havana, Cuba; must speak Spanish; send full information and salary required. Address Engineer, P. O. Box 1994, New York City.

EXPERIENCED salesman wanted, to handle line of dresses and costumes, for Eastern and Southern territory. Address K 250 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Wanted, experienced clerk, American, good appearance; salary $15; must be well recommended. Apply [illegible] West 59th St.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

SOLICITOR.—Attractive proposition open to an aggressive, ambitious advertising solicitor, with acquaintance among manufacturers and experience in soliciting EXPORT ADVERTISING; exceptional opportunity for man who can make good and capable of earning $5,000 or more per year; commission only; liberal arrangement offering large returns. Address, giving experience, former connections, and references. Export, 223 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR, for well-known commercial school; man who can speak Hebrew; excellent opportunity; steady employment. Box Y 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, &c.—Experienced English and French stenographer and typewriter wanted as secretary to official of an important banking institution in the West Indies; state full particulars, references, and salary expected to L 231 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A competent salesman, experienced in the waist line, to cover established territory in the Middle West; good opportunity for the right man. K 18 Times.

WANTED—First-class draftsman; thoroughly familiar with wood and steel passenger, elevated, and electric cars. Osgood Bradley Car Company, Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced umbrella salesman by manufacturer, with established trade, South, Central West, also New York. Y 52 Times.

$2 A DAY for ambitious men; work at home making incandescent mantles; whole or spare time; write for particulars. Plant Mantle Co., 55 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER wants position advertising manager or copy writer with good business house or with advertising agency handling superior accounts. Original, knowledge types and form, unusually good English, competent to handle special, general, and newspaper advertising of exclusive or technical nature. Exceptional experience and references. Original, P. O. Box 206 Madison Square, New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good knowledge stenography and typewriting; moderate salary; good references. Bookkeeper, 59 Delancey St.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER makes and remodels; children's specialty. Alice, 126 East 12th St. 'Phone 408 Stuyvesant.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic French dressmaker, designer, wishes engagements by day in private families; $4. 8,388 Columbus. Mlle. Marguerite, 171 West 73d St.

LADY wishes position office assistant, switchboard; good penman; references. Address N 3 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 17, recent graduate, willing to work hard and start low. S., 1,677 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 2268—B. N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; can assist with bookkeeping and general office work; salary, $10. M 41 Times.

TWO CULTURED AMERICAN young ladies will care for a few little girls from 8 to 12 years of age after school hours and Saturdays; Park outings and healthful exercises with personal guidance; west side only; private piano instruction; terms reasonable. Address M 31 Times.

VACUUM CLEANING.—Carpets, rugs, and furniture by the hour or day; best references. Brodnax, 12 West 126th. 'Phone 2253—Harlem.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, written up, examined, closed; statements of profit and loss, and financial conditions; investigations. Federal tax reports, estate, and other legal accounting. Certified, L 217 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened; balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 57 Murray St. Tel. 3088 Barclay.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 23 Union Square. Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up; makes up profit-and-loss, business statements. George Christie, 369 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT opens, closes, writes up books; taught double-entry balanced. F. O. Box 226 Madison Square.

A YOUNG MAN, at present secretary and bookkeeper manufacturing company, seeks opening in an accounting office; highest references. K 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young man, knowledge of typewriting; no clockwatcher. Reliable, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 060 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE. X 205 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHAUFFEUR.—Eight years experience, all cars; first-class mechanic; expert Packard care; best references. Gillig, 102 West 94th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—In private family; A1 references. F. V. Brantinger, 160 West 66th St.

CHURCHES FILLED.—Expert, distinguished Scotch solo organist can be engaged for short period. H 172 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 23, desires inside position offering opportunity to learn business; some experience credit man; references. Address A. D., 263 West 125th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, wishes to connect with A1 house Middle West; ladies' wear, kimonos, house dresses, waists, or muslin underwear; best references given. Box 750, 1,089 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, travelling South, desires popular priced side line of waists for Southern territory. M 91 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; 18; not afraid of hard work. Box 125 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT and chief engineer, licensed, wants position; large plant preferred; I do all repairing, overhauling, reconstructing; highest written and personal reference. Engineer, 106 East 52d St.

VACUUM CLEANING.—Carpets, rugs, and furniture by the hour or day; best references. Brodnax, 12 West 126th. 'Phone 2253—Harlem.

VISITING MASSEUR.—Expert; let me refer you to some of New York's most prominent physicians and clientele who employ me. Retsel, Cedarhurst, L. I. Phone 636—W Far Rockaway.

WINDOW AND HOUSE CLEANER.—Hour, day. Acmeln, 145 West 53d St. 'Phone 7667 Columbus.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) 7 years' experience in office work, desires permanent office position, where ability and industry count. L 250 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureau.

50c. a line 1 time; $1c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers, BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co., (Agency,) STENOGRAPHERS. 30 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John.

Domestic.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 320 5th Av., Telephone 4,527 Madison Square.—Employment Agency, also cooks, waitresses for dinners, luncheons; day and accommodation help.

At Mrs. Mallory's Swedish Employment Agency, 115 East 86th St., formerly 652 4th Av.—Reliable servants for private families. Established 1861.

COLE EMP. AGENCY, 47 Lexington Av. Tel. 6875 Madison.—Reliable help; nice trade solicited.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP, all grades, supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 60th. Telephone 1836 Riverside.

COOKS, HOUSEWORKERS, CHAMBERmaids, firemen, porters, elevator boys. Porter's Agency, 142 West 125d. 84 Morningside.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, ...gency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

NEAT, experienced, and reliable colored help; city, country. Instant Relief Agency. 'Phone 7260—Morningside.

SELECT COLORED HELP furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,220 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

For Sale

$5c. a line 1 time; $1c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

2d Telephone booths, double sound proof oak and mahogany; also 3 Directors' tables, several roll top desks; office partitions. Budd & Co., 78 Spring St., near Subway Station.

Great Bargain—Furniture of 1-3 value. 2 to 5:30 o'clock Dec. 1 to Dec. 5, 251 East 13th St.

Three rolltop desks, chairs, &c. Lee Brothers, [illegible] West 59th St.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 48.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms, with board; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

36TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; excellent board; telephone.

44TH ST., 220 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartment, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793 Bryant.

45TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first-class; references.

47TH ST., 33 WEST.
Desirable large room, private bath; telephone; exclusive.

50TH ST., 247 WEST.—Room in bachelor apartment; breakfast and dinner; $7; references required. McCormick.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single and double rooms; first-class; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Two large rooms; table guests; references.

57TH ST., 337 WEST.—Large, small rooms private bath; excellent table. Telephone 514 Columbus.

64TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for 1 or 2; excellent table; moderate.

65TH ST., 59 WEST.—Rare opportunity to secure beautiful room, private house, with owner; electric light, private bath, dressing room; southern cooking.

68TH ST., 72-74 WEST.—Warm rooms, comfortably furnished, private baths; substantial table; telephone; references.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; baths; families accommodated.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second story room; private bathroom; hot water supply; telephone; steam heat; excellent cuisine; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 200 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; 'phone; near Subway; board optional.

72D ST., 172 WEST.—Unusually large, handsome front room; private bath; lavatory; single rooms; references.

72D ST., 150 WEST.—Large and hall rooms, suits or separately; parlor dining room; references.

72D, 126 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; private bath; sunny; quiet, refined surroundings; references.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large, small, medium rooms, suitable for two; parlor dining room; telephone.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Desirable large room, with bath; also small room; excellent table; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Attractive accommodations, single or double; electric lights; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 207 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, single and double rooms; private bath; hot water; parlor dining; excellent table; table board; telephone.

76TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large second-story room; private bath; parlor dining room; reference.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Medium and hall, sunny, heated rooms; lavatory, bath; gentlemen; private family.

79TH ST., 133 WEST.
THE BONHEUR. These two artistic houses built for Rosa Bonheur are open as a high-class boarding house, with rates as reasonable as the best purely private; every suite newly furnished and decorated; has steam heat, private bath, and telephone; large reception room; bright Colonial dining room; references.

79TH ST., 163 WEST.—Room, suitable two; well-kept house; also few table boarders; references.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.—JUST OPENED, NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE ROOM AND BATH, SUITABLE FAMILY OR SEVERAL GENTLEMEN; EXCELLENT TABLE.

80-82 WEST 82D.
Attractive rooms; baths; electricity. 'Phone Schuyler 8397.

85TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one gentleman in refined newly furnished Jewish home; easy access Subway, elevated, surface lines; references exchanged.

87TH ST., 100 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms; gentlemen preferred; private family; conveniences; board optional.

91ST, 42 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests accommodated.

92D, 204 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished double and single rooms; table a specialty.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; parlor dining; telephone; table guests; moderate.

97TH ST., 61 WEST.—Rooms, with board; reasonable rates.

(100TH.) WEST END AV., 826.—Attractive rooms; private modern home; superior board; table guests.

103D ST., 202 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; baths; bachelors, couples; table guests; references.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Comfortable single room; famous table; exceptional social surroundings; references; reasonable; Southerners.

120TH—477 MANHATTAN AV.—Hall rooms, with board, $5; large front also; German cooking.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Near "L" station; large double, also single room; excellent board; references.

149TH, 456 WEST.—Elegant rooms, private baths; electricity; table guests; references; 'phone Audubon 7217.

151ST ST., 627 WEST.—Desirable rooms, bath adjoining; steam heat, telephone; Subway; references; table guests.

152D ST., 512 WEST.—Cheerful front room; alcove, lavatory, steam, phone; excellent board optional.

154TH ST., 407 WEST.—Front rooms; suitable for students; southerly exposure; running water; excellent board.

156TH, 412 WEST.—Handsome large room, dressing room; refined house; reference exchanged; table guests.

BUSINESS LADY, appreciating cheerful, cosy, real home, wanted; $5; best food, pretty room; references; young couple. Apartment 35, 505 West 149d St.

LARGE, light rooms, adjoining bath; swell apartment; excellent table. Tel. 9000 River. Apartment 2 D.

LENOX AV., 251.—Good home for refined gentlemen; handsome large and small sunny rooms; well heated, private house; excellent German table; prices, $7 to $14. Tel 8017—Morningside.

SURPRISING RATES.
Charming rooms, each with private bath, electric light, steam heat; palm room, billiard room; every appointment conducive to good living, including delicious meals at rates which will surprise you; fresh air, crystal water; a new family apartment hotel on the American plan, offering many advantages over your present abode at the same rate you are now paying; 35 minutes from Herald Square. Its location furnished free at my office, Room 83, No. 4 West 33d St., opposite the Waldorf. V. K. Garland.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (Corner Washington Square.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; private baths; excellent cuisine; most comfortable boarding house in city.

East Side.

16TH ST., 139 EAST.—Large room; southern exposure; hot water, heat; 2 gentlemen; references.

20TH ST., 61 EAST.—Comfortable room, good board; telephone; good service; reasonable rates.

44TH ST., 14 EAST.—One double room, second floor; southern exposure; table guests.

50TH ST., 40 EAST.—Fine large and single rooms, suites or separate; elevator; steam heat; parlor dining room; excellent table; Americans.

IRVING PLACE, 82, GRAMERCY DISTRICT.—Nicholas Fish mansion; attractive those desiring quiet, well-ordered house; breakfast in rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 830, (70th St.)—Large and small rooms with board in handsome private house; unusual service; breakfast in rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 894-896.—Single and double rooms, with first-class board; parlor dining.

Country Board

50c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.56 a line 7 consecutive times.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; Winter resort; attractive; homelike; log fires; steam heat; easy commuting.

Country Board

50c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.56 a line 7 consecutive times.

New York State.

Private family would take little child about 2 years old to board; good home. Mrs. Gosch, 8th Riverdale Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming rooms; bachelors; sunny basement, suitable studio, students; electricity; references.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Very desirable, well furnished rooms, adjoining bath, for gentlemen.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; small room, $3; also sunny front basement.

10TH ST., 220 WEST.—Attractive, furnished room; southern exposure; elevator; private family; reference. Apt. 2E.

34TH ST., 238 WEST. (The Willens.)—Clean, quiet, refined; steam, running water; $4.

42D ST., 323 WEST.—Clean kept, elegantly furnished rooms; tiled bath; $3 upwards; gentlemen. Hughes.

45TH, 107 WEST.—Desirable hall room in strictly first-class private house; gentlemen; references.

58TH ST., 222 WEST.—Large, small rooms; two gentlemen or couple; bath; telephone; convenient to all cars and Subway.

65TH ST., 5 WEST, C. P. W.—Parlor and bedroom, bath, private phone; steam heat; ground floor; Subway, "L," 6th, 8th, Broadway cars; reference given and required; family of three. Hanshe.

66TH ST., 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

66TH, 24 WEST.—Desirable floor; private bath; single, adjoining; gentlemen, married couples; telephone; references.

66TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; steam heat; electric light; telephone.

70TH ST., 120 WEST.—Gentleman would share spacious second story room, handsomely furnished; private bath; hot water supply; room telephone; references.

70TH ST., 122 WEST.—Large single room; hot and cold water; references exchanged.

71ST, 231 WEST.—Homelike bachelor apartments; private bath; front, single room; $4.50. Columbus 2317.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Handsomely, newly furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone; hot water guaranteed.

73D ST., 106 WEST.—Attractive large and single rooms; baths; southern exposure; Subway express, "L."

73D ST., 177 WEST.—Two desirable rooms; southern exposure; private family; breakfast if desired; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive, warm rooms, suitable two; convenient all cars; telephone; reasonable; references.

74TH ST., 107 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room and floor for physician or specialist; select neighborhood.

75TH ST., 253 WEST.—Newly furnished room, twin beds; private bath; single room; private house; references; gentlemen.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsome, sunny room in first-class neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large second-floor room; newly furnished; immense closets; electric light; telephone.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Desirable room; attractive neighborhood; all conveniences; phone 6124 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 150 WEST.—Room, private bath, electric light; also large hall room; telephone; references.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable second floor, single or en suite; southern exposure; moderate.

78TH, 168 WEST.—Handsome, large room; modern house; suitable one, two; private family; 'phone.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Desirable second floor; southern exposure; single; en suite; private house; references.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Sunny steam-heated parlor, adjoining bedroom and bathroom; all conveniences; private entrance; single room, $2.50. Reid.

81ST ST., 174 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room; southern exposure; use of kitchen; only flight.

82D ST., 76 WEST.—Newly furnished room, running water, steam heat, telephone; reasonable. Meehan.

82D ST., 50 WEST.—Large and small rooms, baths; southern exposure; electric lights; telephone; reasonable rates.

82D ST., 46 WEST.—Large rooms, connecting baths, also single; clean well-kept house; references.

83D, 127 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable studio or family; small rooms; refined; moderate.

84TH ST., 124 WEST.—Nice, clean, comfortable rooms, heated, near bath, $3, $3.50; private. Hoffmann.

84TH ST., 158 WEST.—Nice furnished front room; steam, hot water. Hong.

90TH, 261 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, southern exposure; running water; electricity; private home.

92D ST., 304 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; high-class apartment. Hunter.

96TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large and small rooms, heated, running water; ground floor; moderate. Moody

97TH ST., (West of Broadway.)—Select two-room suite; high-class elevator apartment; every comfort and convenience. Telephone 9750 River. Apartment 11B.

97TH ST., 150 WEST.—Nicely furnished hall room; southern exposure; running water, steam heated; $3.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; all conveniences; home comforts; telephone.

103D ST., 106 WEST.—Well-furnished large front room; north light; quiet house; suitable for home work; one or two gentlemen. Williams.

106TH ST., 225 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny parlor, alcove, suitable two; convenient. Winans.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—High class elevator apartment; attractive room, beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

109TH, 220 WEST.—Richly furnished room; private bath; also room southerly exposure. Keith.

115TH ST., 532 WEST.—Bright, cosey room; all conveniences. Apartment 4L.

114TH ST., 500 WEST.—Attractive warm outside room overlooking university campus; private telephone; moderate. Dingleman.

115TH ST., 408 WEST.—Very desirable and completely furnished; all conveniences. Apt. No. 8.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; kitchen; housekeeping suits; elevator, Subway. Smith.

119TH, 422 WEST.—Sunny rooms, with kitchen, if preferred; elevator; reasonable. Call Apt. 1.

121ST ST., 501 WEST.—Apartment 05; outside front rooms; reasonable; elevator, electric light. Hawthorne.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Clean, sunny, well heated; modern; telephone; single, en suite; $3, $5. Hungerford.

122D ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortable, quiet room; attractive, generous board; table guests accommodated. Kerker.

122D ST., 509 WEST.—Attractive modern, outside suite; single rooms; shower; elevator; board optional. Bowsill.

122D ST., 500 WEST.—Connecting front and single rooms; board optional; reasonable; references. La Vaz.

123D ST., 230 WEST.—Sunny outside rooms, second floor, $2.50 to $3.50; exclusive lavatory. Besch.

125TH ST., 210 WEST.—Two front rooms; steam heat; suitable light housekeeping; $5; telephone.

125TH ST., 311 WEST.—High-class outside rooms; running water; river view; meal accommodations. Pierson.

125TH ST., 302 WEST.—Two rooms, $7; one room, $4; kitchen privileges; telephone. Bliss.

A private family; sunny front rooms; running water; ample closets; reasonable. 459 W 23d.

CLAREMONT AV., 120.—Attractive, warm, comfortable rooms; elevator; gentlemen, business girls; references. Apt. 32.

PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying large, handsomely furnished house in West 97th St., near Central Park; suites, private baths; also small rooms; reasonable to those giving exceptional references. Telephone 3022—River. Y 50 Times.

WAVERLY PLACE, 102.—Nicely furnished front room, with improvements; seen mornings or evenings. Brown.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 986.—Uniquely furnished, sunny, large front room; running water; modern elevator; private family; refinement. Telephone 558—River. Wright.

WEST END AV., 992.
Beautifully furnished, double room; also smaller room; all conveniences; 96th St. Subway.

East Side.

127TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view Stuyvesant Park; references; telephone; steam heat; breakfast optional.

129TH ST., 126 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, for bachelors; permanent tenants; desire references. Apply Hardy.

218T ST., 129 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms without board; steam heat; references.

29TH ST., 49 EAST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; PRIVATE HOUSE; REFERENCES.

31ST ST., 117 EAST.—In attractive house, two blocks from Subway; four bedrooms, smoker, and bathroom; suitable for men.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Nicely furnished single rooms for gentlemen; well-kept house; telephone; reference.

40TH ST., 23 EAST.
Rooms, bath; furnished, unfurnished; gentlemen; private house.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; gentlemen; references.

58TH ST., 56 EAST.—Room, with private bath and hallboy service, at reasonable and attractive rates. Roland.

59TH, 139 EAST.—$2 week; light rooms, steam heat, porcelain bath; gentlemen exclusively. Stevens.

LEXINGTON AV., 623.—Extra large, small, scrupulously clean, well-heated rooms; running water, hot, cold.

MADISON AV., 209, (Near 39th St.)—Two nicely furnished single rooms; gentlemen only.

Furnished Rooms Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

YOUNG COUPLE want one or two furnished rooms and breakfasts at moderate terms with a refined private family, for occupancy Jan. 1; Park Slope preferred; excellent references given and required. M 88 Times.

Gentleman desires room (heated) in vicinity of The Fifties, with private family, with or without board; terms moderate. Address Martin, 473 Washington Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Unfurnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

60th St., W. W.—Unfurnished rooms; private house; bachelors; all conveniences; references.

THREE rooms; bath; private house; $28; couple at business desired; references. H 150 Times.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished

50c. a line 1 time; 51c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

4th St., 344 West.—Desirable four-room apartment; finely kept house. Janitor or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

A single apartment, 182 West 61st St.; steam heat, hot water. Janitor or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

East Side.

A very desirable six-room apartment, 117 East 27th St., near 4th Av.; steam heat, hot water; reasonable rent. H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

Unfurnished Apartments Wanted

20c. a line 1 time; 51c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

An apartment for a bachelor; between 23d St. and 60th St.; in good neighborhood; must have living room, two bedrooms, dining room and kitchenette; highest reference given. H 66 Times.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

50c. a line 1 time; 51c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

TEACHER has five-room apartment, vicinity Columbia College, wishes to reserve one room; shower bath, telephone, elevator; seen Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. Wallace, 606 West 125th St.

28TH ST., 42 EAST.—At Subway; parlor, bedroom; bath; weekly rates, with or without board.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

25c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

56th St., 46 and 48 West.—Three-story and basement private dwellings for rent; open for inspection. W. J. Taylor, 5 East 42d St.

Pianos and Organs

25c. a line 1 time; 69c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

Knabe mahogany upright piano, like new; will sell at great sacrifice. 316 West 42d.

Musical.

50c. a line 1 time; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

WANTED—A chorus bass who reads music; salary. Organist, 46 Times.

WANTED—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Choirmaster, 46 Times.

Real Estate For Sale or To Let

25c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Manhattan.

Six-story corner factory, with steam power, 12th, near Hudson; 20,000 feet; light; strong floors; price $52,000; mortgage $30,000; second mortgage arranged; rental $6,000. Durose, 155 West 14th.

Westchester.

Modern house, 13 rooms, parquet floors, electricity; large corner plot; fine neighborhood; very accessible; if sold quick, $12,000; easily worth $16,000.
McClellan & Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Boarsdale.—Plot 75x100; eight minutes' walk from station; high ground; sacrifice at $1,050; easy terms. Angell, 14 East 45d St.

Long Island.

Have most desirable large acreage tract on Long Island for sale. Edwin C. Hill, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Richmond.

Staten Island factory site, 5¼ acres, on R. & O. R. R.; suitable automobile or other industry; $5,500. 45 Broadway, Room 127, Manhattan.

New Jersey.

At Edgewater, near ferry, 5c. fare, new brick house; steam heat, modern improvements; first floor, 4 rooms and bath; second story, 6 rooms and bath. Will rent whole house for boarding house, or will take $25 for 2d floor and $35 for first and basement. Write or call A. W. Dexter, office corner of Grant Av. and Public Service Trolley, Grantwood, N. J.

Old-fashioned house, with ample grounds, suitable for raising chickens, &c.; has steam heat, hot water and bath; splendid location on Hudson, with 5c. fare to city; moderate price and terms. M 79 Times.

Bargain—Fine Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; 5 acres, beautiful shade trees; 10 minutes' walk station; will exchange; particulars. Quackenbush, 213 Broadway, corner Fulton St., N. Y.

Morristown, N. J., properties for sale or rent. Eugene V. Welsh, Morristown, N. J.

Out of City.

Have 10 acres finest orchard land Spokane Country, 13 miles from prosperous Spokane. Three-year-old apple trees, best standard commercial varieties, bearing 1913. Sell very reasonable and on terms. Washington Apples bring highest prices New York market. Address Orchard,

OIL REORGANIZATIONS ARE TO BE RUSHED

Detached Companies Will Not Await Annual Meetings to Readjust Themselves.

OLD OFFICERS WANT TO GO

All the Standard Oil Men Among Officers and Directors of Subsidiaries Are to Withdraw.

Reorganization of the executive staffs and Directorates of the thirty-three former subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, it was learned yesterday, will await the regular annual meetings which, in the ordinary course of events, will come along at varying dates from a week hence to the middle of May.

Standard Oil officials who have been on the Directorates of the companies segregated by the Supreme Court's order from the New Jersey corporation, do not want to retain these offices any longer than absolutely necessary, and steps are being taken to allow them to resign at the earliest possible moment. It has been announced that it was the intention of the Standard Oil men, many of whom now hold office or are Directors in groups of as many as a dozen or more of the former subsidiaries, to give up these "interlocking" connections so as to leave no cause for complaint of the completeness of the separation of the subsidiaries from the old holding company. It could not be definitely learned yesterday when the resignations and elections of new officers will take place, but it is believed that special meetings will be called at an early date.

This complete withdrawal of the Standard Oil of New Jersey men from the Directorates of the thirty-three subsidiaries is being supplemented, in pursuit of the same policy of complete separation by the removal of all of the offices of the detached companies which have hitherto been maintained in the Standard Oil Building at 26 Broadway.

Many of the Standard Oil stockholders appeared at 26 Broadway yesterday to receive their envelopes containing their allotments of subsidiary shares. This stock is only being expressed to stockholders who sent an order to the company to so send it.

In the original notification sent to stockholders, telling them that their certificates would be ready for distribution on Dec. 1, it was explained that to insure proper delivery the order blank supplied with the circular should be filled out and the stock owner's signature guaranteed by a bank or trust company. This blank made it possible to specify delivery to the owners or his agents at the Standard Oil Building or by express at a given address. It was said at the offices of the company yesterday that many of the small stockholders had apparently misunderstood, and, thinking that the new certificates would be mailed to them as their dividends have been, had neglected to send in their orders with guaranteed signatures.

There was no trading in the shares of the old subsidiaries in the open market on the Curb yesterday and traders are still at sea as to the valuations to be expected that the officers of the subsidiary companies will be deluged with requests from stockholders for information as to the financial standing of the various companies.

No balance sheets or income accounts have been published since those supplied in the report of the Bureau of Corporations which gave the figures of 1906. The present officers of the subsidiaries are reluctant to give balance sheets or income accounts for the latest fiscal year for the reason that the divorcing of the companies from the old organization is likely to make radical changes in earning power and values. The companies which have been earning the largest sums under the old arrangement may lose ground and others may advance at their expense.

It will take some time of operation under the new scheme of things before information which would be of real use in estimating values will be obtainable. For this reason it is believed that the present officers will leave it to their successors to furnish stockholders with information.

If the expected steps for advancing the elections of new Directors and officers of the various subsidiaries are not taken the present Standard Oil men will have to remain as Directors and officers of the Ohio Oil Company until May 23, and in the Buckeye Pipe Line until May 24. Those in the Cheesbrough Manufacturing Company will hold on until May 4, and those in the Continental Oil Company until May 11. Three other companies would have to wait until May for their annual elections. The nearest regular meeting is that of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, on Dec. 12.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:10—247 West 21st St.; H. Newster	Trifling
12:20—3,586 Broadway; Harlem Feather Co.	Trifling
12:55—2,272 2d Av.; Elsie Alperin	$350
1:20—76 Nassau St.; Rosenblum Gerber Varnish Co.	Trifling
2:00—276 1st Av.; unknown	Trifling
2:50—20 West 45th St.; Arnold Bult	Trifling
7:35—217 Lewis St.; Max Bloom	$50
8:15—22 West 4th St.; Borman Hat Co.	$5,000
8:30—186 East 90th St.; Joe Vrender	$500
10:10—708 East 216th St.; unknown	None
10:40—257 West 56th St.; Salvation Army	Trifling
11:00—1,265 3d Av.; Zhuby Bronn	Trifling
P. M.	
1:05—154 East Houston St.; Mrs. Rowland	$100
12:30—State Hospital, Ward's Island	Trifling
1:40—786 Westchester Av.; M. Levine	Trifling
1:30—824 West 129th St.; J. Johnson	Trifling
2:50—St. Nicholas Av. and 144th St.; O. J. Gude	Trifling
2:00—183 Avenue B; unknown	$20
2:10—329 East 90th St.; Paul Gilman	$15
3:15—1453 St. and Lenox Av.; John Martin	Trifling
4:00—37th St. and 11th Av.; Lehigh Valley R. R.	Trifling
6:15—106th St. and 2d Av.; unknown	None
8:15—4,720 Park Av.; Dr. Secker	Trifling
8:25—East 126th St.; unknown	None
7:25—1,043 Madison Av.; B. Sherlick	Trifling
8:30—118 West 4th St.; D. Digo	$5
8:15—607 E. 15th St.; unknown	Trifling
8:20—181 Lenox Av.; Louis Perma	$25
8:30—640 Madison Av.; Regent Co.	Trifling
8:50—826 W. 57th St.; Figot Importing Auto Co.	Trifling
10:10—31st St. and Amsterdam Av.; unknown	None

STEEL TRUST WON'T DEMUR.

Corporation Wants an Early Trial of Government's Dissolution Suit.

Every effort will be made by the United States Steel Corporation to facilitate the trial of the Government's suit for its dissolution, it was stated by a high official of the corporation yesterday. The corporation, he said, joins with Attorney General Wickersham in a desire to know if it is violating or has violated the Sherman anti-trust law. In order to have the matter settled with the least possible delay, the corporation's attorneys, it was said yesterday, will not delay the progress of the litigation by demurring to the complaint. They are now at work upon the corporation's answer to the Government's bill, and expect that the answer will be filed early in January. Some of the ordinary legal delays, such as a demurrer, might block the trial of the suit for two years or more.

The first step in the trial will be the appearance of the defendants in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton on Monday. This appearance will not require the physical presence in court of any of the defendants, who include J. P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, and Charles M. Schwab, as well as practically all of the organizers or present officers of the company.

Appearances will be made for them by Richard V. Lindabury, the corporation's New Jersey counsel. He explained that the appearance is a technical step and he did not believe that the Government would be represented in court at the time. Mr. Lindabury said that an application might be made on Monday for an extension of the time allowed the defendant to file its answer. Under the rules of the court the answer should be filed on Jan. 1, but this leaves so little time, he said, that an extension may be necessary.

"Should an extension be sought," he said, "it would be solely for the purpose of obtaining sufficient time for the defendant to prepare its answer, necessarily voluminous, to the Government's charges.

"This answer will not be evasive, but will endeavor to meet squarely the allegations the Government makes against us. Our lawyers are working on it now."

The certificate filed by Attorney General Wickersham with the court, asking that the suit be expedited as rapidly as possible expresses the corporation's wish also. The answer will be ready early in January.

CONFER ON STEEL INQUIRY.

Democratic Leaders Try to Make Peace Between Littleton and Stanley.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—After a conference lasting many hours to-day Democratic leaders of the House of Representatives were unable to reach a conclusion as to the course of the special committee of inquiry into the affairs of the United States Steel Corporation.

Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Underwood, and other Democratic chieftains sought all day to patch up differences between Representative Stanley, Chairman of the committee, and Mr. Littleton of New York. The Speaker holds that the committee should not continue the inquiry into the Steel Corporation's acts which are now challenged in the suit filed against it by the Government for violation of the anti-trust law.

Late this afternoon the speaker, Mr. Underwood, Chairman Stanley, and Representatives Neal, McGillicuddy, and Littleton of the committee met in the speaker's office. They discussed Mr. Littleton's complaint against Henry B. Martin of the Anti-Trust League, whom he charges with inspiring the attack upon his integrity, and accuses him of being in league with bear interests in Wall Street.

It was agreed that Mr. Littleton should be recognized next Monday on a question of personal privilege. Mr. Littleton will attack Martin and charge that he is associated with David Lamar, a New York broker. He will charge that Martin has deceived the committee as to his purpose, but he will not ask for any further investigation into the matter.

"I will let what I shall have to say have its own effect," said Mr. Littleton.

The Democratic conferees were silent, however, as to the future course of the committee.

Representative Littleton urges that the committee continue its inquiry only into the Steel Corporation's relation with labor, transportation questions, and remedial legislation. This is a point on which another conference will be held Sunday. It is determined to continue the inquiry into all violations, Mr. Littleton probably will ask to be relieved of responsibility.

HALF OIL CITY IS BURNED.

Believe Fire Started by Squatters—Back-Firing Saves Tanks.

Special to The New York Times.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 1.—Two dangerous fires occurred to-day in the rich Caddo oil fields. The fires were in Oil City, a town started soon after the oil fever struck Caddo. About half the place was destroyed, including the Stag Hotel, the Delmonico Hotel, several restaurants, and as many more cafés and several residences. The Norman Hotel was saved after a desperate struggle in which Emmet Sturtivan, an oil field worker, fell from the roof and was seriously injured.

Incendiarism is suspected, and suspicion points strongly to fugitive oil land squatters, although no arrests had been made to a late hour to-night.

The other fire was in the Gulf Refining Company's plant. Forest fires crept up to within 600 feet of the great oil tanks in which were 8,000 barrels of oil; $50,000 worth of property was in danger. Volunteer fire fighters poured crude oil upon wood and brush near the plant, burning a clearing across which the flames were unable to jump.

DIX NAMES DELEGATES.

New Yorkers Who Will Represent State at Coming Conventions.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Gov. Dix today designated over 100 delegates to represent New York State at the eighth annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress at Washington Dec. 6-9. The list includes:

August Belmont, Otto T. Bannard, Emil L. Boas, Jacob A. Cantor, John Claflin, John D. Crimmins, Henry B. Hebert, A. Barton Hepburn, Seth Low, William G. McAdoo, Lewis Nixon, George W. Perkins, Herman Ridder, Robert A. C. Smith, and Nathan Straus, New York; William Berri, Herman A. Metz, and Robert J. McFarland, Brooklyn.

The following were designated as delegates to represent New York State at the nineteenth session of the National Irrigation Congress, to be held in Chicago Dec. 5-9:

George E. Van Kennen, Ogdensburg; James W. Fleming, Troy; John D. Moore, New York; Frank N. Godfrey, Olean; F. W. Stevens, Utica; E. W. Catchpole, North Rose; Calvin J. Huson, Penn Yan; Raymond A. Pearson, Liberty H. Bailey, Ithaca, and Edward F. Edwards, Schenectady.

BLAME SCHOOLS FOR BACKWARD CHILDREN

The Underdeveloped Young Need Less of the Three R's, National Conference Hears.

SHOULD STUDY EACH PUPIL

Present System Not Adapted to the Needs of Each Individual—Praise for Milwaukee.

The public school system of the country was criticised as being in a large measure responsible for exceptional or underdeveloped children, numbering some 500,000 in the United States, at the second annual conference of the National Association for the Study and Education of Exceptional Children at the Ethical Culture meeting house last night.

The school system was denounced as too uniform and badly adjusted to the various types of mind among children. Reading, writing, and arithmetic, it was charged, are made fads in the schools, and, it was added, that reading, writing, and arithmetic are what most retarded children need least of all. The only praise for the public school system was for Milwaukee's, the city of a Socialist administration, where a school system that adapted itself to differences among exceptional children was described.

Dr. A. Emil Schmitt, President of the association, was Chairman at the meeting last night, and some seventy-five well-known educators and specialists in medicine, sociology, and philanthropy were present. Dr. Maximilian P. E. Grossmann, educational director of the association's laboratory school for exceptional children at Plainfield, N. J., was the first speaker. He declared that whereas only from 1 to 3 per cent. of the children of school age in the country are feeble-minded, a total of many millions are exceptionally subnormal children who have not had their chance in life and are branded carelessly as "bad" boys or girls. Left unprovided for, they drift into degeneration and crime. These, he said, are mostly nervous, retarded, or physically disabled children, who can by proper study and education be carried through their handicaps and become useful to society instead of, as at present, a menace.

"The bad boy," he declared, "is also a backward boy or a misdirected boy. He must be socialized and taught to see himself as a unit in proper relation to his environment."

Dr. John L. Elliott, associate leader of the Society for Ethical Culture, discussed the exceptional child from the standpoint of a social worker.

He threw upon a screen a picture of a crowd of 1,500 children taken in one of the crowded sections of the city, of whom, he said, 1,400 were exceptional children. He pointed out several whom he knew intimately, mentioning the traits of each.

"That one can't get anything out of your public schools," he said. He will listen to all you tell him with a grin, and know nothing about it. Another boy is particularly stupid because his grandmother used to beat him on the head. A third in the human scrap heap is of criminal ancestry. This twelve-year-old fellow of magnificent physique, who is always popular as a champion in athletic sports, is apt to get into fits of getting a bit angry and stabbing. He stands a fine chance under the present system of education to die in the electric chair for murder, and very little is being done for him. The whole group is full of fine life, but the question is, Will they follow this type of leader or this single fellow over here, who has a sense of fair play and has his mind instead of his emotions?

"One thing they do certainly not need. I will take oath here that they need it least of all, and that is books or schools as they are. They need shops, playgrounds above all, homes. They need to learn to use their arms and legs. They do not need books."

Dr. Thomas Balliet, Dean of the School of Pedagogy of New York University, was in accord with Dr. Elliott on that point.

"Our school system is too uniform," he declared. "There is in it only one kind of school for such a complex group of different types as you have just seen. Such uniformity for such complexity of mind is absurd. We need a large variety of different kinds of schools below the secondary school.

"Democracy in education doesn't mean giving everybody the same sort of education, but the same chance to make the most of himself. That conception of democracy has vitiated our whole system of education. It is not even democracy to do the greatest good to the greatest number. All must be provided for, and all can be. There is no reason why anybody should be sacrificed for anybody else. We can devise enough varied types of schools to fit various kinds of children.

"Reading, writing, and arithmetic are not the essential things of education. Manual training, sewing, cooking, nature study—all these, far from being fads in the schools, are thousand times more essential than reading, writing, and arithmetic. If there are any fads in the schools, they are reading, writing, and arithmetic.

"Yes," added Dr. Elliott later, "those children I showed you are stupid because they are badly taught, and they are badly taught because they go to school."

Supt. Carr of the Bayonne schools protested that the schools should not be blamed so much for this state of affairs as the homes and the environment of the city child outside of school.

"No one good public school system was outlined," said Dr. George B. Bartlett, Chief Medical Inspector of the public schools of Milwaukee. There, he said, physicians are sent every other day to each school to consult with teachers about retarded or exceptional children and to examine them.

Exceptional classes are formed for exceptional children, and each child is studied there for three months. Even the parents are studied as to their environment and personal history. There is also an "exceptional school" for such children, which seeks to give each child that which will help him or her make a livelihood after leaving school. The school has manual training, a gymnasium, and abundant time for recess, specially prescribed diet, and free medical treatment. There are also schools and classes for children of defective speech, for blind children, and for deaf and dumb children. In addition the city provides a widows' pension fund to enable any widow left destitute to give her children an education.

Dr. Edward L. Stevens, Associate Superintendent of Schools in this city, discussed the need of teaching mothers how to educate their children.

"Any attack on the public school system," he said, "meets with my unqualified approval. I am glad to say, Mr. President, that in a few years I shall be able to retire on a pension and earn an honest living. But don't criticise us too severely. The theory of our entire school system here, which was established after the Tweed Ring, is that every man is dishonest and must have other men and other bodies to exercise a check on everything he does before it is approved. As a result, it takes us at least six months to get any single act accomplished.

"The most important of all professional educations," he continued, "has heretofore been sadly overlooked, the professional education of a mother. She needs training in biology, in bearing and nourishing her child, training in sociology in managing her household with tradesmen, a chemical laboratory to know how to cook. We are doing little to give our prospective mothers this professional education. The problem of the child must be worked out at home."

Dr. Stevens declared that the churches, by combining their efforts, could be the chief factors to bring about this result. One of the women educators present objected vigorously against charging the mothers with needing such education. She insisted that the fathers needed it just as badly.

"I admit we fathers are just as bad," confessed Dr. Stevens.

Others who read papers at yesterday's sessions were Dr. A. Emil Schmitt; Dr. Neustadter, attending neurologist at New York University and Bellevue Hospital College Clinic; Dr. John J. Cronin, borough chief of the Department of Child Hygiene; Dr. Eberhard W. Dittrich, instructor in diseases of the skin at the Postgraduate Medical School; Dr. Otto Glogau of Mt. Sinai Hospital, Miss Mary S. Garrett of the Home for Training Deaf Children, and Municipal Civil Service Commissioner Richard Welling.

The conference will end with sessions this morning and afternoon at the School of Pedagogy of New York University.

WHY WOMEN WANT SUFFRAGE

Children Can't Fill a Mother's Life, Says Mrs. Finch.

Mrs. Jessica G. Finch, the newly elected President of the Equal Franchise Society, taking the place of Mrs. Mackay, its founder, told the Equal Suffrage League at its meeting at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon that the future life of woman was to be a political one, the only way of expression.

Mrs. Finch said that the days of great families were passed, and that the few children of the present-day families could not fill the mother's life.

"We all know plenty of women who work hard in their own homes," said Mrs. Finch, "but if we bring our work up to date there is not enough to fill a woman's heart and soul.

"In the days of early civilization it was necessary for women to have large numbers of children. On account of the large mortality among children that filled the churchyards with little graves, if there had not been many children there would not have been enough to replenish the earth. The love and care of a baby is one of the greatest things in life, but the babies will not stay babies and a mother can devote too much of her time to her children.

"Show me a girl who is a failure in life—and I know a great deal about girls—and I will show you a mother who thinks of nothing but her daughter, and devotes every moment to her every whim and folbie.

"The mother of to-day cannot have but two, three, or four babies, and with the finest care a woman can give her children it does not begin to fill the mother's life."

Miss Inez Milholland told the women that all other activities should be put aside in the work for suffrage.

"It cannot be obtained with a little time given here and a little money there," she said. "Liberty is not purchased so easily as that. You will see that employers of child labor are fined $20 and less and a young boy of 15 is arrested for taking a dollar from a detective's pocket and sent to prison for twelve years. Would that happen if women had a voice in making the laws, do you think?"

There was an address by Miss Vida Sutton, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, the President, presided. There was music, a social cup of tea, and many Presidents of many clubs present as guests of honor.

SUFFRAGISTS IN NEW HOME.

State Headquarters Moved to Club House in Madison Avenue.

The New York State woman suffragists for the first time in their history have a clubhouse of their own. It is at 120 Madison Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street, and the headquarters were moved yesterday from 505 Fifth Avenue. No 120 is a large old-fashioned house. On the main floor are big double parlors, where organization meetings will be held and where, once a week, tea will be served to visiting friends. The rooms will be open continuously.

There will be an official house warming on Feb. 14 and 15 in a big bazar, for which the whole house will be thrown open, and an old New England kitchen will be a feature of the basement, with all the good things representative of the best New England cooking. The bazar will celebrate the birthday of Susan B. Anthony and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

YUKON GOLD CUTS DIVIDEND.

Drought in Alaska Given as Explanation of Decreased Earnings.

The Directors of the Yukon Gold Company at a meeting yesterday decided to reduce the dividend from 8 per cent. per annum to 6. This was done, it was explained, because of the curtailment of hydraulic operations on account of the drought, which affected Alaska as well as other parts of the world last Summer. The cut was made by the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1½ cents a share, or 1½ per cent., against 10 cents a share, or 2 per cent., regularly paid since September, 1906. The company is controlled by the Guggenheim Exploration Company, its stock, which sells on the Curb, declined 1-16 yesterday, to 3⅝. A few months ago it sold around 4. The par value is $5.

President S. R. Guggenheim said: "The final figures for the year's operations are not in hand, but the advance statements indicate a net operating profit of approximately $1,300,000, as against an estimated profit of $1,500,000, which if realized, would have allowed the continuance of the 8 per cent. dividends. The value of the material handled continues to be satisfactory and up to the estimate, and, although the company did not make the profit expected this season, it is to be remembered that the material which it was unable to mine this year is still in the property, to be taken out in the future."

The "Strong-Arm Squad" Disbanded.

The fourteen members of the "strong-arm squad" were distributed yesterday in various precincts. One of its members, Philip Taubell, who was made a first-grade detective three months ago, was reduced to a patrolman and sent to patrol duty in the Kingsbridge station. Lieut. Becker, who was in charge of the squad, remains at Central Office. As no provisions have been made to organize another squad of men it is believed that the "strong-arm squad" has been disbanded. It was organized in Commissioner Baker's time, but did most of its work under the Waldo régime.

Reduced Telephone Rates in Effect.

The new telephone tolls between Manhattan and Brooklyn went into effect yesterday, and rates which were formerly 10 cents are now 5, and the 15 cent tolls are now 10. The new rates cover messages between Manhattan and Brooklyn and Manhattan and certain sections of Queens. A 5 instead of a 10 cent rate is now the toll between points south of 110th Street, Manhattan, and the central portion of Brooklyn. Between points south of 110th Street, Manhattan, and the outlying sections of Brooklyn, Flushing, Jamaica, and Richmond Hill the toll is now 10 cents instead of 15 cents. From Astoria and Newtown in Queens and points south of 110th Street the new rate is 5 cents.

Brooklyn to Have a Suffrage Paper.

To add the "cause" the suffragists of Brooklyn are planning to publish a newspaper of their very own in that borough. No date for its appearance has yet been fixed, nor has any name for it been selected. It is expected that it will be issued as soon as the suffragists have established permanent headquarters in Brooklyn. The plan was discussed yesterday at a meeting of the Kings County Woman Suffrage Association, held at the home of Mrs. Robert H. Elder, 80 Willow Street.

CROWDED ELEVATOR DROPS EIGHT STORIES

Ten Persons Hurt, Two Seriously, in an Unexplained Accident in the New York Life Building.

THE SAFETY CLUTCH FAILED

But Apparently Worked When Car Was Near the Bottom of the Shaft—Mishap Draws a Big Crowd.

A crowded elevator car in the New York Life Building, at Broadway and Leonard Street, dropped eight stories late yesterday afternoon, injuring ten persons, two of them seriously. The cause of the accident is yet to be determined as an examination made of the car and the elevator shaft showed that all the cables were intact and the rest of the mechanism seemed to be in good condition. Another examination will be made to-day.

The two persons worst injured were Edward Turner, manager of a bleachery which has offices in the building, and John Rogers, the operator of the car. They were removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. Both of Mr. Turner's legs were broken and Rogers had many bruises and possible internal injuries.

The other persons injured, all of whom were able to go to their homes, were Frank Ellis and Joseph Perrin, clerks in the employ of the New York Life; F. J. Conrad of Baldwin, L. I.; Miss Catherine Whitlow of 227 West Nineteenth Street, Samuel Rosenberg of 133 Avenue C, Henry Aaronson of 20 Leonard Street, Otto Lisio of Woodside, L. I., and Oscar Pflug of 197 Greene Street, Manhattan. All were bruised and suffered from shock and were treated by physicians from the Hudson Street Hospital.

The car seemed to be under perfect control when Rogers reached the eighth floor on a down trip. Leaving that floor, it was noticed immediately by Rogers and all of the passengers that something had gone wrong. The car dropped with great speed and Rogers tried to apply the brakes, which refused to respond to his controller. When he saw that the brakes were not working properly, Rogers tried to throw in the safety clutch device. It also failed to work properly, and the car shot down with greater speed, going so fast that the occupants did not have time to realize their plight before it came to a sudden stop between the ground and basement floors. Apparently the safety clutch had worked at last. Mr. Turner, it is believed, was hurled against the iron sides of the car, when it came to a stop. The cries and groans of those imprisoned in the car brought persons in the corridor on the first floor hurrying to the shaft, and within a few minutes the corridor was jammed.

Several persons rushed out into the street, and within a short time Broadway and Leonard Street were packed with the curious. The arrival of two ambulances added to the excitement, and a policeman who hurried to the scene had a hard time forcing their way into the building.

The injured were released without great difficulty, being taken from the car by way of the basement door in the elevator shaft. Dr. Russell and Dr. Orr of the Hudson Street Hospital examined each person as he or she was removed from the car, and finding that Mr. Turner and Rogers were the worst injured ordered them taken to the hospital.

Kennedy is Cortlandt St.!

Home of Fashions for Men's Hats

Styles You Won't See Elsewhere

American Velours, $1.90

Six colors—Have all the foreign style touches

Flexible or Stiff

Rich Black Derbys $1.90

Wonderful Value, Worth $3.00

All Middlemen's Profits Saved

More Are Wearing

Red-Man

COLLARS.

All Styles.

EARL & WILSON.

"Clothes from Maker to Wearer"

$25 Overcoats & Suits at $15

This is not a sale nor a bolstered price argument,—it's an actual value based on the comparison of my $15 clothes with those shown by the regular retailer at $25.

They're the best styled garments without the manufacturer's profit and the high rental cost added to the price.

Let me prove the advantages I offer—no speculation here—I guarantee positive satisfaction or your money back.

Moe Levy

(My only Store) 119-125 Walker St., 2 Blocks East of Broadway, New York

Open Tonight until 11 p. m.

Wallach Bros.

603 Broadway. 647 Eighth Ave. 1195 Broadway, Just below 29th St. 246-248 W. 125th St. 3d Ave. Cor. 122d St.

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Four Pairs of 12-Thread

Kno-tair

Silk Hose $2.00

IT took years to perfect these hose—to make them what they are,—

The best 50c silk hose on the market.

Further,—they are guaranteed for 3 months.

Black, Tan, Navy, Gray, Smoke, Purple, Burgundy.

At Wallach Stores Only

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Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) 1193 Broadway, Just below 29th St. 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

Special at $18

SOME Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats that were $25, $28, $30 and $35.

SEEK NEW SHANKS WITNESS.

He May Explain How Poison Bottle Got to the Table—Waiter Held.

Coroner Shongut had another session yesterday with the witnesses he had subpœnaed to tell about the death of Alice Tristram Shanks, the Irish singer, who died last Sunday morning after drinking from a bottle of disinfectant consisting of lysol and carbolic acid at the Golf House in Van Cortlandt Park. With him were Assistant District Attorney Minton and Capt. Price of the Detective Bureau. The witnesses were examined in private for several hours, at the end of which time the Coroner announced that the inquest would be postponed till Monday night.

Charles Halle, the waiter, who served Mrs. Shanks and the others at the table with her, was held as a material witness in $2,000 bail, which was furnished. Coroner Shongut said he had told several inconsistent stories about the bottle of disinfectant. The Coroner is working on the theory that one of the men at the table brought the bottle up from the basement where it was kept to play a clumsy joke and that Mrs. Tristram drank from it without knowing it contained carbolic acid.

It developed yesterday that besides the six men who have been named as having sat at the table with Mrs. Shanks there was a seventh man. Edward J. Gallagher, said he had known this man for years, but did not know his name or where he lived. Lieut. Wines and Detective Flynn, who have been working on the case, learned, however, who he is and his residence and were directed by the Coroner to bring him in as soon as he is found. The other men who were in the party all reiterated yesterday that they did not know how the bottle of disinfectant came to be on the table and the Coroner thinks the seventh man may be able to throw some light on this point.

KILLED IN GAS EXPLOSION.

Employe of Brooklyn Company Blown Up with Building—Girl in Let Hurt.

An explosion in the gas plant of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, at Nevins and Degraw Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday, killed one and injured two, one of them mortally, and wrecked one of the buildings. Residents in the neighborhood rushed out of their houses, panic-stricken. The force of the explosion knocked down pedestrians in the street and shattered the windows of buildings nearby.

Thomas Joyce, 37 years old, an engineer, of 137 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, was killed. He was working on machinery in the building used for generating gas, when the cylinder head in the gas generator blew out. The explosion blew off the roof of the building, tore out a section of the walls, hurling Joyce with the debris. Angelino Citello, 13 years old, of 376 Bond Street, who was playing in a lot adjoining the building, was knocked down and stunned. At the Seney Hospital last night her condition was reported as serious.

Michael Mairs of 200 Nelson Street, assistant engineer in the building, was knocked down and cut on the face and head. The wrecked building of the gas plant was a one-story brick and connected with the main building by a large gas pipe. Two large gas tanks and the offices of the gas company are across the way on Nevins Street. It was thought that the explosion was caused by forcing too much gas into the cylinder head of the gas generator, which blew out.

In some nearby dwellings every pane of glass was broken, and dishes and ornaments were knocked from closet shelves and mantelpieces.

HIPPODROME

6th Av., 43d-44th Sts. Daily 2:15 AROUND the WORLD Mat. To-day & To-morrow 2:15. TO-NIGHT 8:15. Last Times. BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA. Seats Now.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thurs., 39th, bet. B'way and 6th Av. Mats. To-day 2:15.

THE IRISH PLAYERS

Mat. To-day & To-night, "The Building Fund." Mat. Wed., "Kathleen Mavourneen." Thurs., Fri., Sat. Mats., "Birthright." Next Week, "The Shuldarra." Repertoire of Week: "The Rising of the Moon" & "The Playboy."

Playhouse 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone 3852 Bry. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & To-morrow 2:15.

Bought and Paid For

THE BIGGEST PLAY OF OUR TIME.

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day 2:15.

Bunty Pulls the Strings

BROADWAY B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & To-morrow 2:15.

LEW FIELDS presents THE NEVER HOMES

LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Phone 3816 Bryant. Evenings 8:15. Mats. To-day & To-morrow 2:15.

HENRY W. SAVAGE offers THE MERRY FRANCO-SCOTTISH OPERETTA.

LITTLE BOY BLUE

"EXHILARATING." World.

"Dash and go."—Times. "Irresistible."—Tribune. "Delightful."—Herald. "Pleasing."—Sun. "Let the lassie in the highlands of Scotland, with countless lads and lassies in native costumes, and the misty hills beyond, furnish the spectacular questions that may be expected of a Savage production."—Globe. SEATS 6 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

CENTURY (Formerly New Theatre) 62d and 63d Sts. and Central Park West. Phone 6800 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day & To-morrow 2:15.

THE FIVE WONDERS OF THE WORLD

THE GARDEN OF ALLAH

Prices 50c to $2.50. Seats on sale to Jan. 20.

WALLACK'S GEORGE ARLISS in DISRAELI

GEO. Cohan Thurs. Next 4:30 & 8. Mat. To-day & Wed. 2:30.

COHAN

GREATEST MUSICAL FARCE HIT OF RECORD.

The Little Millionaire.

ASTOR B'way, 45th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & To-morrow. Last Mat. To-day 2:15.

THE MERRIEST SHOW IN TOWN.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in that ringing, singing hit, THE RED WIDOW

Seats Selling 10 Weeks in Advance.

GRAND Opera Ho. 59 St. 1 Av. Mat. TO-DAY. Next Mon., Mrs. Fiske in Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh.

ALICE LLOYD "Little Miss Fix-It."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY MAT. at 2—AIDA. Conductor, Toscanini. Soprano, Destinn; MM. Caruso, Amato, Didur. Basso, Conductor, Toscanini.

TO-NIGHT at 8:15, at POP. PRICES—LA BOHEME. Mmes. Gluck, Alten, Mat. Martin, Rossi. Hint. Flint. Conductor, Toscanini.

SUN. EVG. at 8:30—POP. PRICE CONCERT. Soloist: Ernestine SCHUMANN-HEINK. Mme. Fornia; Mr. Weil. Entire Orch. Conc. Program.

NEXT WEEK—MON. EVG. at 8, DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT. Mmes. Gluck; MM. Caruso, Amato, Ohlv. Cond. Stransky; preceded by HAENSEL und GRETEL. Mmes. Alten, Maidfeld, Wickham; MM. Hinckley, Conc. Hertz.

WED. EVG. at 7:45—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Gadski, Matzenauer; MM. Jadlowker, Weil, Griswold, Hinshaw. Conductor, Hertz.

THURS. EVG. at 8—LA GIOCONDA. Mmes. Dugan, Ober, Corrigan, Wickham; MM. Caruso, Amato, de Segurola. Conductor, Toscanini.

FRI. EVG. at 8:15—MADAMA BUTTERFLY. Mmes. Farrar, Fornia; MM. Martin, Scotti, Bada. Andrea. Conductor, Toscanini.

SAT. MAT. at 1:45—THAIS and ISOLDE. Mmes. Fremstad, Matzenauer; MM. Burrian, Weil, Griswold, Hinshaw, Mottl. Conductor, Toscanini.

HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY

Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. THE CENTURY THEATRE. To-morrow (Sunday) Aft. at 2. TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM. 8th Symphony & Selections, "Eugene Onegin." Miss Florence Hinkle, Soprano. Mr. John Barnes Wells, Tenor. Seats 50 cts. to $2 at Box Office and 1 W. 34th St., Room 311.

Columbia Th. 47th. Burlesque Sunday Concert THE COLLEGE GIRLS Smoking To-day 2:15. To-night 8:15. Sec. to $1.

Opera Ticket OFFICE, 1,421 Broadway. Entrance on 40th St. Choice Seats for all parts of house. Phone 7120 Bry.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42 St. B'way & 7th Av. Mats. To-day & Wed. Harry Von Tilzer, Belle Blanche, Frank Fogarty, Billy's Tombstone, others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & 3d Av. SAMSON

TICKET LIBRARY, 215 W. 42d St. Choice Seats for all Theatres. Phone 474 Bryant.

RUMFORD HALL, 50 East 41st St. Mon., Dec. 4, at 3:30. Mon., Jan. 8, at 3:30.

TWO UNIVERSITY RECITALS

17th and 18th Century Music.

Mr. Arthur Whiting, HARPSICHORD

Subscription tickets $3. Mrs. Sawyer, 1 W. 34th St.

BELASCO THEA. Mon. Aft., Dec. 4, at 3:30. SONG RECITAL by Miss Margaret

HUSTON

Res. Seats $2.50, $1, 75 cts. & $5 cts. at Box Office and Measnel & Jones, 1 East 42d St.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Saturday Afternoon, 3:30.

BLOOMFIELD ZEISLER

PIANO RECITAL.

Only New York appearance this season. Seats 50c. to $1.50. Steinway Piano. Management Quinlan Musical Agency.

Carnegie Hall, Tuesday Aft., Dec. 5, at 3. SONG RECITAL by Miss FRANCES

ALDA

Tickets to $2. Knabe Piano. Mgr. Loudon Charlton.

ELMENDORF CARNEGIE HALL, 57 ST. TO-MORROW EVE. 8:30

Saturday Mat. 2:30. Prices $1.50, $1, 75c. & 50c. "ROME AND THE VATICAN."

KINEMACOLOR Thurs. 50th St. Mat. Sun. 2:30. Daily Mats. 25c. Sun. 2:30. TO-DAY—NATURE'S WONDERS

"CORONATION" SUNDAY NIGHT. Mon., Tues., Wed.

ALMA, WHERE DO YOU LIVE? 7 77 DOUGLASS 811 SOUTH at David Kessler Second Ave. Theatre

AMY GRANT'S SUNDAY RECITALS at her studio, 75 W. 55th St., 2:30. Recitation of text with piano score. Dec. 3, Electra; Dec. 10, Rheingold. 'Phone: 714 Plaza.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

LYCEUM Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. LAST MAT. TO-DAY 2:15. LAST WEEK. Miss Billie Burke in THE RUNAWAY. NEXT TUESDAY. NAZIMOVA. Seats Now. In the comedy, THE MARIONETTES.

GARRICK 35th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & To-morrow 2:15. SENSATIONAL AND WHOLESOME. HERALD. "IF IS A GREAT PLAY." "UNUSUAL SUCCESS." TRIBUNE. WM. H. CRANE in the Comedy, THE SENATOR KEEPS HOUSE. SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. LAST MAT. TO-DAY 2:15. NO MORE. JOHN DREW in a SINGLE MAN. NEXT MON., (Seats Now.) ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

Don't Fail to "Take My Advice" AND SEE WILLIAM COLLIER AT THE FULTON THEATRE 46th St., West of B'way. Mats. To-day and Wed.

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